REPORT
OF THE
SECURITY COUNCIL

16 June 1990–15 June 1991

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL RECORDS: FORTY-SIXTH SESSION
SUPPLEMENT No. 2 (A/46/2)

UNITED NATIONS

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UNITED NATIONS
New York, 1993

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INTRODUCTION

The present report is submitted to the General Assembly by the Security Council in accordance with Article 24, paragraph 3, and Article 15, paragraph 1, of the Charter of the United Nations. It is the forty-sixth annual report of the Security Council to the General Assembly. These reports are circulated as Supplement No. 2 to the Official Records of each regular session of the General Assembly.

As in previous years, the report is intended not as a substitute for the records of the Security Council, which constitute the only comprehensive and authoritative account of its deliberations, but as a guide to the activities of the Security Council during the period covered. It should be noted, in this connection, that in December 1974 the Council decided to make its report shorter and more concise, without changing its basic structure. Moreover, in 1985, the Council agreed, in keeping with the spirit of its 1974 decision, to discontinue the practice of summarizing documents addressed to the President of the Council or to the Secretary-General and circulated as official documents of the Council and instead simply to indicate the subject-matter of those documents which related to the procedure of the Council. The present report has been prepared in accordance with those decisions.

Chapters in part I are arranged in chronological order based on the first occasion on which the Council considered the item in a formal meeting during the period covered by the present report. Similarly, the chapters in part IV are arranged in chronological order based on the date of the first communication on each item received during the same period.

With respect to the membership of the Security Council during the period covered, it will be recalled that the General Assembly, at the 36th plenary meeting of its forty-fifth session, on 1 November 1990, elected Austria, Belgium, Ecuador, India and Zimbabwe as non-permanent members of the Council to fill the vacancies resulting from the expiration, on 31 December 1990, of the terms of office of Canada, Colombia, Ethiopia, Finland and Malaysia.

The period covered in the present report is from 16 June 1990 to 15 June 1991. The Council held 65 meetings during that period.

PART I

QUESTIONS CONSIDERED BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL UNDER ITS RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY

Chapter 1

THE SITUATION CONCERNING WESTERN SAHARA

A. Report of the Secretary-General dated 18 June 1990

Report of the Secretary-General dated 18 June 1990 (S/21360) containing the full text of the settlement proposals as accepted in principle by the parties on 30 August 1988 and the Secretary-General's implementation plan for giving effect to the settlement proposals, pursuant to Security Council resolution 621 (1988) of 20 September 1988.

B. Consideration at the 2929th meeting (27 June 1990)

At its 2929th meeting, on 27 June, the Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation concerning Western Sahara:

"Report of the Secretary-General (S/21360)".

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/21376) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's consultations, and which he proposed to put to the vote.

Decision: At the 2929th meeting, on 27 June 1990, the draft resolution (S/21376) was adopted unanimously as resolution 658 (1990).

Resolution 658 (1990) reads as follows:

"*The Security Council*,

"*Recalling* its resolution 621 (1988) of 20 September 1988, by which it decided to authorize the Secretary-General to appoint a special representative for Western Sahara and to request the Secretary-General to transmit to it as soon as possible a report on the holding of a referendum for self-determination of the people of Western Sahara and on ways and means to ensure the organization and supervision of such a referendum by the United Nations in cooperation with the Organization of African Unity,

"*Recalling also* that, on 30 August 1988, the Kingdom of Morocco and the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguía el-Hamra y de Rio de Oro gave their agreement in principle to the proposals of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the current Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity in the framework of their joint mission of good offices, "Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the situation concerning Western Sahara (S/21360),

"1. Expresses its full support to the Secretary-General in his mission of good offices, pursued jointly with the current Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, with a view to settling the question of Western Sahara;

"2. Approves the report of the Secretary-General (S/21360), transmitted to the Security Council in accordance with resolution 621 (1988) with a view to settling the question of Western Sahara, which contains the full text of the settlement proposals as accepted by the two parties on 30 August 1988 as well as an outline of the plan provided by the Secretary-General in order to implement those proposals;

"3. Calls upon the two parties to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the current Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity in their efforts aimed at an early settlement of the question of Western Sahara;

"4. Welcomes the intention of the Secretary-General to dispatch, in the immediate future, a technical mission to the territory and to neighbouring countries, in particular to refine the administrative aspects of the outlined plan and to obtain the necessary information for the preparation of a further report to the Council;

"5. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Security Council as soon as possible a further detailed report on his implementation plan, containing in particular an estimate of the cost of the United Nations Mission for the referendum in Western Sahara, on the understanding that this further report should be the basis on which the Council would authorize the establishment of the Mission."

C. Reports of the Secretary-General dated 19 and 24 April 1991

Report of the Secretary-General dated 19 April (S/22464 and Corr.1) submitted pursuant to paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 658 (1990) and in which he addressed each of the main elements of the implementation plan contained in his report of 18 June 1990.

Report of the Secretary-General issued in his statement of 24 April (S/22532), pursuant to Security Council resolution 658 (1990) on the question of Western Sahara, in which the Secretary-General elaborated on various elements of implementing the settlement proposals and indicating the estimated overall cost of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO).

D. Consideration at the 2984th meeting (29 April 1991)

At its 2984th meeting, on 29 April, the Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation concerning Western Sahara:

"Report of the Secretary-General (S/22464 and Corr.1)".

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/22525) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's consultations, and which he proposed to put to the vote.

Decision: At the 2984th meeting, on 29 April 1991, the draft resolution (S/22525) was adopted unanimously as resolution 690 (1991).

Resolution 690 (1991) reads as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Recalling its resolution 621 (1988) of 20 September 1988, by which it, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to transmit to it a report on the holding of a referendum for self-determination of the people of Western Sahara and on ways and means to ensure the organization and supervision of such a referendum by the United Nations in cooperation with the Organization of African Unity,

"Recalling also that, on 30 August 1988, the Kingdom of Morocco and the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguía el-Hamra y de Río de Oro gave their agreement in principle to the proposals of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the current Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity in the framework of their joint mission of good offices,

"Recalling further its resolution 658 (1990) of 27 June 1990, by which it approved the report of the Secretary-General of 18 June 1990 (S/21360), which contains the full text of the settlement proposals as accepted by the two parties on 30 August 1988, as well as an outline of the plan provided by the Secretary-General in order to implement those proposals, and by which it requested the Secretary-General to transmit to it a further detailed report on his implementation plan, containing in particular an estimate of the cost of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara,

"Desirous of reaching a just and lasting solution of the question of Western Sahara,

"Having examined the report of the Secretary-General of 19 April 1991 on the situation concerning Western Sahara (S/22464 and Corr.1),

"1. Approves the report of the Secretary-General transmitted to the Security Council in accordance with resolution 658 (1990);

"2. Expresses its full support for the efforts of the Secretary-General for the organization and the supervision, by the United Nations in cooperation with the Organization of African Unity, of a referendum for self-determination of the people of Western Sahara, in accordance with the objectives mentioned in his report;

"3. Calls upon the two parties to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General in the implementation of his plan as described in his report of 18 June 1990 (S/21360) and amplified in his report of 19 April 1991 (S/22464 and Corr.1);

"4. Decides to establish, under its authority, a United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara in accordance with the aforementioned report of 19 April 1991;

"5. Also decides that the transitional period will begin no later than 16 weeks after the General Assembly approves the budget for the Mission;

"6. Requests the Secretary-General to keep the Security Council regularly informed of the implementation of his settlement plan."

E. Communications received between 1 and 24 May 1991

Letter dated 1 May (S/22560) from the representative of Algeria addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a declaration by the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Algeria.

Note verbale dated 6 May (S/22578) from the Permanent Mission of Mauritania to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, conveying the text of a declaration by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Mauritania.

Letter dated 8 May (S/22579) from the representative of Uruguay addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a communiqué issued by the Government of Uruguay on 8 April 1991.

Letter dated 24 May (S/22646) from the representative of Venezuela addressed to the Secretary-General.

Chapter 2

THE SITUATION IN CYPRUS

A. Communications received between 21 June and 18 July 1990, report of the Secretary-General and request for a meeting

Letter dated 21 June 1990 (S/21367) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, attaching a letter dated 20 June 1990 from Mr. Özer Koray to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 2 July (S/21386) from the representative of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 2 July (S/21387) from the representative of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General, attaching as an annex a report of Amnesty International entitled "Turkey: Continuing Violations of Human Rights".

Report of the Secretary-General dated 12 July (S/21393) on his mission of good offices in Cyprus, submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 649 (1990) of 12 March 1990.

Letter dated 17 July (S/21398) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, attaching a letter of the same date from Mr. Özer Koray to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 12 July 1990 from Mr. Rauf R. Denktas to the President in Office of the Council of Ministers of the European Communities, and its enclosure.

Letter dated 18 July (S/21399) from the representative of Cyprus addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of a letter dated 17 July 1990 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Cyprus addressed to the President of the Council, requesting a meeting of the Council to consider the situation in Cyprus, as well as the text of a further letter of the same date from the representative of Cyprus, also addressed to the President of the Council.

B. Consideration at the 2930th meeting (19 July 1990)

At its 2930th meeting, on 19 July, the Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

> "The situation in Cyprus:
>
> > "Report of the Secretary-General on his mission of good offices in Cyprus (S/21393);
> >
> > "Letter dated 18 July 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21399)".

The President stated that, following consultations among members of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement (S/21400) on behalf of the Council:

"The members of the Council have considered the Secretary-General's report on his mission of good offices in Cyprus (S/21393). They are unanimous in giving their full support to the Secretary-General's current effort to assist the two communities to reach a just and lasting solution. They agree with his assessment of recent developments, share his concern about the lack of progress, and endorse his plan of action.

"The members of the Security Council reaffirm their resolution 649 (1990) of 12 March 1990, which was accepted by both sides, and reiterate the importance they attach to an early negotiated settlement of the Cyprus problem.

"The members of the Council call on the leaders of the two communities to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General on the basis of his plan of action and to arrive, on an urgent basis, at an agreed outline of an overall agreement. In line with resolution 649 (1990), they request the Secretary-General to make suggestions, as necessary, to assist the two communities in arriving at an agreed outline.

"The members of the Council again call on the parties concerned to refrain, especially at this sensitive stage in the process, from any action or statement that could aggravate the situation. They express their concern over any action which contravenes paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 550 (1984) and paragraph 5 of resolution 649 (1990). They call upon both communities to concentrate their efforts on promoting mutual confidence and reconciliation.

"The members of the Council request the Secretary-General to inform the Council by 31 October 1990 about the implementation of his plan of action."

C. Communications received between 31 July and 26 October 1990 and report of the Secretary-General

Letter dated 31 July (S/21420) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, attaching a letter of the same date, and its enclosure, from Mr. Ozer Koray to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 7 August (S/21463) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, attaching a letter of the same date, and its enclosure, from Mr. Ozer Koray to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 24 September (S/21817) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter of the same date, and its enclosure, from Mr. Ozer Koray to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 19 October (S/21898) from the representative of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 26 October (S/21915) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, and its enclosure.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 7 November (S/21932) on his mission of good offices concerning Cyprus, submitted pursuant to the request by the members of the Security Council to inform the Council about the implementation of his plan of action (S/21400).

D. Statement by the President of the Security Council (9 November 1990)

On 9 November, following consultations of the Council, the President issued the following statement (S/21934) on behalf of the Council:

> "The members of the Security Council have considered the Secretary-General's report on his mission of good offices in Cyprus (S/21932). They reiterate their full support of the Secretary-General's current effort and reaffirm their endorsement of his plan of action to complete an outline of an overall agreement covering the critical substantive issues specified in the Secretary-General's report to the Council of 8 March 1990 (S/21183, para. 7).
>
> "The members of the Council reaffirm their resolution 649 (1990) of 12 March 1990.
>
> "The members of the Council stress the urgent need to arrive at a negotiated settlement of the Cyprus problem and express their regret that an outline of an overall agreement has not yet been completed. They call for renewed political will and commitment by all parties to facilitate a process of negotiations.
>
> "The members of the Council request the parties concerned to extend to the Secretary-General during the coming period their full cooperation and to refrain from taking any action or making any public statement that could further complicate his efforts.
>
> "The members of the Council request the Secretary-General to report to the Council by 15 February 1991 on the outcome of his effort to arrive at an agreed outline of an overall agreement and to provide the Council with his assessment of the situation at that time. The members of the Council will examine closely the Secretary-General's report and assessment, particularly as they relate to resolution of the substantive issues in the outline."

E. Communications received between 9 November and 12 December 1990 and report of the Secretary-General

Letter dated 9 November (S/21941) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, attaching a letter dated 8 November 1990, and its enclosure, from Mr. Özer Koray to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 28 November (S/21971) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, attaching a letter of the same date from Mr. Özer Koray to the Secretary-General.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 7 December (S/21981) on the United Nations operation in Cyprus for the period from 1 June to 30 November 1990, updating the record of activities of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) and submitted prior to the expiration of the mandate of the Force on 15 December.

Addendum dated 14 December (S/21981/Add.1) to the report of the Secretary-General of 7 December 1990 on the United Nations operation in Cyprus.

Report of the Secretariat Review Team dated 7 December (S/21982) on the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP), pursuant to the undertaking given by the Secretary-General in his report of the same date (S/21981, para. 4).

Letter dated 12 December (S/21996) from the representatives of Australia, Austria, Denmark, Ireland and Sweden addressed to the President of the Security Council.

F. Consideration at the 2969th meeting (14 December 1990)

At its 2969th meeting, on 14 December, the Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in Cyprus:

> "Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus (S/21981 and Add.1)".

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Cyprus, Greece and Turkey, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

The President stated that, in the course of consultations, members of the Council had agreed that the Council should extend an invitation to Mr. Ozer Koray under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure. In the absence of objection, it was so decided.

The Council began its consideration of the item.

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/22000) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's consultations.

The Council then commenced its voting procedure.

Before the vote, the representative of Canada made a statement.

The Council then proceeded to vote on the draft resolution.

Decision: At the 2969th meeting, on 14 December 1990, the draft resolution (S/22000) was adopted by 14 votes in favour (China, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Malaysia, Romania, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Yemen and Zaire) to none against, with 1 abstention (Canada), as resolution 680 (1990).

Resolution 680 (1990) reads as follows:

> "*The Security Council*,
>
> "*Taking note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus of 7 and 14 December 1990 (S/21981 and Add.1),

"*Taking note also* of the recommendation by the Secretary-General that the Security Council extend the stationing of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus for a further period of six months,

"*Noting* that the Government of Cyprus has agreed that in view of the prevailing conditions in the island it is necessary to keep the Force in Cyprus beyond 15 December 1990,

"*Reaffirming* the provisions of resolution 186 (1964) of 4 March 1964 and other relevant resolutions,

"1. *Extends once more* the stationing in Cyprus of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force established under resolution 186 (1964) for a further period ending on 15 June 1991;

"2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his mission of good offices, to keep the Security Council informed of the progress made and to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution by 31 May 1991;

"3. *Calls upon* all the parties concerned to continue to cooperate with the Force on the basis of the present mandate."

The Council heard statements by the representatives of Cyprus and Greece.

The Council heard a statement by Mr. Koray, in accordance with the decision taken earlier in the meeting.

The representative of Turkey made a statement.

Further statements were made by the representatives of Cyprus, Greece and Turkey.

G. Communication received on 20 December 1990

Letter dated 20 December (S/22028) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, attaching a letter dated 19 December 1990 from Mr. Özer Koray to the Secretary-General, enclosing a letter dated 17 December 1990 from Mr. Kenan Atakol to the Secretary-General.

H. Consideration at the 2971st meeting (21 December 1990)

At its 2971st meeting, on 21 December, the Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in Cyprus:

> "Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus (S/21981 and Add.1);
>
> "Report of the Secretariat Review Team on the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (S/21982);

"Letter dated 12 December 1990 from the Permanent Representatives of Australia, Austria, Denmark, Ireland and Sweden to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21996)".

The Council then began its consideration of the item.

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/21988/Rev.2) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's consultations to be submitted by the President, and pointed out oral amendments to the English text of the draft resolution which would be reflected in all the language versions.

The President then proposed to put the draft resolution, as orally amended, to the vote.

Decision: At the 2971st meeting, on 21 December 1990, the draft resolution (S/21988/Rev.2) was adopted unanimously as resolution 682 (1990).

Resolution 682 (1990) reads as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Recalling its resolution 186 (1964) of 4 March 1964 establishing the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus for an initial period of three months,

"Recalling also its subsequent resolutions extending the stationing in Cyprus of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus, most recently its resolution 680 (1990) of 14 December 1990,

"Reaffirming the statement of the President of the Security Council of 30 May 1990 (S/21323), in which the members of the Council emphasized that United Nations peace-keeping operations must be launched and maintained on a sound and secure financial basis,

"Concerned about the chronic and ever-deepening financial crisis facing the Force, as described in the report of the Secretary-General of 7 and 14 December 1990 (S/21981 and Add.1) and as expressed in the statement of the President of the Security Council of 15 June 1990 (S/21361),

"1. Decides to examine the problem of the costs and financing of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus, bearing in mind the financial crisis facing the Force and the report of the Secretariat Review Team of 7 December 1990 (S/21982) in all its aspects, and to report by 1 June 1991 on alternative arrangements for meeting the costs of the Force for which the United Nations is responsible, in order to place the Force on a sound and secure financial basis;

"2. Also decides to consider, not later than early June 1991, comprehensively and favourably the results of the examination mentioned in paragraph 1 above, with a view to putting into effect an alternative method of financing the Force, which could, inter alia, include the use of assessed contributions, simultaneously with the extension of the mandate on or before 15 June 1991."

Following the vote, the Council heard statements by the representatives of Canada, Finland, the United Kingdom, China, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United States of America and France.

I. Communications received between 2 January and 22 March 1991

Letter dated 2 January (S/22051) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, attaching the text of a letter dated 28 December 1990 from Mr. Özer Koray to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 7 February (S/22208) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, attaching the text of a letter dated 6 February from Mr. Osman Ertuğ to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 12 February (S/22246) from the Secretary-General to the Governments of all States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies, containing a further appeal for voluntary contributions for the financing of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus.

Letter dated 13 March (S/22352) from the representative of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 19 March (S/22363) from the representative of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a resolution on the application of United Nations resolutions on Cyprus, adopted by the European Parliament on 14 March 1991.

Letter dated 20 March (S/22373) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter of the same date from Mr. Osman Ertug to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 22 March (S/22381) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter of the same date from Mr. Osman Ertuğ to the Secretary-General.

J. Statement by the President of the Security Council (28 March 1991)

On 28 March, following consultations of the Council, the President issued the following statement (S/22415) on behalf of the Council:

> "The members of the Council have considered the Secretary-General's report on his mission of good offices in Cyprus. They are unanimous in expressing their full support of his current efforts.
>
> "The members of the Council agree with the Secretary-General's assessment of the current situation, including the main issues that remain to be clarified before an outline can be completed, and encourage him to continue his efforts along the lines he has proposed by making suggestions to facilitate the discussions.

> "The members of the Council reaffirm Security Council resolution 649 (1990) and the mandate for the Secretary-General's mission of good offices as set out in resolution 367 (1975); and recall that resolution 649 (1990) reaffirmed in particular Security Council resolution 367 (1975) as well as the Council's support for the 1977 and 1979 high-level agreements between the leaders of the two communities. This should continue to serve as the basis for the Secretary-General's effort to arrive at an agreed outline.
>
> "The members of the Council urge all concerned to act in a manner consistent with resolution 649 (1990), to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General and to continue the discussions that have taken place over the past few months in order to resolve without delay the outstanding issues.
>
> "The members of the Council welcome the Secretary-General's intention to submit a further report by early July 1991 on his effort to arrive at an agreed outline of an overall settlement. The members of the Council will decide, in the light of the situation at that time, on any further measures for proceeding that may be necessary."

K. Communications received between 2 April and 13 June 1991 and report of the Secretary-General

Letter dated 2 April (S/22437) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a letter of the same date, and its enclosure, from Mr. Osman Ertuğ to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 8 April (S/22471) from the representative of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 9 April (S/22473) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a letter dated 8 April 1991, and its enclosure, from Mr. Osman Ertuğ to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 15 April (S/22505) from the representative of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 6 May (S/22572) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a letter dated 2 May 1991 from Mr. Osman Ertuğ to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 28 May (S/22647) from the representative of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a resolution adopted on 17 May 1991 by the European Parliament on the role of Europe in relation to security in the Mediterranean.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 31 May (S/22665) on the United Nations operation in Cyprus for the period from 1 December 1990 to 31 May 1991, updating the record of activities of UNFICYP, submitted prior to the expiration of the mandate of the Force on 15 June.

Addendum dated 3 June (S/22665/Add.1) to the report of the Secretary-General of 31 May 1991, containing a map showing the deployment of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus as of May 1991.

Second addendum dated 14 June (S/22665/Add.2) to the report of the Secretary-General of 31 May 1991 on the United Nations operation in Cyprus.

Letter dated 10 June (S/22688) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, enclosing the text of a letter dated 7 June 1991 from Mr. Osman Ertug to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 27 May 1991 from Mr. Rauf Denktas to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 13 June (S/22704) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 12 June 1991, and its enclosure, from Mr. Osman Ertug to the Secretary-General.

L. Consideration at the 2992nd meeting (14 June 1991)

At its 2992nd meeting, on 14 June, the Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in Cyprus:

> "Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus (S/22665 and Add.1 and 2)".

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Cyprus, Greece and Turkey, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

The President stated that, in the course of consultations, members of the Council had agreed that the Council should extend an invitation to Mr. Osman Ertug under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure. In the absence of objection, it was so decided.

The Council began its consideration of the item.

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/22700) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's consultations, which he proposed to put to the vote.

Decision: At the 2992nd meeting, on 14 June 1991, the draft resolution (S/22700) was adopted unanimously as resolution 697 (1991).

Resolution 697 (1991) reads as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus of 31 May 1991 (S/22665 and Add.1 and 2),

"Taking note also of the recommendation by the Secretary-General that the Security Council extend the stationing of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus for a further period of six months,

"Noting that the Government of Cyprus has agreed that in view of the prevailing conditions in the island it is necessary to keep the Force in Cyprus beyond 15 June 1991, "_Reaffirming_ the provisions of resolution 186 (1964) of 4 March 1964 and other relevant resolutions,

"1. _Extends once more_ the stationing in Cyprus of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force established under resolution 186 (1964) for a further period ending on 15 December 1991;

"2. _Requests_ the Secretary-General to continue his mission of good offices, to keep the Security Council informed of the progress made and to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution by 30 November 1991;

"3. _Calls upon_ all the parties concerned to continue to cooperate with the Force on the basis of the present mandate."

The Council heard statements by the representatives of Cyprus and Greece.

The Council heard a statement by Mr. Ertug, in accordance with the decision taken earlier in the meeting.

The representative of Turkey made a statement.

Further statements were made by the representatives of Cyprus, Greece and Turkey.

M. _Consideration at the 2993rd meeting (14 June 1991)_

At its 2993rd meeting, on 14 June, the Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in Cyprus:

> "The costs and financing of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus."

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/22697) before the Council that had been submitted by Austria, Belgium and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and to two technical modifications to the draft resolution.

The President then proceeded to put the draft resolution to the vote.

Decision: _At the 2993rd meeting, on 14 June 1991, the draft resolution (S/22697) was adopted unanimously as resolution 698 (1991)_.

Resolution 698 (1991) reads as follows:

"_The Security Council_,

"_Recalling_ its resolution 186 (1964) of 4 March 1964 establishing the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus for an initial period of three months, "_Also recalling_ its subsequent resolutions extending the mandate of the Force, most recently its resolution 697 (1991) of 14 June 1991,

"_Also recalling_ the report of the Secretariat Review Team of 7 December 1990 (S/21982) and the recommendations contained therein,

"_Further recalling_ its resolution 682 (1990) of 21 December 1990, by which it decided to examine the problem of the costs and financing of the Force in all its aspects, with a view to putting into effect an alternative method of financing simultaneously with the renewal of the mandate on or before 15 June 1991,

"_Taking note with appreciation_ of the recent consultations among Council members on the problem of the costs and financing of the Force in all its aspects resulting in the report of the Group of Friends of the President of the Security Council of 31 May 1991,

"_Also taking note with concern_ of the latest report of the Secretary-General (S/22665 and Add.1 and 2) which once again draws attention to the chronic financing problem of the Force,

"_Reaffirming again_ the statement of the President of the Security Council of 30 May 1990 (S/21323) in which the members emphasized that United Nations peace-keeping operations must be launched and maintained on a sound and secure financial basis,

"_Stressing the importance_ of an early agreement on a resolution of the Cyprus problem,

"1. _Concludes_ that a method of financing of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus is needed which will put the Force on a sound and secure financial basis;

"2. _Further concludes_ that the question of the costs of the Force needs to be studied further, with the aim of both reducing and clearly defining the costs for which the United Nations should be responsible;

"3. _Requests_ the Secretary-General to hold consultations with members of the Council, troop contributing countries and others concerned, on the question of costs, taking into account both the report of the Secretariat Review Team of 7 December 1990 and the report of the Group of Friends of the President of the Security Council of 31 May 1991, and to report to the Council by 1 October 1991 and undertakes to decide, in the light of this report and by the time of the next extension of the mandate of the Force on or before 15 December 1991, on measures to be taken to put the Force onto a sound and secure financial basis."

Chapter 3

THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

A. United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon and developments in the Israel-Lebanon sector

1. Communications received between 3 and 25 July 1990 and report of the Secretary-General

Letter dated 3 July 1990 (S/21384) from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic addressed to the Secretary-General.

Note verbale dated 10 July (S/21390) from the Permanent Mission of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General, forwarding a telex from the Lebanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Letter dated 16 July (S/21396) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 17 July (S/21397) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 24 July (S/21406 and Corr.1) containing an account of developments relating to the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) for the period from 26 January to 24 July 1990, submitted prior to the expiration of the mandate of the Force on 31 July 1990.

Addendum dated 26 July (S/21406/Add.1) to the report of the Secretary-General of 24 July 1990.

Letter dated 25 July (S/21409) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General.

2. Consideration at the 2931st meeting (31 July 1990)

At its 2931st meeting, on 31 July, the Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

> "The situation in the Middle East:
>
> > "Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (S/21406 and Corr.1 and Add.1)".

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/21411) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's consultations, which he proposed to put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 2931st meeting, on 31 July 1990, the draft resolution (S/21411) was adopted unanimously as resolution 659 (1990)*.

Resolution 659 (1990) reads as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Recalling its resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978) of 19 March 1978, 501 (1982) of 25 February 1982, 508 (1982) of 5 June 1982, 509 (1982) of 6 June 1982 and 520 (1982) of 17 September 1982, as well as all its resolutions on the situation in Lebanon,

"Having studied the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon of 24 and 26 July 1990 (S/21406 and Corr.1 and Add.1) and taking note of the observations expressed therein.

"Taking note of the letter dated 16 July 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/21396),

"Responding to the request of the Government of Lebanon,

"1. Decides to extend the present mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon for a further interim period of six months, that is, until 31 January 1991;

"2. Reiterates its strong support for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Lebanon with its internationally recognized boundaries;

"3. Re-emphasizes the terms of reference and general guidelines of the Force as stated in the report of the Secretary-General of 19 March 1978 (S/12611), approved by resolution 426 (1978), and calls upon all parties concerned to co-operate fully with the Force for the full implementation of its mandate;

"4. Reiterates that the Force should fully implement its mandate as defined in resolutions 425 (1978), 426 (1978) and all other relevant resolutions;

"5. Requests the Secretary-General to continue consultations with the Government of Lebanon and other parties directly concerned with the implementation of the present resolution and to report to the Security Council thereon."

The President then stated that, as a result of consultations held among members of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement (S/21418) on behalf of the Council:

"The members of the Security Council have noted with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (S/21406 and Corr.1 and Add.1), submitted in conformity with resolution 648 (1990) of 31 January 1990.

"They reaffirm their commitment to the full sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries. In this context, they assert that any State shall refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations.

"As the Security Council extends the mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon for a further interim period on the basis of resolution 425 (1978) of 19 March 1978, the members of the Council again stress the need for the implementation of that resolution in all its aspects. They express their appreciation for the continuing efforts of the Secretary-General and his staff in this regard. They reiterate their full support for the Taif Agreement and for the efforts of the Lebanese Government to extend its authority over all Lebanese territory.

"The members of the Security Council take this opportunity to commend the troops of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon and the troop-contributing countries for their sacrifices and commitment to the cause of international peace and security under difficult circumstances."

3. Communications received between 7 September 1990 and 14 January 1991 and report of the Secretary-General

Letter dated 7 September (S/21727) from the representative of Italy addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a declaration on Lebanon issued by the 12 States members of the European Community at the Meeting of European Political Cooperation, held at Rome on 5 and 6 September 1990.

Letter dated 24 September (S/21833) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General informing him of the agreement among the members of the Council to request that a review of the scale and deployment of UNIFIL be carried out by the Secretariat by 31 January 1991.

Letter dated 27 September (S/21834) from the representatives of Italy and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the Joint Statement of the European Community and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Middle East, issued in New York on 26 September 1990 on various aspects of the Middle East.

Letter dated 1 October (S/21835) from the representatives of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the statement issued following his meeting on 28 September 1990 with their respective Ministers for Foreign Affairs.

Letter dated 30 October (S/21920) from the representative of Italy addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting, inter alia, the text of a declaration of the European Community on the Middle East.

Letter dated 2 November (S/21925) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 9 November (S/21936) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 26 November (S/21947), submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 44/40 A of 4 December 1989, covering the developments in the Middle East in all their aspects for the period from 18 November 1989 to 19 November 1990.

Letter dated 3 January 1991 (S/22047) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 8 January (S/22052) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 9 January (S/22054) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 14 January (S/22079) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 23 January (S/22129), containing an account of developments relating to UNIFIL for the period from 25 July 1990 to 22 January 1991, submitted prior to the expiration of the mandate of the Force on 31 January.

Addendum dated 28 January to the Secretary-General's report of 23 January (S/22129/Add.1), containing a report on the review of the scale and deployment of UNIFIL undertaken by the Secretariat.

4. Consideration at the 2975th meeting (30 January 1991)

At its 2975th meeting, on 30 January, the Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in the Middle East:

"Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (S/22129 and Add.1)".

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/22170) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's consultations, which he proposed to put to the vote.

Decision: At the 2975th meeting, on 30 January 1991, the draft resolution (S/22170) was adopted unanimously as resolution 684 (1991).

Resolution 684 (1991) reads as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Recalling its resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978) of 19 March 1978, 501 (1982) of 25 February 1982, 508 (1982) of 5 June 1982, 509 (1982) of 6 June 1982 and 520 (1982) of 17 September 1982, as well as all its resolutions on the situation in Lebanon, "*Having studied* the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon of 23 January 1991 (S/22129) and taking note of the observations expressed therein and in the addendum thereto of 28 January 1991 (S/22129/Add.1), and without prejudice to the views of Member States thereon,

"*Taking note* of the letter dated 14 January 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/22079),

"*Responding* to the request of the Government of Lebanon,

"1. *Decides* to extend the present mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon for a further interim period of six months, that is, until 31 July 1991;

"2. *Reiterates* its strong support for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries;

"3. *Re-emphasizes* the terms of reference and general guidelines of the Force as stated in the report of the Secretary-General of 19 March 1978 (S/12611), approved by resolution 426 (1978), and calls upon all parties concerned to co-operate fully with the Force for the full implementation of its mandate;

"4. *Reiterates* that the Force should fully implement its mandate as defined in resolutions 425 (1978), 426 (1978) and all other relevant resolutions;

"5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue consultations with the Government of Lebanon and other parties directly concerned with the implementation of the present resolution and to report to the Security Council thereon."

The President then stated that, as a result of consultations held among members of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement (S/22176) on behalf of the Council:

"The members of the Security Council have noted with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) (S/22129), submitted in conformity with resolution 659 (1990).

"They reaffirm their commitment to the full sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries. In this context, they assert that any State shall refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations.

"As the Security Council extends the mandate of UNIFIL for a further interim period on the basis of resolution 425 (1978), the members of the Council again stress the need for the implementation of that resolution in all its aspects. They express their appreciation for the continuing efforts of the Secretary-General and his staff in this regard. They reiterate their full support for the Taif Agreement and for the recent efforts of the Lebanese Government to extend its authority over all Lebanese territory.

"The members of the Security Council take this opportunity to commend UNIFIL's troops and troop-contributing countries for their sacrifices and commitment to the cause of international peace and security under difficult circumstances."

5. Communications received between 31 January and 5 June 1991

Letter dated 31 January (S/22184) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 4 February (S/22195) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement issued by the Council of Ministers of Lebanon on 2 February 1991.

Letter dated 4 February (S/22196) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 6 February (S/22202) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 17 May (S/22612) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 20 May (S/22621) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 21 May (S/22630) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 23 May (S/22635) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 3 June (S/22666) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 4 June (S/22670) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 5 June (S/22675) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General.

B. United Nations Disengagement Observer Force

1. Report of the Secretary-General dated 23 November 1990

Report of the Secretary-General dated 23 November (S/21950 and Corr.1) containing an account of the activities of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) from 22 May to 23 November 1990, submitted prior to the expiration of the mandate of the Force on 30 November.

2. Consideration at the 2964th meeting (30 November 1990)

At its 2964th meeting, on 30 November, the Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

> "The situation in the Middle East:
>
> > "Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/21950 and Corr.1)".

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/21972) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's consultations, and which he proposed to put to the vote.

Decision: At the 2964th meeting, on 30 November 1990, the draft resolution (S/21972) was adopted unanimously as resolution 679 (1990).

Resolution 679 (1990) reads as follows:

> "The Security Council,
>
> "Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/21950 and Corr.1),
>
> "Decides:
>
> "(a) To call upon the parties concerned to implement immediately its resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973;
>
> "(b) To renew the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for another period of six months, that is, until 31 May 1991;
>
> "(c) To request the Secretary-General to submit, at the end of this period, a report on the developments in the situation and the measures taken to implement resolution 338 (1973)."

On behalf of the Council, the President made the following complementary statement (S/21974) regarding resolution 679 (1990):

> "As is known, the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/21950 and Corr.1) states, in paragraph 23: 'Despite the present quiet in the Israel-Syria sector, the situation in the Middle East as a whole continues to be potentially dangerous and is likely to remain so, unless and until a comprehensive

settlement covering all aspects of the Middle East problem can be reached'. That statement of the Secretary-General reflects the view of the Security Council."

3. Communications received on 26 April and 3 May 1991 and report of the Secretary-General dated 24 May 1991

Letter dated 26 April (S/22565) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council informing the Council of his intention, subject to the usual consultations, to appoint Major-General Roman Misztal of Poland as the new Commander of UNDOF, effective 1 October 1991.

Letter dated 3 May (S/22566) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General informing him of the Council's agreement with his proposal to appoint Major-General Roman Misztal of Poland as the new Commander of UNDOF.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 24 May (S/22631), containing an account of the activities of UNDOF for the period of time from 24 November 1990 to 20 May 1991, submitted prior to the expiration of the mandate of the Force on 31 May, and addendum of the same date (S/22631/Add.1) to the report containing a map showing UNDOF deployment as of May 1991.

4. Consideration at the 2990th meeting (30 May 1991)

At the 2990th meeting, on 30 May, the Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in the Middle East:

"Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/22631 and Add.1)."

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/22650) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's consultations, and which he proposed to put to the vote.

Decision: At the 2990th meeting, on 30 May 1991, the draft resolution (S/22650) was adopted unanimously as resolution 695 (1991).

Resolution 695 (1991) reads as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 21 May 1991 on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/22631 and Add.1),

"Decides:

"(a) To call upon the parties concerned to implement immediately Security Council resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973;

> "(b) To renew the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for another period of six months, that is, until 30 November 1991;
>
> "(c) To request the Secretary-General to submit, at the end of this period, a report on the developments in the situation and the measures taken to implement resolution 338 (1973)."

On behalf of the Council, the President made the following complementary statement (S/22657) regarding resolution 695 (1991):

> "As is known, the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/22631 and Add.1) states, in paragraph 23: 'Despite the present quiet in the Israel-Syria sector, the situation in the Middle East as a whole continues to be potentially dangerous and is likely to remain so, unless and until a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the Middle East problem can be reached'. That statement of the Secretary-General reflects the views of the Security Council."

C. Other aspects of the situation in the Middle East

Communications received between 21 June 1990 and 22 March 1991 and reports of the Secretary-General

Letter dated 21 June (S/21368) from the representative of Tunisia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement issued on the same day by the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States.

Letter dated 22 June (S/21369) from the observer of Palestine addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement issued by the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

Letter dated 25 June (S/21374) from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement dated 22 June 1990, by the representative of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR.

Letter dated 12 July (S/21394) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 17 July (S/21397) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a copy of the Government's programme for the implementation of the Charter of National Reconciliation, adopted earlier at Taif and published by the Council of Ministers on 11 July 1990.

Letter dated 30 July (S/21415) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement by an official spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Letter dated 6 August (S/21447) from the representative of Israel addressed to the Secretary-General conveying a statement by the Government of Israel.

Letter dated 27 September (S/21834) from the representatives of Italy and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a joint statement of the European Community and the USSR issued in New York on 26 September 1990 on various aspects of the Middle East.

Letter dated 1 October (S/21835) from the representatives of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the statement issued following his meeting on 28 September 1990 with their respective Ministers for Foreign Affairs.

Letter dated 18 October (S/21886) from the representative of Indonesia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 12 October 1990.

Note verbale dated 19 October (S/21890) from the Permanent Mission of Morocco to the Secretary-General, transmitting a copy of the final communiqué and recommendations adopted by the Al-Quds Committee at its thirteenth session, held at Rabat on 15 October 1990.

Letter dated 23 October (S/21897) from the representative of Kuwait addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the resolution adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States at its extraordinary session, held at Tunis on 17 and 18 October 1990.

Letter dated 30 October (S/21920) from the representative of Italy addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting, inter alia, the text of a declaration of the European Community on the Middle East.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 12 November (S/21929) submitted in accordance with General Assembly resolution 44/42 of 6 December 1989, on the question of convening the International Peace Conference on the Middle East.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 26 November (S/21947), submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 44/40 A of 4 December 1989, covering developments in the Middle East in all their aspects for the period from 18 November 1989 to 19 November 1990.

Letter dated 19 November (S/21949) from the observer of Palestine addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 23 November (S/21958) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the law concerning support for the Islamic Revolution of the Palestinian people, ratified by the Islamic Consultative Assembly and approved by the Council of Guardians of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Letter dated 10 December (S/21995) from the representative of Algeria addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a declaration by the spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Algeria.

Letter dated 15 December (S/22006) from the representative of Egypt addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Egypt on the Palestinian *intifadah*.

Letter dated 17 December (S/22017) from the representative of Egypt addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the communiqué issued by the members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference at the United Nations in their meeting on 14 December 1990.

Letter dated 17 December (S/22018) from the representative of Italy addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting, *inter alia*, the text of the declarations on the Middle East and on Lebanon, issued by the 12 States members of the European Community at the European Council held in Rome on 14 and 15 December 1990.

Letter dated 9 January 1991 (S/22054) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 15 January (S/22081) from the representative of Kuwait addressed to the Secretary-General, communicating the official statement issued by the State of Kuwait on the incident involving the killing of two members of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Letter dated 4 February (S/22195) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement issued by the Council of Ministers of Lebanon at its meeting on 2 February 1991.

Letter dated 6 March (S/22337) from the observer of Palestine addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 7 March (S/22345) from the representative of Egypt addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the communiqué issued at the meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference held in New York on 1 October 1991.

Note verbale dated 8 March (S/22346) from the representative of Ghana addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 20 March (S/22374) from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the Damascus Declaration, issued by the meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States of the Gulf Cooperation Council and the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Egypt and the Syrian Arab Republic, respectively, held at Damascus on 5 and 6 March 1991.

Letter dated 20 March (S/22377) from the representative of Japan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement issued on the same date by the Chief Cabinet Secretary of Japan.

Letter dated 22 March (S/22385) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council confirming to the Council his decision to appoint Ambassador Edouard Brunner of Switzerland as Special Representative to the Middle East, in accordance with paragraph 3 of Security Council resolution 242 (1967).

Chapter 4

THE SITUATION BETWEEN IRAQ AND KUWAIT

1. Communications received on 2 August 1990 and request for a meeting

Letter dated 2 August 1990 (S/21423) from the representative of Kuwait addressed to the President of the Security Council, requesting an immediate meeting of the Security Council.

Letter dated 2 August (S/21424) from the representative of the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council, requesting an immediate meeting of the Council.

Letter dated 2 August (S/21426) from the representative of Italy addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement issued by the 12 States members of the European Community.

Letter dated 2 August (S/21427) from the representative of Japan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement issued on the same date by the Chief Cabinet Minister of Japan.

Letter dated 2 August (S/21428) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

2. Consideration at the 2932nd meeting (2 August 1990)

At its 2932nd meeting, on 2 August, the Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

> "The situation between Iraq and Kuwait:
>
> > "Letter dated 2 August 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Kuwait to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21423)
> >
> > "Letter dated 2 August 1990 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21424)".

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Iraq and Kuwait, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/21425) submitted by Canada, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Malaysia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

The Council began its consideration of the item and heard statements by the representatives of Kuwait, Iraq, the United States of America, Colombia, Canada, France, Malaysia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Finland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and China.

The President, in his capacity as the representative of Romania, made a statement.

The Council then commenced its voting procedure.

Before the vote, the representative of Yemen made a statement.

The Council then proceeded to vote on the draft resolution.

Decision: At the 2932nd meeting, on 2 August 1990, the draft resolution (S/21425) was adopted by 14 votes in favour (Canada, China, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Malaysia, Romania, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Zaire) to none against as resolution 660 (1990). One member (Yemen) did not participate in the voting.

Resolution 660 (1990) reads as follows:

> "The Security Council,
>
> "Alarmed by the invasion of Kuwait on 2 August 1990 by the military forces of Iraq,
>
> "Determining that there exists a breach of international peace and security as regards the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait,
>
> "Acting under Articles 39 and 40 of the Charter of the United Nations,
>
> "1. Condemns the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait;
>
> "2. Demands that Iraq withdraw immediately and unconditionally all its forces to the positions in which they were located on 1 August 1990;
>
> "3. Calls upon Iraq and Kuwait to begin immediately intensive negotiations for the resolution of their differences and supports all efforts in this regard, and especially those of the League of Arab States;
>
> "4. Decides to meet again as necessary to consider further steps to ensure compliance with the present resolution."

3. Communications received between 3 and 6 August 1990

Letter dated 3 August (S/21429) from the representative of Uruguay addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a communiqué issued on the same date by the Government of Uruguay.

Letter dated 3 August (S/21430) from the representative of Oman addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement issued on the same date by the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council at Cairo.

Letter dated 3 August (S/21432) from the representative of the German Democratic Republic addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement issued on 2 August by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the German Democratic Republic.

Letter dated 3 August (S/21433) from the representative of South Africa addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 3 August (S/21434) from the representative of Qatar addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a resolution adopted on the same date by the extraordinary session of the Council of the League of Arab States held at Cairo.

Letter dated 3 August (S/21435) from the representative of Madagascar addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a message issued on the same date from the President of Madagascar to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 3 August (S/21436) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement made by a spokesman of the Revolution Command Council of Iraq.

Letter dated 3 August (S/21445) from the representative of Argentina addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a press release issued on 2 August 1990 by the Government of Argentina.

Letter dated 3 August (S/21451) from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement made on 2 August by the Government of the USSR.

Letter dated 4 August (S/21437) from the representative of Kuwait addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 4 August (S/21438) from the representative of Kuwait addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 5 August (S/21439) from the representative of Kuwait addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 5 August (S/21440) from the representative of Kuwait addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement issued by the Permanent Mission of Kuwait to the United Nations.

Letter dated 5 August (S/21449) from the representative of Japan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement issued on the same date by the Chief Cabinet Secretary of Japan.

Letter dated 6 August (S/21443) from the representative of Kuwait addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 6 August (S/21444) from the representative of Italy addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement issued on 4 August 1990 by the 12 States members of the European Community.

Letter dated 6 August (S/21446) from the representative of Paraguay addressed to the Secretary-General, conveying the text of a communication issued on the same date by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Paraguay.

Letter dated 6 August (S/21448) from the representative of Egypt addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a communiqué issued by the nineteenth Ministerial Conference of the Organization of the Islamic Conference at Cairo.

Letter dated 6 August (S/21450) from the representative of Kuwait addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 6 August (S/21472) from the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a joint statement adopted in Moscow during the meeting between the Secretary of State of the United States and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the USSR on 3 August 1990.

Letter dated 6 August (S/21456) from the representative of Maldives addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a press release issued on 4 August by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Maldives.

Letter dated 6 August (S/21460) from the representative of Chile addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement made on 2 August 1990 by the Under-Secretary-General for Foreign Affairs of Chile.

4. Consideration at the 2933rd meeting (6 August 1990)

At its 2933rd meeting, on 6 August, the Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

> "The situation between Iraq and Kuwait:
>
> > "Letter dated 2 August 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Kuwait to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21423)
> >
> > "Letter dated 2 August 1990 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21424)".

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Iraq and Kuwait, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/21441) submitted by Canada, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Malaysia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Zaire.

The Council continued its consideration of the item and heard statements by the representatives of Kuwait and Iraq.

The Council then commenced its voting procedure.

Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, Finland, France, Malaysia, Canada, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, China, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Zaire, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Cuba, Colombia and Yemen.

The President made a statement in his capacity as the representative of Romania.

The Council then proceeded to vote on the draft resolution.

Decision: At the 2933rd meeting, on 6 August 1990, the draft resolution (S/21441) was adopted by 13 votes in favour (Canada, China, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Malaysia, Romania, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Zaire) to none against, with 2 abstentions (Cuba and Yemen), as resolution 661 (1990).

Resolution 661 (1990) reads as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Reaffirming its resolution 660 (1990) of 2 August 1990,

"Deeply concerned that that resolution has not been implemented and that the invasion by Iraq of Kuwait continues, with further loss of human life and material destruction,

"Determined to bring the invasion and occupation of Kuwait by Iraq to an end and to restore the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Kuwait,

"Noting that the legitimate Government of Kuwait has expressed its readiness to comply with resolution 660 (1990),

"Mindful of its responsibilities under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security,

"Affirming the inherent right of individual or collective self-defence, in response to the armed attack by Iraq against Kuwait, in accordance with Article 51 of the Charter,

"Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter,

"1. Determines that Iraq so far has failed to comply with paragraph 2 of resolution 660 (1990) and has usurped the authority of the legitimate Government of Kuwait;

"2. Decides, as a consequence, to take the following measures to secure compliance of Iraq with paragraph 2 of resolution 660 (1990) and to restore the authority of the legitimate Government of Kuwait;

"3. Decides that all States shall prevent:

"(a) The import into their territories of all commodities and products originating in Iraq or Kuwait exported therefrom after the date of the present resolution;

"(b) Any activities by their nationals or in their territories which would promote or are calculated to promote the export or transshipment of any commodities or products from Iraq or Kuwait; and any dealings by their nationals or their flag vessels or in their territories in any commodities or products originating in Iraq or Kuwait and exported therefrom after the date of the present resolution, including in particular any transfer of funds to Iraq or Kuwait for the purposes of such activities or dealings;

"(c) The sale or supply by their nationals or from their territories or using their flag vessels of any commodities or products, including weapons or any other military equipment, whether or not originating in their territories but not including supplies intended strictly for medical purposes, and, in humanitarian circumstances, foodstuffs, to any person or body in Iraq or Kuwait or to any person or body for the purposes of any business carried on in or operated from Iraq or Kuwait, and any activities by their nationals or in their territories which promote or are calculated to promote such sale or supply of such commodities or products;

"4. Decides that all States shall not make available to the Government of Iraq or to any commercial, industrial or public utility undertaking in Iraq or Kuwait, any funds or any other financial or economic resources and shall prevent their nationals and any persons within their territories from removing from their territories or otherwise making available to that Government or to any such undertaking any such funds or resources and from remitting any other funds to persons or bodies within Iraq or Kuwait, except payments exclusively for strictly medical or humanitarian purposes and, in humanitarian circumstances, foodstuffs;

"5. Calls upon all States, including States non-members of the United Nations, to act strictly in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution notwithstanding any contract entered into or licence granted before the date of the present resolution;

"6. Decides to establish, in accordance with rule 28 of the provisional rules of procedure, a Committee of the Security Council consisting of all the members of the Council, to undertake the following tasks and to report on its work to the Council with the observations and recommendations:

"(a) To examine the reports on the progress of the implementation of the present resolution which will be submitted by the Secretary-General;

"(b) To seek from all States further information regarding the action taken by them concerning the effective implementation of the provisions laid down in the present resolution;

"7. Calls upon all States to cooperate fully with the Committee in the fulfilment of its task, including supplying such information as may be sought by the Committee in pursuance of the present resolution;

"8. Requests the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance to the Committee and to make the necessary arrangements in the Secretariat for that purpose;

"9. Decides that, notwithstanding paragraphs 4 to 8 above, nothing in the present resolution shall prohibit assistance to the legitimate Government of Kuwait, and calls upon all States:

"(a) To take appropriate measures to protect assets of the legitimate Government of Kuwait and its agencies;

"(b) Not to recognize any regime set up by the occupying Power;

"10. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution, the first report to be submitted within thirty days;

"11. Decides to keep this item on its agenda and to continue its efforts to put an early end to the invasion by Iraq."

Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Iraq and Kuwait.

5. Communications received between 7 and 9 August 1990 and requests for a meeting

Letter dated 7 August (S/21452) from the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Kuwait addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 7 August (S/21453) from the representative of Saint Kitts and Nevis addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement made by the Prime Minister of Saint Kitts and Nevis.

Note verbale dated 7 August (S/21454) from the representative of Saint Kitts and Nevis addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement made by the Prime Minister of Saint Kitts and Nevis.

Letter dated 7 August (S/21457) from the representative of Nicaragua addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a press release issued on 3 August 1990 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Nicaragua.

Letter dated 7 August (S/21458) from the representative of Ghana addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement issued on the same date by the Government of Ghana.

Letter dated 7 August (S/21461) from the representative of Japan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement issued on the same date by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan.

Letter dated 7 August (S/21464) from the representative of Uruguay addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement issued on the same date by the Government of Uruguay.

Letter dated 7 August (S/21468) from the representative of Oman addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the Final Communiqué issued at the twelfth extraordinary session of the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council, held at Jeddah, on 7 August 1990.

Letter dated 7 August (S/21495) from the representative of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a letter of the same date from the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Cyprus to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 7 August (S/21542) from the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 8 August (S/21462) from the representative of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement issued on 2 August 1990 by the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.

Letter dated 8 August (S/21465) from the representative of Cuba addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a letter from the President of the Council of State and of the Government of Cuba addressed to the heads of State of the Arab countries.

Letter dated 8 August (S/21466) from the representative of Haiti addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a communiqué issued on the same date by the Government of Haiti.

Letter dated 8 August (S/21467) from the representative of Chile addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement issued on the same date by the Government of Chile.

Letter dated 8 August (S/21469) from the representative of Kuwait addressed to the President of the Security Council requesting an immediate meeting of the Security Council.

Letter dated 8 August (S/21470) from the representatives of Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates addressed to the President of the Security Council requesting an immediate meeting of the Security Council.

Letter dated 8 August (S/21475) from the representative of Argentina addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a press communiqué issued on 7 August by the Government of Argentina.

Letter dated 8 August (S/21476) from the representative of Brazil addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a Presidential Decree No. 99441 enacted by the President of Brazil on 7 August 1990 concerning mandatory sanctions against Iraq and Kuwait.

Note verbale dated 8 August (S/21482) from the representative of New Zealand addressed to the Secretary-General, conveying the text of a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade of New Zealand to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 9 August (S/21473) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran, addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Letter dated 9 August (S/21477) from the representative of Bulgaria addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of declarations issued on 2 and 8 August by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Bulgaria.

Letter dated 9 August (S/21479) from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement issued on the same date by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Note verbale dated 9 August (S/21484) from the representative of Belize addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement issued by the Government of Belize.

Letter dated 9 August (S/21488) from the representative of Czechoslovakia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of two statements made on 2 and 3 August by the Czechoslovak Government.

Note verbale dated 9 August (S/21489) from the Permanent Mission of Panama addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 9 August (S/21492) from the representative of the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 9 August (S/21508) from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Panama addressed to the Secretary-General.

6. Consideration at the 2934th meeting (9 August 1990)

At its 2934th meeting, on 9 August, the Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation between Iraq and Kuwait:

> "Letter dated 2 August 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Kuwait to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21423)

"Letter dated 2 August 1990 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21424)

"Letter dated 8 August 1990 from the Permanent Representatives of Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21470)".

In addition to those representatives previously invited, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Oman, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/21471) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's consultations.

The Council then proceeded to vote on the draft resolution.

Decision: At the 2934th meeting, on 9 August 1990, the draft resolution (S/21471) was adopted unanimously as resolution 662 (1990).

Resolution 662 (1990) reads as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Recalling its resolutions 660 (1990) of 2 August 1990 and 661 (1990) of 6 August 1990,

"Gravely alarmed by the declaration by Iraq of a 'comprehensive and eternal merger' with Kuwait,

"Demanding once again that Iraq withdraw immediately and unconditionally all its forces to the positions in which they were located on 1 August 1990,

"Determined to bring the occupation of Kuwait by Iraq to an end and to restore the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Kuwait,

"Determined also to restore the authority of the legitimate Government of Kuwait,

"1. Decides that annexation of Kuwait by Iraq under any form and whatever pretext has no legal validity, and is considered null and void;

"2. Calls upon all States, international organizations and specialized agencies not to recognize that annexation, and to refrain from any action or dealing that might be interpreted as an indirect recognition of the annexation;

"3. Demands that Iraq rescind its actions purporting to annex Kuwait;

"4. Decides to keep this item on its agenda and to continue its efforts to put an early end to the occupation."

Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Canada, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Ethiopia, Malaysia, China, Cuba, Finland and Colombia.

The President made a statement in his capacity as the representative of Romania.

The representatives of Kuwait, Oman and Iraq made statements.

A further statement was made by the representative of the United States of America.

The representative of Kuwait also made a further statement.

7. Communications received between 10 and 18 August 1990, interim report of the Secretary-General and request for a meeting

Note verbale dated 10 August (S/21483) from the Permanent Mission of Solomon Islands addressed to the Secretary-General.

Note verbale dated 10 August (S/21493) from the Permanent Mission of France addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 10 August (S/21496) from the representative of Honduras addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a press release issued on 3 August 1990 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Honduras.

Letter dated 10 August (S/21497) from the representative of Brazil addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the texts of communiqué No. 2.158 of the Department of Foreign Exchange of the Central Bank of Brazil and Regulation No. 05 of the Department of Foreign Trade of the National Secretariat for the Economy of Brazil, both enacted on 8 August 1990.

Letter dated 10 August (S/21521) from the representative of Costa Rica addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement issued on 9 August 1990 by the Government of Costa Rica.

Letter dated 11 August (S/21500) from the representative of Qatar addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a resolution adopted by the Extraordinary Arab Summit Conference held at Cairo on 9 and 10 August 1990.

Note by the Secretary-General dated 12 August (S/21487), circulating the text of a letter of the same date from the observer of the Republic of Korea addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 12 August (S/21494) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of an initiative announced on the same date by the President of Iraq.

Letter dated 12 August (S/21498) from the representative of Kuwait addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 12 August (S/21502) from the representative of Italy addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a declaration issued by the 12 States members of the European Community at the Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting held at Brussels on 10 August.

Letter dated 13 August (S/21499) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a letter of the same date from the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 13 August (S/21501) from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 13 August (S/21503) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a letter of the same date from the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 13 August (S/21505) from the representative of Kuwait addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement issued on 12 August 1990 by the Council of Ministers of Kuwait.

Letter dated 13 August (S/21507) from the representative of Romania addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of decision No. 935 of the Government of Romania, concerning the implementation of Security Council resolution 661 (1990).

Letter dated 13 August (S/21513) from the representative of Czechoslovakia addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement made on 10 August 1990 by the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Czechoslovakia.

Note verbale dated 14 August (S/21514) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, and annex.

Letter dated 13 August (S/21515) from the representative of Hungary addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement issued on 10 August 1990 by the Government of Hungary.

Letter dated 13 August (S/21516) from the representative of Chile addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a declaration issued on 10 August 1990 by the Government of Chile.

Letter dated 14 August (S/21509) from the representative of Ecuador addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 14 August (S/21510) from the representative of Singapore addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement issued on 10 August 1990 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Singapore.

Note verbale dated 14 August (S/21511) and annex from the representative of Finland addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 14 August (S/21512) from the representative of Côte d'Ivoire addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 14 August (S/21517) from the representative of the German Democratic Republic addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement issued on the same date by the Government of the German Democratic Republic.

Note verbale dated 14 August (S/21518) from the representative of Sweden addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of two ordinances issued on 7 August 1990 by the Government of Sweden.

Letter dated 14 August (S/21519) from the representative of Canada addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a letter dated 9 August 1990 from the Secretary of State for External Affairs of Canada to the Secretary-General, and appendices.

Note verbale dated 14 August (S/21520) from the representative of Australia addressed to the Secretary-General, and annexes.

Letter dated 14 August (S/21522) from the representative of Brazil addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of Communiqué No. 2.159 approved on 8 August 1990 by the Department of Foreign Capital of the Central Bank of Brazil.

Note verbale dated 14 August (S/21523) from the Permanent Mission of Austria addressed to the Secretary-General.

Note verbale dated 14 August (S/21526) from the representative of Spain addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 14 August (S/21540) from the representative of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement issued on 11 August 1990 by a spokesman of the Government of Cyprus.

Letter dated 15 August (S/21550 and Corr.1) from the representative of Bolivia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the decrees issued on the same date by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and Worship of Bolivia.

Note verbale dated 15 August (S/21524) from the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany addressed to the Secretary-General.

Note verbale dated 15 August (S/21525) from the representative of the United States of America addressed to the Secretary-General, and annexes.

Letter dated 15 August (S/21527) from the representative of Malaysia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a letter dated 14 August 1990 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Malaysia to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 15 August (S/21529) from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a letter of the same date addressed to the Secretary-General by Colonel Muammar Gaddafi, Leader of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

Letter dated 15 August (S/21530) from the representative of Argentina addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of Presidential Decree 1560 of 13 August 1990.

Note verbale dated 15 August (S/21531) from the Permanent Mission of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 15 August (S/21532) from the representative of the Netherlands addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 15 August (S/21533) from the representative of Guatemala addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a press release issued on the same date by the Government of Guatemala.

Letter dated 15 August (S/21534) from the representative of Norway addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement issued on 9 August 1990 by the Government of Norway.

Note verbale dated 15 August (S/21535) from the representative of Japan addressed to the Secretary-General, and annex.

Interim report of the Secretary-General dated 15 August (S/21536 and Corr.1) on the implementation of Security Council resolution 661 (1990).

Letter dated 16 August (S/21537) from the representative of the United States of America addressed to the Secretary-General.

Note verbale dated 16 August (S/21538) from the representative of New Zealand addressed to the Secretary-General.

Note verbale dated 16 August (S/21543) from the representative of Luxembourg addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 16 August (S/21545) from the representative of Kuwait addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 16 August (S/21546 and Corr.1) from the representative of Kuwait addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 16 August (S/21548) from the representative of Kuwait addressed to the Secretary-General, and annexes.

Note verbale dated 16 August (S/21551) from the representative of Italy addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a communiqué issued on 7 August 1990 and the text of the decrees issued on 3 and 5 August 1990 by the Government of Italy and the text of regulation No. 2340/90 of 8 August 1990 issued by Italy in its capacity as a State member of the European Community.

Note verbale dated 16 August (S/21552) from the representative of Israel addressed to the Secretary-General.

Note verbale dated 16 August (S/21597) from the representative of Myanmar addressed to the Secretary-General.

Note verbale dated 17 August (S/21547) from the representative of New Zealand addressed to the Secretary-General, and annex.

Note verbale dated 17 August (S/21549) from the representative of Iceland addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of announcement No. 49 of 9 August of the Government of Iceland on measures to implement Security Council resolution 660 (1990).

Letter dated 17 August (S/21554) from the representative of Saudi Arabia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a letter dated 12 August 1990 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Saudi Arabia to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 17 August (S/21555) from the representative of Namibia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement issued on 15 August 1990 by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Namibia.

Letter dated 17 August (S/21557) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 17 August (S/21558) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a news dispatched by the Islamic Republic of Iran News Agency on 16 August 1990.

Letter dated 17 August (S/21559) from the representative of Kuwait addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 17 August (S/21560) from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a communication of the same date from the Leader of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 17 August (S/21565) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of an official statement issued on the same date by the Government of Yugoslavia.

Letter dated 18 August (S/21561) from the representative of Italy addressed to the President of the Security Council requesting the convening of a meeting of the Council.

Letter dated 18 August (S/21563) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a letter of the same date from the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

8. Consideration at the 2937th meeting (18 August 1990)

At its 2937th meeting, on 18 August, the Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation between Iraq and Kuwait:

"Letter dated 2 August 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Kuwait to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21423)

"Letter dated 2 August 1990 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21424)

"Letter dated 8 August 1990 from the Permanent Representatives of Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21470)

"Letter dated 18 August 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Italy to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21561)".

In addition to those representatives previously invited, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Italy, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/21562) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

The Council then commenced its voting procedure.

Before the vote, the representative of Yemen made a statement.

The Council then proceeded to vote on the draft resolution.

Decision: At the 2937th meeting, on 18 August 1990, the draft resolution (S/21562) was adopted unanimously as resolution 664 (1990).

Resolution 664 (1990) reads as follows:

"The Security Council,

"*Recalling* the Iraqi invasion and purported annexation of Kuwait, and its resolutions 660 (1990) of 2 August 1990, 661 (1990) of 6 August 1990 and 662 (1990) of 9 August 1990,

"*Deeply concerned* about the safety and well-being of third-State nationals in Iraq and Kuwait,

"*Recalling* the obligations of Iraq in this regard under international law, "Welcoming the efforts of the Secretary-General to pursue urgent consultations with the Government of Iraq following the concern and anxiety expressed by the members of the Council on 17 August 1990,

"Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

"1. Demands that Iraq permit and facilitate the immediate departure from Kuwait and Iraq of third-State nationals and grant immediate and continuing access of consular officials to such nationals;

"2. Also demands that Iraq take no action to jeopardize the safety, security or health of such nationals;

"3. Reaffirms its decision in resolution 662 (1990) that annexation of Kuwait by Iraq is null and void, and therefore demands that the Government of Iraq rescind its orders for the closure of diplomatic and consular missions in Kuwait and the withdrawal of the immunity of their personnel, and refrain from any such actions in the future;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on compliance with the present resolution at the earliest possible time."

Following the vote, the representatives of the United States of America, China, Canada, Finland, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Ethiopia, Malaysia and Cuba made statements.

Further statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America and Cuba.

The President, in his capacity as the representative of Romania, made a statement.

The representatives of Kuwait and Iraq made statements.

Further statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

The representative of Italy made a statement.

9. Communications received between 19 and 25 August 1990, report of the Secretary-General and requests for a meeting

Letter dated 19 August (S/21564) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 19 August (S/21651) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a letter of the same date from the President of Iraq.

Letter dated 19 August (S/21569) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Note verbale dated 19 August (S/21574) from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 20 August (S/21566) from the representative of Kuwait addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 20 August (S/21567) from the representative of Oman addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 20 August (S/21568) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Note verbale dated 20 August (S/21570) from the representative of Colombia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the decision of the Foreign Trade Supervisory Council of Colombia of 17 August 1990.

Letter dated 20 August (S/21571) from the representative of Jordan addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 20 August (S/21572) from the representative of Kuwait addressed to the Secretary-General.

Note verbale dated 20 August (S/21575) from the representative of Bahrain addressed to the Secretary-General.

Note verbale dated 20 August (S/21577) from the Permanent Mission of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, and annex.

Note verbale dated 20 August (S/21580) from the representative of Cuba addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a letter of the same date from the Minister of External Relations of Cuba to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 20 August (S/21620) from the representative of Jordan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a letter of the same date from the Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of Jordan addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 21 August (S/21573) from the representative of Bulgaria addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement dated 19 August 1990 by the President of Bulgaria.

Note verbale dated 21 August (S/21576) from the Permanent Mission of Bulgaria addressed to the Secretary-General, and annex.

Note verbale dated 21 August (S/21578) from the representative of Indonesia addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 21 August (S/21579) from the representative of Paraguay addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of Decree No. 6732 adopted by the Government of Paraguay on 17 August 1990.

Note verbale dated 21 August (S/21581) from the representative of the United Arab Emirates addressed to the Secretary-General.

Note verbale dated 21 August (S/21582) from the representative of Qatar addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 22 August (S/21583) from the representative of Belgium addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 22 August (S/21584) from the representative of Ethiopia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ethiopia to the Secretary-General.

Note by the Secretary-General dated 22 August (S/21585) circulating the text of a note verbale of the same date by the observer of Switzerland addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 22 August (S/21586) from the representative of Kuwait addressed to the Secretary-General.

Note verbale dated 22 August (S/21587) from the representative of Lesotho addressed to the Secretary-General.

Note verbale dated 22 August (S/21588) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 22 August (S/21590) from the representative of Italy addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a declaration issued by the 12 States members of the European Community at the Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of Political Cooperation, held in Paris, on 21 August 1990.

Note verbale dated 22 August (S/21593) from the representative of Austria addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 22 August (S/21594) from the representative of China addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of China to the Secretary-General.

Note verbale dated 22 August (S/21595) from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 22 August (S/21596) from the representative of Saudi Arabia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a message from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Saudi Arabia to the Secretary-General.

Note verbale dated 22 August (S/21598) from the representative of Czechoslovakia addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 22 August (S/21600) from the representative of the Dominican Republic addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a note verbale of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Dominican Republic addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 22 August (S/21603) from the representative of France addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the final communiqué issued on 21 August 1990 by the States members of the Western European Union.

Note verbale dated 22 August (S/21607) from the representative of Poland addressed to the Secretary-General, enclosing the text of the regulations dated 8 August 1990 of the Council of Ministers of Poland.

Letter dated 22 August (S/21616) from the representative of Guinea addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a communiqué issued on 5 August 1990 by the Military Committee of National Recovery of Guinea.

Note verbale dated 22 August (S/21667) from the representative of Antigua and Barbuda addressed to the Secretary-General.

Note verbale dated 23 August (S/21599) from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics addressed to the Secretary-General.

Note verbale dated 23 August (S/21601) from the representative of Malta addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 23 August (S/21602) from the representative of India addressed to the Secretary-General.

Note verbale dated 23 August (S/21604) from the representative of Denmark addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a note verbale of the same date from the Government of Denmark to the Secretary-General.

Note verbale dated 23 August (S/21605) from the representative of Mexico addressed to the Secretary-General, and annex.

Letter dated 23 August (S/21606) from the representative of Uruguay addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a decree issued on 22 August 1990 by the Government of Uruguay.

Letter dated 23 August (S/21608) from the representative of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic addressed to the Secretary-General, and annex.

Note verbale dated 23 August (S/21609) from the Permanent Mission of Ireland addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 23 August (S/21610) from the representative of South Africa addressed to the Secretary-General.

Note verbale dated 23 August (S/21611) from the representative of the Netherlands addressed to the Secretary-General.

Note verbale dated 23 August (S/21612) from the representative of Italy addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of regulation No. 2340/90 and decision No. 90/414 of the Council of the European Communities, both of 8 August 1990.

Note verbale dated 23 August (S/21613) from the representative of Greece addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 23 August (S/21614) from the representative of Jordan addressed to the Secretary-General, and annex.

Note verbale dated 23 August (S/21615) from the representative of Yemen addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 23 August (S/21618) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a note verbale of the same date from the Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General.

Note verbale dated 23 August (S/21626) from the representative of Cuba addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Cuba to the Secretary-General.

Note verbale dated 23 August (S/21630) from the representative of the Philippines addressed to the Secretary-General.

Note verbale dated 23 August (S/21632) from the representative of Portugal addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 23 August (S/21658) from the representative of Vanuatu addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a communiqué issued on 22 August 1990 by the Government of Vanuatu.

Letter dated 23 August (S/21665) from the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States addressed to the Secretary-General, and annex.

Note verbale dated 23 August (S/21676) from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General.

Note by the Secretary-General dated 24 August (S/21617), circulating the text of a note verbale dated 23 August 1990 from the observer of the Republic of Korea addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Note verbale dated 24 August (S/21619) from the representative of Singapore addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement of the same date by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Singapore.

Note verbale dated 24 August (S/21622) from the representative of Mali addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a message dated 23 August 1990 from the Government of Mali.

Letter dated 24 August (S/21623) from the representative of Peru addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 24 August (S/21624) from the representative of Senegal addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a declaration dated 23 August 1990 issued by the Government of Senegal.

Letter dated 24 August (S/21625) from the representative of Haiti addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a letter dated 22 August 1990 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Haiti to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 24 August (S/21627) from the representative of Sri Lanka addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Sri Lanka to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 24 August (S/21628) from the representative of Malta addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 24 August (S/21629) from the representative of Egypt addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a letter of the same date from the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Egypt to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 24 August (S/21631) from the representative of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a note verbale dated 23 August 1990 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Cyprus to the Secretary-General.

Note verbale dated 24 August (S/21633) from the representative of Burundi addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 24 August (S/21634) from the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany addressed to the President of the Security Council, requesting a meeting of the Security Council.

Letter dated 24 August (S/21635) from the representative of Italy addressed to the President of the Security Council, requesting the convening of a meeting of the Council.

Letter dated 24 August (S/21636) from the representative of the Netherlands addressed to the President of the Security Council, requesting the convening of a meeting of the Council.

Letter dated 24 August (S/21637) from the representative of Spain addressed to the President of the Security Council, requesting the convening of a meeting of the Council.

Letter dated 24 August (S/21638) from the representative of Belgium addressed to the President of the Security Council, requesting the convening of a meeting of the Council.

Letter dated 24 August (S/21639) from the representatives of Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates addressed to the President of the Security Council, requesting an immediate meeting of the Council.

Letter dated 24 August (S/21642) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Note verbale dated 24 August (S/21646) from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic addressed to the Secretary-General.

Note verbale dated 24 August (S/21648) from the Permanent Mission of Thailand addressed to the Secretary-General.

Note verbale dated 24 August (S/21649) from the representative of Tunisia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Tunisia to the Secretary-General.

Note verbale dated 24 August (S/21655) from the representative of France addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 24 August (S/21657) from the representative of Bolivia addressed to the Secretary-General.

Further report of the Secretary-General dated 25 August (S/21641) on the implementation of Security Council resolution 661 (1990).

10. Consideration at the 2938th meeting (25 August 1990)

At its 2938th meeting, on 25 August, the Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation between Iraq and Kuwait:

> "Letter dated 2 August 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Kuwait to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21423)
>
> "Letter dated 2 August 1990 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21424)
>
> "Letter dated 8 August 1990 from the Permanent Representatives of Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21470)
>
> "Letter dated 18 August 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Italy to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21561)
>
> "Letter dated 24 August 1990 from the Permanent Representative of the Federal Republic of Germany to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21634)
>
> "Letter dated 24 August 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Italy to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21635)

"Letter dated 24 August 1990 from the Permanent Representative of the Netherlands to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21636)

"Letter dated 24 August 1990 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Spain to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21637)

"Letter dated 24 August 1990 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Belgium to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21638)

"Letter dated 24 August 1990 from the Permanent Representatives of Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21639)".

The President, in accordance with the decisions taken at the previous meetings, invited the representatives of Iraq, Italy, Kuwait and Oman to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/21640) submitted by Canada, Côte d'Ivoire, Finland, France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Zaire.

The Council then commenced its voting procedure.

Before the vote, the representatives of Yemen, Cuba and Colombia made statements.

The Council then proceeded to vote on the draft resolution.

Decision: At the 2938th meeting, on 25 August 1990, the draft resolution (S/21640) was adopted by 13 votes in favour (Canada, China, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Malaysia, Romania, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Zaire) to none against, with 2 abstentions (Cuba and Yemen), as resolution 665 (1990).

Resolution 665 (1990) reads as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Recalling its resolutions 660 (1990) of 2 August 1990, 661 (1990) of 6 August 1990, 662 (1990) of 9 August 1990 and 664 (1990) of 18 August 1990 and demanding their full and immediate implementation,

"Having decided in resolution 661 (1990) to impose economic sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

"Determined to bring to an end the occupation of Kuwait by Iraq, which imperils the existence of a Member State, and to restore the legitimate authority and the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Kuwait, which requires the speedy implementation of the above-mentioned resolutions,

"_Deploring_ the loss of innocent life stemming from the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait and determined to prevent further such losses,

"_Gravely alarmed_ that Iraq continues to refuse to comply with resolutions 660 (1990), 661 (1990), 662 (1990) and 664 (1990) and in particular at the conduct of the Government of Iraq in using Iraqi flag vessels to export oil,

"1. _Calls upon_ those Member States cooperating with the Government of Kuwait which are deploying maritime forces to the area to use such measures commensurate to the specific circumstances as may be necessary under the authority of the Security Council to halt all inward and outward maritime shipping in order to inspect and verify their cargoes and destinations and to ensure strict implementation of the provisions related to such shipping laid down in resolution 661 (1990);

"2. _Invites_ Member States accordingly to cooperate as may be necessary to ensure compliance with the provisions of resolution 661 (1990) with maximum use of political and diplomatic measures, in accordance with paragraph 1 above;

"3. _Requests_ all States to provide in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations such assistance as may be required by the States referred to in paragraph 1 above;

"4. _Also requests_ the States concerned to coordinate their actions in pursuit of the above paragraphs of the present resolution using, as appropriate, mechanisms of the Military Staff Committee and, after consultation with the Secretary-General, to submit reports to the Security Council and its Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait, in order to facilitate the monitoring of the implementation of the present resolution;

"5. _Decides_ to remain actively seized of the matter."

Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, France, Canada, Malaysia, Zaire, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Finland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia and China and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Romania.

The Council heard statements by the representatives of Kuwait, Oman and Iraq.

A further statement was made by the representative of the United States of America.

The representative of Iraq also made a further statement.

11. Communications received between 27 August and 13 September 1990 and report of the Secretary-General

Letter dated 27 August (S/21643) from the representative of Romania addressed to the Secretary-General, and annex.

Letter dated 27 August (S/21644) from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a letter dated 25 August 1990 from the Leader of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 27 August (S/21645) from the representative of Afghanistan addressed to the Secretary-General.

Note verbale dated 27 August (S/21647) from the representative of Nepal addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 27 August (S/21650) from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement dated 25 August 1990 by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Letter dated 27 August (S/21652) from the representative of Togo addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a telex dated 25 August 1990 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Togo to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 27 August (S/21653) from the representative of Kuwait addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 27 August (S/21654) from the representative of Kuwait addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a note verbale dated 26 August 1990 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Kuwait addressed to the International Committee of the Red Cross.

Letter dated 27 August (S/21656) from the representative of Costa Rica addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement of the same date made by the Government of Costa Rica regarding the order by Iraq of closing embassies in Kuwait.

Note verbale dated 27 August (S/21659) from the representative of Brunei Darussalam addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 27 August (S/21664) from the representative of Egypt addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 27 August (S/21674) from the representative of Egypt addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Egypt concerning the status of its Embassy in Kuwait.

Letter dated 28 August (S/21660) from the representative of Zimbabwe addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 28 August (S/21663) from the representative of Kuwait addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a letter of the same date from the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Kuwait to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 28 August (S/21666) from the representative of Kuwait addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of an Amiri Decree concerning the temporary headquarters of the Government of Kuwait.

Note verbale dated 28 August (S/21668) from the representative of Belize addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement issued on 7 August 1990 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Belize.

Letter dated 28 August (S/21705) from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of El Salvador addressed to the Secretary-General.

Note verbale dated 28 August (S/21669) from the representative of Honduras addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 29 August (S/21670) from the representative of Qatar addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement issued on 26 August 1990 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Qatar.

Note verbale dated 29 August (S/21671) from the representative of Morocco addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a note of the same date.

Letter dated 29 August (S/21672) from the representative of Nicaragua addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a communiqué dated 28 August 1990 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Nicaragua.

Letter dated 29 August (S/21673) from the representative of Japan addressed to the Secretary-General, and annex.

Letter dated 28 August (S/21675) from the representatives of France and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a Franco-Soviet declaration issued at Moscow on 26 August 1990.

Letter dated 28 August (S/21677) from the representative of the German Democratic Republic addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the texts of a statement issued on 24 August 1990 by the People's Chamber of the German Democratic Republic and a statement issued on 27 August 1990 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on behalf of the Government of the German Democratic Republic.

Letter dated 29 August (S/21680) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a note verbale dated 8 August 1990 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Iraq addressed to the United States Embassy in Baghdad.

Note verbale dated 29 August (S/21682) from the representative of Mongolia addressed to the Secretary-General.

Note verbale dated 29 August (S/21690) from the representative of Fiji addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 30 August (S/21681) from the representative of Mauritius addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement of the same date by the Government of Mauritius.

Letter dated 30 August (S/21683) from the representative of Kuwait addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement made by the Government of Kuwait.

Letter dated 30 August (S/21684) from the representative of Qatar addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement issued on the same date by the Council of the League of Arab States.

Note verbale dated 30 August (S/21685) from the representative of Japan addressed to the Secretary-General, and annex.

Letter dated 30 August (S/21688) from the representative of Japan addressed to the Secretary-General, and annex.

Note verbale dated 30 August (S/21708) from the representative of El Salvador addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a communiqué dated 28 August 1990 by the Government of El Salvador.

Note verbale dated 31 August (S/21686) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General.

Note verbale dated 31 August (S/21691) from the representative of the Bahamas addressed to the Secretary-General.

Note verbale dated 31 August (S/21692) from the representative of Bahrain addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 31 August (S/21693) from the representative of Qatar addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of resolutions adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States at its extraordinary session held at Cairo on 30 and 31 August 1990.

Note verbale dated 31 August (S/21696) from the representative of Viet Nam addressed to the Secretary-General.

Note verbale dated 31 August (S/21714) from the representative of Spain addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 2 September (S/21694) from the representative of Kuwait addressed to the Secretary-General.

Note verbale dated 4 September (S/21695) from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the Secretary-General.

Note verbale dated 4 September (S/21697) from the representative of Albania addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 4 September (S/21698) from the representative of Trinidad and Tobago addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a note verbale of the same date, and its enclosure, from the Minister of External Affairs and International Trade of Trinidad and Tobago to the Secretary-General.

Note verbale dated 4 September (S/21699) from the representative of Suriname addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs ad interim of Suriname to the Secretary-General.

Note verbale dated 4 September (S/21700) from the representative of Bangladesh addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 4 September (S/21701) from the representative of Maldives addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a letter dated 1 September 1990 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Maldives to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 4 September (S/21706) from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of an initiative submitted by the Leader of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

Letter dated 4 September (S/21744) from the representative of Kenya addressed to the Secretary-General.

Note by the Secretary-General dated 5 September (S/21703) circulating the text of a note verbale of the same date and its appendix, from the Head of Government of the Principality of Liechtenstein addressed to the Secretary-General.

Note by the Secretary-General dated 5 September (S/21704) circulating the text of a telegram dated 1 September 1990 from the Vice Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 28 August (S/21705) from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of El Salvador addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 5 September (S/21707) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 5 September (S/21709) from the representative of Algeria addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Algeria to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 5 September (S/21710) from the representative of Sri Lanka addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of a letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Sri Lanka addressed to the Secretary-General, and annex.

Letter dated 5 September (S/21711) from the representative of India addressed to the President of the Security Council, and its enclosure.

Note verbale dated 5 September (S/21712) from the representative of the Philippines addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 5 September (S/21713) from the representative of Kuwait addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 5 September (S/21716) from the representative of Gabon addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement made on 30 August 1990 by the Government of Gabon.

Letter dated 5 September (S/21720) from the representative of Nicaragua addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a letter dated 31 August 1990 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 5 September (S/21745) from the representatives of Japan and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a joint statement issued on the same date by the two Governments.

Note verbale dated 5 September (S/21733) from the representative of Thailand addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 6 September (S/21719) from the representative of Oman addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the final communiqué issued by the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council at its thirty-sixth session held at Jeddah on 5 September 1990.

Progress report of the Secretary-General dated 6 September (S/21715) on the implementation of Security Council resolution 661 (1990).

Letter dated 6 September (S/21726) from the representative of Venezuela addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a letter dated 4 September 1990 from the Director-General of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Venezuela to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 7 September (S/21721) from the representative of Italy addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the texts of declarations issued by the 12 States members of the European Community at the Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of European Political Cooperation held at Rome on the same date.

Letter dated 7 September (S/21722) from the representative of Japan addressed to the Secretary-General, and annex.

Letter dated 7 September (S/21723) from the representative of Kuwait addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a letter of the same date from the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Kuwait to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 7 September (S/21724) from the representative of Senegal addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement made by the President of Senegal in the Council of Ministers on 4 September 1990.

Note verbale dated 7 September (S/21725) from the representative of Burkina Faso addressed to the Secretary-General.

Note verbale dated 7 September (S/21735) from the Permanent Mission of Australia addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 7 September (S/21738) from the representative of Ecuador addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 8 September (S/21728) from the representative of Kuwait addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a letter sent by the Emir of Kuwait to the President of the United States of America on the eve of the summit meeting at Helsinki.

Letter dated 8 September (S/21729) from the representative of Kuwait addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a letter dated 5 September 1990 from the Emir of Kuwait addressed to the President of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the eve of the summit meeting at Helsinki.

Letter dated 8 September (S/21730) from the representative of Kuwait addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 10 September (S/21734) from the representative of Pakistan addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 10 September (S/21737) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a memorandum concerning the economic and financial impact on Lebanon resulting from the situation between Iraq and Kuwait.

Note verbale dated 10 September (S/21740) from the representative of Grenada addressed to the Secretary-General.

Note verbale dated 10 September (S/21746) from the representative of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 11 September (S/21739) from the representatives of Japan and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a joint press statement issued on 10 September 1990 by the two Governments.

Letter dated 11 September (S/21741) from the representative of Bulgaria addressed to the President of the Security Council, and annex.

Letter dated 11 September (S/21782) from the representative of Panama addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of Decree No. 353 issued by the President of Panama.

Letter dated 12 September (S/21748) from the representative of Yemen addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a letter dated 9 September 1990 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Yemen addressed to the Secretary-General, and annex.

Letter dated 12 September (S/21751) from the representative of Norway addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a declaration issued at the Nordic Foreign Ministers' meeting, held in Norway on 11 and 12 September.

Letter dated 13 September (S/21750) from the representative of Czechoslovakia addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 13 September (S/21775) from the representative of Uruguay addressed to the President of the Security Council.

12. *Consideration at the 2939th meeting (13 September 1990*)

At its 2939th meeting, on 13 September, the Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation between Iraq and Kuwait".

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Kuwait, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/21742/Rev.1) submitted, and subsequently revised, by Cuba and a draft resolution (S/21747) submitted by Canada, Finland, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

The Council then, in accordance with rule 32 of the provisional rules of procedure, proceeded to vote on the draft resolutions in order of their submission.

The Council first proceeded to vote on the revised draft resolution (S/21742/Rev.1) submitted by Cuba, which read as follows:

> "*The Security Council*,
>
> "*Reaffirming* its faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small,
>
> "*Recalling* its resolutions 660 (1990), 661 (1990), 662 (1990), 664 (1990) and 665 (1990),
>
> "*Recalling further* subparagraph C of paragraph 3 and paragraph 4 of resolution 661 (1990), and deeply concerned about the safety and well-being of the civilian population and of the foreign residents in Iraq and Kuwait,

"1. Declares that the access to basic foodstuffs and to adequate medical assistance is a fundamental human right to be protected under all circumstances;

"2. Decides that, in accordance with the above principle, under no circumstance shall actions be taken, including those resulting from the implementation of Security Council decisions such as resolutions 661 (1990) and 665 (1990), that may hinder access of the civilian population and the foreign nationals in Iraq and Kuwait to basic foodstuffs, medical supplies and medical assistance;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to keep the Council permanently informed about the implementation of this resolution."

Decision: At the 2939th meeting, on 13 September 1990, the draft resolution (S/21742/Rev.1) received 3 votes in favour (China, Cuba and Yemen), 5 against (Canada, Finland, France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America) and 7 abstentions (Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Malaysia, Romania, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Zaire), and was not adopted, having failed to obtain the required number of votes.

Following the vote, the representative of China made a statement.

The Council then commenced its voting procedure on draft resolution S/21747.

Statements before the vote were made by the representatives of Yemen and Cuba.

The Council then proceeded to vote on the draft resolution.

Decision: At the 2939th meeting, on 13 September 1990, the draft resolution (S/21747) was adopted by 13 votes in favour (Canada, China, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Malaysia, Romania, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Zaire) to 2 against (Cuba and Yemen) as resolution 666 (1990).

Resolution 666 (1990) reads as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Recalling its resolution 661 (1990) of 6 August 1990, paragraphs 3 (c) and 4 of which apply, except in humanitarian circumstances, to foodstuffs,

"Recognizing that circumstances may arise in which it will be necessary for foodstuffs to be supplied to the civilian population in Iraq or Kuwait in order to relieve human suffering,

"Noting that in this respect the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait has received communications from several Member States, "Emphasizing that it is for the Security Council, alone or acting through the Committee, to determine whether humanitarian circumstances have arisen,

"Deeply concerned that Iraq has failed to comply with its obligations under Security Council resolution 664 (1990) of 18 August 1990 in respect of the safety and well-being of third-State nationals, and reaffirming that Iraq retains full responsibility in this regard under international humanitarian law including, where applicable, the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,

"Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

"1. Decides that in order to make the necessary determination whether or not for the purposes of paragraphs 3 (c) and 4 of resolution 661 (1990) humanitarian circumstances have arisen, the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait shall keep the situation regarding foodstuffs in Iraq and Kuwait under constant review;

"2. Expects Iraq to comply with its obligations under resolution 664 (1990) in respect of third-State nationals and reaffirms that Iraq remains fully responsible for their safety and well-being in accordance with international humanitarian law including, where applicable, the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949;

"3. Requests, for the purposes of paragraphs 1 and 2 above, that the Secretary-General seek urgently, and on a continuing basis, information from relevant United Nations and other appropriate humanitarian agencies and all other sources on the availability of food in Iraq and Kuwait, such information to be communicated by the Secretary-General to the Committee regularly;

"4. Also requests that in seeking and supplying such information particular attention be paid to such categories of persons who might suffer specially, such as children under 15 years of age, expectant mothers, maternity cases, the sick and the elderly;

"5. Decides that if the Committee, after receiving the reports from the Secretary-General, determines that circumstances have arisen in which there is an urgent humanitarian need to supply foodstuffs to Iraq or Kuwait in order to relieve human suffering, it will report promptly to the Council its decision as to how such need should be met;

"6. Directs the Committee that in formulating its decisions it should bear in mind that foodstuffs should be provided through the United Nations in cooperation with the International Committee of the Red Cross or other appropriate humanitarian agencies and distributed by them or under their supervision, in order to ensure that they reach the intended beneficiaries;

"7. Requests the Secretary-General to use his good offices to facilitate the delivery and distribution of foodstuffs to Kuwait and Iraq in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution and other relevant resolutions;

"8. Recalls that resolution 661 (1990) does not apply to supplies intended strictly for medical purposes, but in this connection recommends that medical supplies should be exported under the strict supervision of the Government of the exporting State or by appropriate humanitarian agencies."

Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, China, Zaire, Ethiopia, France, Canada, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Malaysia, Finland, Romania, Côte d'Ivoire and Colombia.

The President, in his capacity as the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, made a statement.

The representative of Kuwait made a statement.

13. Communications received between 14 and 16 September 1990 and requests for a meeting

Letter dated 14 September (S/21753) from the representative of Japan addressed to the Secretary-General, and annex.

Note verbale dated 14 September (S/21754) from the representative of Italy addressed to the Secretary-General, and annex.

Letter dated 14 September (S/21776) from the representative of Pakistan addressed to the President of the Security Council, and annex.

Note verbale dated 14 September (S/21779) from the representative of Jamaica addressed to the Secretary-General, and annex.

Letter dated 15 September (S/21755) from the representative of France addressed to the President of the Security Council, requesting an immediate meeting of the Council.

Letter dated 15 September (S/21756) from the representative of Italy addressed to the President of the Security Council, requesting an immediate meeting of the Council.

Letter dated 15 September (S/21757) from the representative of Canada addressed to the President of the Security Council, requesting an immediate meeting of the Council.

Letter dated 15 September (S/21758) from the representative of Denmark addressed to the President of the Security Council, requesting an immediate meeting of the Council.

Letter dated 15 September (S/21759) from the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany addressed to the President of the Security Council, requesting a meeting of the Council.

Letter dated 15 September (S/21760) from the representative of Belgium addressed to the President of the Security Council, requesting an immediate meeting of the Council.

Letter dated 15 September (S/21761) from the representative of Finland addressed to the President of the Security Council, requesting an urgent meeting of the Council.

Letter dated 15 September (S/21762) from the representative of Austria addressed to the President of the Security Council, requesting an immediate meeting of the Council.

Letter dated 15 September (S/21763) from the representative of Hungary addressed to the President of the Security Council, requesting an urgent meeting of the Council.

Letter dated 15 September (S/21764) from the representative of Spain addressed to the President of the Security Council, requesting an immediate meeting of the Council.

Letter dated 15 September (S/21765) from the representative of the Netherlands addressed to the President of the Security Council, requesting a meeting of the Council.

Letter dated 15 September (S/21766) from the representative of Greece addressed to the President of the Security Council, requesting an immediate meeting of the Council.

Letter dated 15 September (S/21767) from the representative of Ireland addressed to the President of the Security Council, requesting an immediate meeting of the Council.

Letter dated 15 September (S/21768) from the representative of Sweden addressed to the President of the Security Council, requesting a meeting of the Council.

Letter dated 15 September (S/21769) from the representative of Norway addressed to the President of the Security Council, requesting an immediate meeting of the Council.

Letter dated 15 September (S/21770) from the representative of Portugal addressed to the President of the Security Council, requesting an immediate meeting of the Council.

Letter dated 15 September (S/21771) from the representative of Australia addressed to the President of the Security Council, requesting an immediate meeting of the Council.

Letter dated 15 September (S/21772) from the representative of Kuwait addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 15 September (S/21773) from the representative of Luxembourg addressed to the President of the Security Council, requesting an immediate meeting of the Council.

Letter dated 16 September (S/21777) from the representative of Kuwait addressed to the Secretary-General.

14. Consideration at the 2940th meeting (16 September 1990)

At its 2940th meeting, on 16 September, the Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation between Iraq and Kuwait:

> "Letter dated 15 September 1990 from the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21755)
>
> "Letter dated 15 September 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Italy to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21756)
>
> "Letter dated 15 September 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21757)
>
> "Letter dated 15 September 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Denmark to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21758)
>
> "Letter dated 15 September 1990 from the Permanent Representative of the Federal Republic of Germany to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21759)
>
> "Letter dated 15 September 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Belgium to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21760)
>
> "Letter dated 15 September 1990 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Finland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21761)
>
> "Letter dated 15 September 1990 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Austria to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21762)
>
> "Letter dated 15 September 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Hungary to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21763)
>
> "Letter dated 15 September 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Spain to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21764)

"Letter dated 15 September 1990 from the Permanent Representative of the Netherlands to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21765)

"Letter dated 15 September 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Greece to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21766)

"Letter dated 15 September 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21767)

"Letter dated 15 September 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Sweden to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21768)

"Letter dated 15 September 1990 (S/21769) from the Permanent Representative of Norway to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21769)

"Letter dated 15 September 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Portugal to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21770)

"Letter dated 15 September 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Australia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21771)

"Letter dated 15 September 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Luxembourg to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21773)".

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Iraq, Italy and Kuwait, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/21774) submitted by Canada, Côte d'Ivoire, Finland, France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Zaire.

The Council then commenced its voting procedure.

Before the vote, the representatives of France, Canada, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Malaysia, Finland, Zaire, China, Côte d'Ivoire, the United States of America, Romania, Colombia and the President, in his capacity as the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, made statements.

The Council then proceeded to vote on the draft resolution.

Decision: At the 2940th meeting, on 16 September 1990, the draft resolution (S/21774) was adopted unanimously as resolution 667 (1990).

Resolution 667 (1990) reads as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Reaffirming its resolutions 660 (1990) of 2 August 1990, 661 (1990) of 6 August 1990, 662 (1990) of 9 August 1990, 664 (1990) of 18 August 1990, 665 (1990) of 25 August 1990 and 666 (1990) of 13 September 1990,

"Recalling the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 18 April 1961 and the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations of 24 April 1963, to both of which Iraq is a party,

"Considering that the decision of Iraq to order the closure of diplomatic and consular missions in Kuwait and to withdraw the privileges and immunities of these missions and their personnel is contrary to the decisions of the Security Council, the international conventions mentioned above and international law,

"Deeply concerned that Iraq, notwithstanding the decisions of the Council and the provisions of the conventions mentioned above, has committed acts of violence against diplomatic missions and their personnel in Kuwait,

"Outraged at recent violations by Iraq of diplomatic premises in Kuwait and at the abduction of personnel enjoying diplomatic immunity and foreign nationals who were present in these premises,

"Considering also that these actions by Iraq constitute aggressive acts and a flagrant violation of its international obligations which strike at the root of the conduct of international relations in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

"Recalling that Iraq is fully responsible for any use of violence against foreign nationals or against any diplomatic or consular mission in Kuwait or its personnel,

"Determined to ensure respect for its decisions and for Article 25 of the Charter,

"Considering further that the grave nature of Iraq's actions, which constitute a new escalation of its violations of international law, obliges the Council not only to express its immediate reaction but also to consult urgently to take further concrete measures in order to ensure Iraq's compliance with the Council's resolutions,

"Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter,

"1. Strongly condemns aggressive acts perpetrated by Iraq against diplomatic premises and personnel in Kuwait, including the abduction of foreign nationals who were present in those premises;

"2. Demands the immediate release of those foreign nationals as well as all nationals mentioned in resolution 664 (1990);

"3. Also demands that Iraq immediately and fully comply with its international obligations under resolutions 660 (1990), 662 (1990) and 664 (1990), the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 18 April 1961, the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations of 24 April 1963 and international law;

"4. Further demands that Iraq immediately protect the safety and well-being of diplomatic and consular personnel and premises in Kuwait and in Iraq and take no action to hinder the diplomatic and consular missions in the performance of their functions, including access to their nationals and the protection of their person and interests;

"5. Reminds all States that they are obliged to observe strictly resolutions 661 (1990), 662 (1990), 664 (1990), 665 (1990) and 666 (1990);

"6. Decides to consult urgently to take further concrete measures as soon as possible, under Chapter VII of the Charter, in response to Iraq's continued violation of the Charter of the United Nations, of resolutions of the Security Council and of international law."

Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Cuba and Ethiopia.

The representatives of Italy, Kuwait and Iraq made statements.

The representative of France made a further statement.

15. Communications received between 17 and 24 September 1990 and special report of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990))

Letter dated 17 September (S/21778) from the representative of Kuwait addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 17 September (S/21780) from the representative of Kuwait addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a declaration issued by the Council of Ministers on 15 September 1990.

Letter dated 17 September (S/21781) from the representative of Kuwait addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a declaration issued by the Council of Ministers on 15 September 1990.

Letter dated 17 September (S/21783) from the representative of Italy addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement issued on 14 September 1990 by the 12 States members of the European Community.

Letter dated 17 September (S/21784) from the representative of Kuwait addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 17 September (S/21785) from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a letter dated 16 September 1990 from the Secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 17 September (S/21792) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Special report dated 18 September (S/21786) by the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait on the communication received from Jordan with regard to special economic problems arising from the carrying out of the measures contained in resolution 661 (1990).

Letter dated 18 September (S/21789) from the representative of Mauritania addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a note verbale of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Mauritania to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 19 September (S/21790) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement made by an official spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Iraq on 16 September 1990.

Letter dated 19 September (S/21791) from the representative of Argentina addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 19 September (S/21795) from the representative of Italy addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a declaration issued on 17 September by the 12 States members of the European Community.

Note by the Secretary-General dated 19 September (S/21796) transmitting the text of a letter dated 7 September from the President of the Council of the International Civil Aviation Organization addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosures.

Letter dated 19 September (S/21798) from the representative of Kuwait addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 19 September (S/21799) from the representative of Kuwait addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement made 17 September 1990 by an official of the Council of Ministers of Kuwait.

Letter dated 20 September (S/21804) from the representative of Kuwait addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a press release by the Crown Prince and Prime Minister of Kuwait.

Letter dated 20 September (S/21805) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Note verbale dated 20 September (S/21806) from the Permanent Mission of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 21 September (S/21808) from the representative of Poland addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of a memorandum dated 20 September 1990 by the Government of Poland for the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait.

Letter dated 21 September (S/21810) from the representative of Viet Nam addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 24 September (S/21814) from the representative of Kuwait addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement issued by the Council of Ministers of Kuwait.

Letter dated 24 September (S/21815) from the representative of Kuwait addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 24 September (S/21818) from the representative of Mauritania addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Mauritania to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 24 September (S/21826) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General.

16. Consideration at the 2942nd and 2943rd meetings (24 and 25 September 1990)

At its 2942nd meeting, on 24 September, the Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation between Iraq and Kuwait".

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/21811) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

The Council then proceeded to vote on the draft resolution.

Decision: At the 2942nd meeting, on 24 September 1990, the draft resolution (S/21811) was adopted unanimously as resolution 669 (1990).

Resolution 669 (1990) reads as follows:

> "The Security Council,
>
> "Recalling its resolution 661 (1990) of 6 August 1990,
>
> "Recalling also Article 50 of the Charter of the United Nations,
>
> "Conscious of the fact that an increasing number of requests for assistance have been received under the provisions of Article 50 of the Charter,
>
> "Entrusts the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait with the task of examining requests for assistance under the provisions of Article 50 of the Charter and making recommendations to the President of the Security Council for appropriate action."

At its 2943rd meeting, on 25 September, the Council continued its consideration of the item.

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Kuwait, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/21816) submitted by Canada, Côte d'Ivoire, Finland, France, Romania, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Zaire.

The Council began its consideration of the item in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

The Secretary-General made a statement.

The Council then commenced its voting procedure.

Statements before the vote were made by the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of Yemen and the representative of Cuba.

The Council proceeded to vote on the draft resolution.

Decision: *At the 2943rd meeting, on 25 September 1990, the draft resolution (S/21816) was adopted by 14 votes in favour (Canada, China, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Malaysia, Romania, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Yemen and Zaire) to 1 against (Cuba) as resolution 670 (1990)*.

Resolution 670 (1990) reads as follows:

"*The Security Council*,

"*Reaffirming* its resolutions 660 (1990) of 2 August 1990, 661 (1990) of 6 August 1990, 662 (1990) of 9 August 1990, 664 (1990) of 18 August 1990, 665 (1990) of 25 August 1990, 666 (1990) of 13 September 1990, and 667 (1990) of 16 September 1990,

"*Condemning* Iraq's continued occupation of Kuwait, its failure to rescind its actions and end its purported annexation and its holding of third-State nationals against their will, in flagrant violation of resolutions 660 (1990), 662 (1990), 664 (1990) and 667 (1990) and of international humanitarian law,

"*Condemning also* the treatment by Iraqi forces of Kuwaiti nationals, including measures to force them to leave their own country, and mistreatment of persons and property in Kuwait in violation of international law,

"*Noting with grave concern* the persistent attempts to evade the measures laid down in resolution 661 (1990),

"*Noting also* that a number of States have limited the number of Iraqi diplomatic and consular officials in their countries and that others are planning to do so, "Determined to ensure by all necessary means the strict and complete application of the measures laid down in resolution 661 (1990),

"Determined also to ensure respect for its decisions and the provisions of Articles 25 and 48 of the Charter of the United Nations,

"Affirming that any acts of the Government of Iraq which are contrary to the above-mentioned resolutions or to Articles 25 or 48 of the Charter of the United Nations, such as Decree No. 377 of the Revolutionary Command Council of Iraq of 16 September 1990, are null and void,

"Reaffirming its determination to ensure compliance with its resolutions by maximum use of political and diplomatic means,

"Welcoming the Secretary-General's use of his good offices to advance a peaceful solution based on the relevant resolutions of the Council and noting with appreciation his continuing efforts to this end,

"Underlining to the Government of Iraq that its continued failure to comply with the terms of resolutions 660 (1990), 661 (1990), 662 (1990), 664 (1990), 666 (1990) and 667 (1990) could lead to further serious action by the Council under the Charter, including under Chapter VII,

"Recalling the provisions of Article 103 of the Charter,

"Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter,

"1. Calls upon all States to carry out their obligations to ensure strict and complete compliance with resolution 661 (1990) and in particular paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 thereof;

"2. Confirms that resolution 661 (1990) applies to all means of transport, including aircraft;

"3. Decides that all States, notwithstanding the existence of any rights or obligations conferred or imposed by any international agreement or any contract entered into or any licence or permit granted before the date of the present resolution, shall deny permission to any aircraft to take off from their territory if the aircraft would carry any cargo to or from Iraq or Kuwait other than food in humanitarian circumstances, subject to authorization by the Security Council or the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait and in accordance with resolution 666 (1990), or supplies intended strictly for medical purposes or solely for the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group;

"4. Decides also that all States shall deny permission to any aircraft destined to land in Iraq or Kuwait, whatever its State of registration, to overfly their territory unless:

"(a) The aircraft lands at an airfield designated by the State outside Iraq or Kuwait in order to permit its inspection to ensure that there is no cargo on board in violation of resolution 661 (1990) or the present resolution, and for this purpose the aircraft may be detained for as long as necessary; or

"(b) The particular flight has been approved by the Security Council Committee; or

"(c) The flight is certified by the United Nations as solely for the purposes of the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group;

"5. Decides further that each State shall take all necessary measures to ensure that any aircraft registered in its territory or operated by an operator who has his principal place of business or permanent residence in its territory complies with the provisions of resolution 661 (1990) and the present resolution;

"6. Decides moreover that all States shall notify in a timely fashion the Security Council Committee of any flight between its territory and Iraq or Kuwait to which the requirement to land in paragraph 4 above does not apply, and the purpose for such a flight;

"7. Calls upon all States to cooperate in taking such measures as may be necessary, consistent with international law, including the Chicago Convention on International Civil Aviation of 7 December 1944, to ensure the effective implementation of the provisions of resolution 661 (1990) or the present resolution;

"8. Also calls upon all States to detain any ships of Iraqi registry which enter their ports and which are being or have been used in violation of resolution 661 (1990), or to deny such ships entrance to their ports except in circumstances recognized under international law as necessary to safeguard human life;

"9. Reminds all States of their obligations under resolution 661 (1990) with regard to the freezing of Iraqi assets, and the protection of the assets of the legitimate Government of Kuwait and its agencies, located within their territory and to report to the Security Council Committee regarding those assets;

"10. Further calls upon all States to provide to the Security Council Committee information regarding the action taken by them to implement the provisions laid down in the present resolution;

"11. Affirms that the United Nations, the specialized agencies and other international organizations in the United Nations system are required to take such measures as may be necessary to give effect to the terms of resolution 661 (1990) and of the present resolution;

"12. Decides to consider, in the event of evasion of the provisions of resolution 661 (1990) or of the present resolution by a State or its nationals or through its territory, measures directed at the State in question to prevent such evasion;

"13. Reaffirms that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, applies to Kuwait and that as a High Contracting Party to the Convention Iraq is bound to comply fully with all its terms and in particular is liable under the Convention in respect of the grave breaches committed by it, as are individuals who commit or order the commission of grave breaches."

Following the vote, statements were made by the Secretary of State of the United States of America, the Minister of State and Minister for Foreign Affairs of France, the Secretary of State for External Affairs of Canada, the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Finland, the Commissioner of State for Foreign Affairs of Zaire, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of China and the Minister for External Relations of Colombia, the representative of Côte d'Ivoire, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Malaysia, the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ethiopia and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Romania.

The President, in his capacity as Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, made a statement.

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Kuwait made a statement.

17. Communications received between 25 September and 24 October 1990

Note verbale dated 25 September (S/21821) from the representative of Viet Nam addressed to the Secretary-General, forwarding the text of a message of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 25 September (S/21829) from the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 25 September (S/21831), from the representative of the Congo addressed to the Secretary-General, and annex.

Note by the Secretary-General dated 26 September (S/21828), transmitting to the members of the Security Council the text of a letter dated 13 September 1990 from the President of the Council of the International Civil Aviation Organization addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosures.

Letter dated 26 September (S/21820) from the representative of Honduras addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a letter dated 14 August 1990 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 26 September (S/21832) from the representative of Pakistan addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 27 September (S/21834) from the representatives of Italy and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a joint statement of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the 12 States members of the European Community and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics issued on 26 September 1990 in New York.

Letter dated 27 September (S/21872) from the Minister for External Affairs of Botswana addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 1 October (S/21835) from the representatives of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement issued by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the five permanent members of the Security Council following a meeting with the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 28 September 1990.

Letter dated 2 October (S/21837) from the representative of Czechoslovakia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Note verbale dated 3 October (S/21838) from the representative of Indonesia addressed to the Secretary-General, and annex.

Letter dated 3 October (S/21840) from the representative of Kuwait addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a declaration issued on the same date by the Council of Ministers of Kuwait.

Letter dated 3 October (S/21842) from the representative of Kuwait addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a communiqué issued on the same date by an official spokesman of the Kuwaiti Council of Ministers.

Note by the Secretary-General dated 4 October (S/21839), transmitting to the members of the Security Council the text of a letter dated 2 October 1990 from the President of the Council of the International Civil Aviation Organization addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosures.

Letter dated 4 October (S/21841) from the representative of Kuwait addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a declaration issued by the Council of Ministers of Kuwait.

Letter dated 4 October (S/21843) from the representative of Kuwait addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 4 October (S/21848) from the representative of Argentina addressed to the Secretary-General, enclosing the text of Presidential Decree 2067 of 2 October 1990.

Letter dated 5 October (S/21849) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement adopted by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs and heads of delegations of Non-Aligned Countries at the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly, on 4 October 1990.

Letter dated 8 October (S/21853) from the representative of Kuwait addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 9 October (S/21856) from the representative of Bangladesh addressed to the Secretary-General, enclosing the text of a memorandum on economic and financial impact on Bangladesh resulting from the restrictions on economic relations with Iraq and Kuwait.

Letter dated 9 October (S/21865) from the representative of Kuwait addressed to the Secretary-General, and annexes.

Letter dated 10 October (S/21861) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Note by the Secretary-General dated 10 October (S/21862), transmitting to the members of the Security Council the text of a letter dated 2 October 1990 from the President of the Council of the International Civil Aviation Organization to the Secretary-General, and enclosures.

Letter dated 11 October (S/21871) from the representative of Kuwait addressed to the Secretary-General, and annex.

Letter dated 11 October (S/21880) from the representative of Tunisia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a letter dated 10 October 1990 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Tunisia to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 12 October (S/21875) from the representative of Pakistan addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 15 October (S/21874) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Note by the Secretary-General dated 15 October (S/21878), attaching the text of a letter dated 20 September 1990 from the observer of San Marino to the Secretary-General, and enclosures.

Letter dated 16 October (S/21882) from the observer of Palestine addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a memorandum prepared by the Director General of the Department of Economic Affairs and Planning of the Palestine Liberation Organization on the direct losses sustained by the Palestinians as a result of the situation between Iraq and Kuwait.

Letter dated 16 October (S/21883) from the representative of Kuwait addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a final communiqué adopted by the Kuwaiti People's Congress, convened at Jeddah from 13 to 15 October 1990.

Letter dated 17 October (S/21884) from the representative of Bangladesh addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of an appeal made by the Heads of State and Government of Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, Maldives and Pakistan to the President of Iraq urging withdrawal of Iraqi troops from Kuwait.

Letter dated 18 October (S/21887) from the representative of Kuwait addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of Decree Law No. 3/A/1990 concerning the holding in trust by the State of Kuwait of property belonging to Kuwaitis or residents of Kuwait.

Note verbale dated 19 October (S/21891) from the representative of Seychelles addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a letter dated 15 October 1990 from the President of Seychelles to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 19 October (S/21892) from the representative of Kuwait addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the texts of addresses delivered by Emir of Kuwait, the Crown Prince and Prime Minister of Kuwait and a representative of the participants at the opening of the Kuwaiti People's Congress held at Jeddah from 13 to 15 October 1990.

Note by the Secretary-General dated 22 October (S/21894), transmitting to the members of the Security Council the text of a letter dated 9 October 1990 from the President of the Council of the International Civil Aviation Organization to the Secretary-General.

Note by the Secretary-General dated 22 October (S/21895), transmitting to the members of the Security Council the text of a letter dated 18 October from the President of the Council of the International Civil Aviation Organization to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Letter dated 22 October (S/21938) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of the report on a mission to Jordan undertaken by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 24 October (S/21907 and Corr.1) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a letter of the same date from the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General, and appendix.

18. Consideration at the 2950th and 2951st meetings (27 and 29 October 1990)

At its 2950th meeting, held on 27 October in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation between Iraq and Kuwait".

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Iraq and Kuwait, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/21911) submitted by Canada, Finland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Zaire.

The Council began its consideration of the item and heard statements by the representatives of Kuwait and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

At its 2951st meeting, on 29 October, the Council continued its consideration of the item.

The President informed the Council that France, Romania and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics had joined the sponsors of the draft resolution.

OFFICIAL RECORDS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

FORTY-SIXTH SESSION

ANNEXES

Volume I

(of two volumes)

AGENDA ITEMS 3-77

17 SEPTEMBER–20 DECEMBER 1991,
4 AND 14 FEBRUARY, 2 AND 19 MARCH,
13 APRIL, 6 AND 22 MAY, 29 AND 31 JULY,
24 AND 25 AUGUST AND 14 SEPTEMBER 1992

UNITED NATIONS

OFFICIAL RECORDS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

FORTY-SIXTH SESSION

ANNEXES

Volume I

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AGENDA ITEMS 3-77

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UNITED NATIONS
New York, 1993

NOTE

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

ANNEXES OF THE FORTY-SIXTH SESSION

The agenda items for which annex fascicles exist are listed below.

Agenda item — *Title*

3. Credentials of representatives to the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly:
    (*a*) Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee;
    (*b*) Report of the Credentials Committee.
7. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations.
8. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work: reports of the General Committee.
12. Report of the Economic and Social Council.[a]
14. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency.
15. Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs:
    (*a*) Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council;
    (*b*) Election of eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council;
    (*c*) Election of a member of the International Court of Justice.
16. Appointment of the Secretary-General.
18. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments:
    (*a*) Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;
    (*b*) Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions;
    (*c*) Appointment of a member of the Board of Auditors;
    (*d*) Confirmation of the apppointment of members of the Investments Committee;
    (*e*) Appointment of members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal;
    (*f*) Appointment of members and alternate members of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee;
    (*g*) Appointment of members of the Joint Inspection Unit;
    (*h*) Appointment of the members of the Consultative Committee on the United Nations Development Fund for Women;
    (*i*) Appointment of members of the Committee on Conferences;
    (*j*) Confirmation of the appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;
    (*k*) Appointment of members of the International Civil Service Commission.
19. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.[b]
20. Admission of new Members to the United Nations.
21. Critical economic situation in Africa:
    (*a*) Final review and appraisal of the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990;
    (*b*) Africa's commodity problems.
22. Programmes and activities to promote peace in the world.
23. Return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin.
24. The situation in Cambodia.
25. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System.
26. Tenth anniversary of the University for Peace.
27. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

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[a] See also fascicles for items 19, 99, 101 and 12, and 103; and 83 to 85, 91 and 12.

[b] See fascicle for items 19, 99, 101 and 12, and 103.

Agenda item	*Title*
28.	Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte.
29.	The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security.
30.	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity.
31.	The situation in Central America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives.
32.	Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic.
33.	Question of Palestine.
34.	Cooperation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States.
35.	The situation in the Middle East.
36.	Law of the sea.
37.	Policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa.[c]
47.	Reduction of military budgets:[d]
	(*a*) Reduction of military budgets;
	(*b*) Transparency and reduction of military budgets.
48.	Compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements.[d]
49.	Education and information for disarmament.[d]
50.	Implementation of General Assembly resolution 45/48 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco).[d]
51.	Cessation of all nuclear-test explosions.[d]
52.	Amendment of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water.[d]
53.	Urgent need for a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty.[d]
54.	Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East.[d]
55.	Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia.[d]
56.	Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons.[d]
57.	Prevention of an arms race in outer space.[d]
58.	Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa.[d]
59.	Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons.[d]
60.	General and complete disarmament:[d]
	(*a*) Notification of nuclear tests;
	(*b*) International arms transfers;
	(*c*) Implementation of General Assembly resolutions in the field of disarmament;
	(*d*) Conversion of military resources to civilian purposes;
	(*e*) Relationship between disarmament and development;
	(*f*) Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons;
	(*g*) Conventional disarmament;
	(*h*) Prohibition of attacks on nuclear facilities;
	(*i*) Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes;
	(*j*) Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes;
	(*k*) Charting potential uses of resources allocated to military activities for civilian endeavours to protect the environment;
	(*l*) Regional disarmament;
	(*m*) Naval armaments and disarmament;
	(*n*) Conventional disarmament on a regional scale.
61.	Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly:[d]
	(*a*) Regional disarmament: report of the Secretary-General;

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[c] See fascicle for items 37 and 102.

[d] See fascicle for items 47 to 65.

Agenda item *Title*

- (*b*) United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme;
- (*c*) Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons;
- (*d*) World Disarmament Campaign;
- (*e*) Nuclear-arms freeze;
- (*f*) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific and United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean.

62. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session:[d]
    - (*a*) Report of the Disarmament Commission;
    - (*b*) Report of the Conference on Disarmament;
    - (*c*) Status of multilateral disarmament agreements;
    - (*d*) Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters;
    - (*e*) United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research;
    - (*f*) Economic and social consequences of the armaments race and its extremely harmful effects on world peace and security;
    - (*g*) Comprehensive programme of disarmament;
    - (*h*) Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament;
    - (*i*) Prevention of nuclear war.
63. Israeli nuclear armament.[d]
64. Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects.[d]
65. Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace.[d]
66. Question of Antarctica.
67. Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region.[e]
68. Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security.[e]
69. Protection and security of small States.
70. Effects of atomic radiation.
71. International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space.
72. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East.
73. Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories.
74. Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects.
75. Questions relating to information.
76. Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations.
77. Development and international economic cooperation:
    - (*a*) Trade and development;
    - (*b*) Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s;
    - (*c*) World Decade for Cultural Development;
    - (*d*) Economic and technical cooperation among developing countries;
    - (*e*) Environment;
    - (*f*) Desertification and drought;
    - (*g*) Human settlements;
    - (*h*) Science and technology for development;
    - (*i*) Entrepreneurship;
    - (*j*) Effective mobilization and integration of women in development.

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[e] See fascicle for items 67 and 68.

Agenda item *Title*

78. United Nations Conference on Environment and Development.[f]
79. Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind.[f]
80. International cooperation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries.
81. External debt crisis and development.
82. Operational activities for development:[g]
    - (*a*) Operational activities of the United Nations system;
    - (*b*) United Nations Development Programme;
    - (*c*) United Nations Capital Development Fund;
    - (*d*) United Nations technical cooperation activities;
    - (*e*) United Nations Volunteers programme;
    - (*f*) World Food Programme.
83. International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction.[h]
84. Special economic and disaster relief assistance:[h]
    - (*a*) Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator;
    - (*b*) Special programmes of economic assistance.
85. International assistance for the economic rehabilitation of Angola.[h]
86. Training and research: United Nations Institute for Training and Research.
87. International cooperation to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of the disaster at Chernobyl.
88. Human resources development.[g]
89. Implementation of the commitments and policies agreed upon in the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries.
90. Industrial development cooperation and the diversification and modernization of productive activities in developing countries.
91. Emergency assistance for the economic and social rehabilitation of Liberia.[h]
92. Elimination of racism and racial discrimination.[i]
93. Right of peoples to self-determination.[i]
94. Social development:
    - (*a*) Questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family;
    - (*b*) Crime prevention and criminal justice.
95. Advancement of women.
96. Narcotic drugs.
97. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; questions relating to refugees and displaced persons; and humanitarian questions:
    - (*a*) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;
    - (*b*) Questions relating to refugees and displaced persons.
98. Human rights questions:
    - (*a*) Implementation of human rights instruments;
    - (*b*) Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms;
    - (*c*) Human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives.
99. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations.[b]
100. Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa.

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[f] See fascicle for items 78 and 79.

[g] See fascicle for items 82 and 88.

[h] See fascicle for items 83 to 85, 91 and 12.

[i] See fascicle for items 92 and 93.

Agenda item *Title*

101. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations.[a]

102. United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa.[c]

103. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories.[b]

104. Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors:
    - (*a*) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;
    - (*b*) United Nations Institute for Training and Research;
    - (*c*) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

105. Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations.

106. Programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991.

107. Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993.

108. Programme planning.

109. Current financial crisis of the United Nations.[j]

110. Financial emergency of the United Nations.[j]

111. Administrative and budgetary coordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency.

112. Joint Inspection Unit.

113. Pattern of conferences.

114. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations.

115. Personnel questions:
    - (*a*) Composition of the Secretariat;
    - (*b*) Respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations;
    - (*c*) Other personnel questions.

116. United Nations common system.

117. United Nations pension system.

118. Financing of the United Nations peace-keeping forces in the Middle East:
    - (*a*) United Nations Disengagement Observer Force;
    - (*b*) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon.

119. Financing of the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group.

120. Financing of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission II.

121. Financing of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group.

122. Financing of the United Nations Observer Group in Central America.

123. Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peace-keeping operations.

124. United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law.

125. Measures to prevent international terrorism which endangers or takes innocent human lives or jeopardizes fundamental freedoms and study of the underlying causes of those forms of terrorism and acts of violence which lie in misery, frustration, grievance and despair and which cause some people to sacrifice human lives, including their own, in an attempt to effect radical changes:
    - (*a*) Report of the Secretary-General;
    - (*b*) Convening, under the auspices of the United Nations, of an international conference to define terrorism and to differentiate it from the struggle of peoples for national liberation.

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[j] See fascicle for items 109 and 110.

Agenda item	*Title*
126.	Progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order.
127.	United Nations Decade of International Law.
128.	Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its forty-third session.
129.	Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twenty-fourth session.
130.	Consideration of the draft articles on the status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier and of the draft optional protocols thereto.
131.	Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization.
132.	Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country.
133.	Additional protocol on consular functions to the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations.
134.	Consideration of the draft articles on most-favoured-nation clauses.
135.	Development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States.
136.	Financing of the activities arising from Security Council resolution 687 (1991): (*a*) United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission; (*b*) Other activities.
137.	Restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields.
138.	Financing of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara.
139.	Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador.
140.	Exploitation of the environment as a weapon in times of armed conflict and the taking of practical measures to prevent such exploitation.
141.	Observer status for the Caribbean Community in the General Assembly.
143.	Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance of the United Nations.
144.	Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly.
145.	Situation of democracy and human rights in Haiti.
146.	Financing of the United Nations Advance Mission in Cambodia.
147.	Commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations in 1995.
148.	Financing of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia.
149.	Financing of the United Nations Protection Force.
150.	The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 3

ANNEXES

FORTY-SIXTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1991/1992

Agenda item 3: Credentials of representatives to the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly:*
(*a*) Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee;
(*b*) Report of the Credentials Committee

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Action taken by the General Assembly 3

DOCUMENT A/46/563

First report of the Credentials Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*11 October 1991*]

1. At its 1st plenary meeting, on 17 September 1991, the General Assembly, in accordance with rule 28 of its rules of procedure, appointed a credentials committee for its forty-sixth session consisting of the following Member States: Belgium, Belize, Chile, China, Lesotho, Singapore, Togo, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and United States of America.

2. The Credentials Committee held its 1st meeting on 9 October 1991.

3. Mr. Paul Noterdaeme (Belgium) was unanimously elected Chairman.

4. The Committee had before it a memorandum by the Secretary-General dated 8 October 1991 on the status of credentials of representatives to the forty-sixth session. The memorandum indicated that as at 8 October 1991 credentials issued by the head of State or Government or by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, as provided in rule 27 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, had been submitted by the following 117 Member States: Afghanistan, Albania, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Guinea, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Latvia, Lesotho, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Singapore, Spain, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Uganda, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia.

5. The Legal Counsel explained to the Committee that the Secretary-General's memorandum related solely to the Member States that had submitted formal credentials for their representatives in accordance with rule 27 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly. The Legal Counsel indicated also that at a later stage the Secretary-General would report to the Committee on the credentials of representatives of other Member States participating in the forty-sixth session whose formal credentials had not yet been received at the time of the Committee's 1st meeting.

6. The Chairman proposed that the Committee should adopt the following draft resolution:

> "*The Credentials Committee,*
>
> "*Having examined* the credentials of the representatives to the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly of the Member States referred to in the memorandum of the Secretary-General dated 8 October 1991,
>
> "*Accepts* the credentials of the representatives of the Member States concerned."

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 1st and 79th meetings.

7. The draft resolution proposed by the Chairman was adopted without a vote.

8. The Chairman then proposed that the Committee should recommend to the General Assembly the adoption of a draft resolution (see para. 10 below). The proposal was adopted without a vote.

9. In the light of the foregoing, the present report is submitted to the General Assembly.

Recommendation of the Credentials Committee

10. The Credentials Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

CREDENTIALS OF REPRESENTATIVES TO THE FORTY-SIXTH SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The General Assembly

Approves the first report of the Credentials Committee.

DOCUMENT A/46/563/ADD.1

Second report of the Credentials Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*16 December 1991*]

1. The Credentials Committee held its 2nd meeting on 10 December 1991.

2. The Committee had before it a memorandum by the Secretary-General dated 9 December 1991 concerning the credentials of representatives of Member States participating in the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, other than the credentials of the representatives accepted by the Credentials Committee at its 1st meeting, on 9 October 1991 (see document A/46/563 above, para. 4).

3. A statement relating to the memorandum by the Secretary-General, as supplemented by information provided after its preparation and up to the time of the meeting of the Committee, was made by the representative of the Secretary-General, the Legal Counsel.

4. As noted in paragraph 3 of the memorandum, as orally updated by the Legal Counsel, formal credentials in the form required by rule 27 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly had been received from the following 37 Member States: Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Belize, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, El Salvador, Gabon, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, India, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Lithuania, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Nicaragua, Peru, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America and Zimbabwe.

5. As noted in paragraph 4 of the memorandum, information concerning the appointment of their representatives to the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly had been communicated to the Secretary-General, by means of a facsimile communication from the head of State or Government or the Minister for Foreign Affairs, or by means of a letter or note verbale from the Permanent Mission concerned, by the following 11 Member States: Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, Lebanon, Micronesia, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Saint Kitts and Nevis and Somalia.

6. The Chairman proposed that the Committee accept the credentials of representatives of the Member States referred to in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Secretary-General's memorandum, on the understanding that formal credentials for representatives of the Member States referred to in paragraph 4 of the Secretary-General's memorandum would be communicated to the Secretary-General as soon as possible. The following draft resolution was proposed by the Chairman for adoption by the Committee:

> "*The Credentials Committee*,
>
> "*Having examined* the credentials of the representatives to the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly of the Member States referred to in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the memorandum by the Secretary-General dated 9 December 1991,
>
> "*Accepts* the credentials of the representatives of the Member States concerned."

7. The draft resolution was adopted by the Committee without a vote.

8. The Chairman proposed that the Committee should recommend to the General Assembly the approval of the report of the Committee (see para. 10 below). The proposal of the Chairman was adopted without a vote.

9. In the light of the foregoing, the present report is submitted to the General Assembly.

Recommendation of the Credentials Committee

10. The Credentials Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

CREDENTIALS OF REPRESENTATIVES TO THE FORTY-SIXTH SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The General Assembly

Approves the second report of the Credentials Committee.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 1st plenary meeting, on 17 September 1991, the General Assembly, in accordance with rule 28 of its rules of procedure, appointed the following nine States members of the Credentials Committee: Belgium, Belize, Chile, China, Lesotho, Singapore, Togo, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America (decision 46/301[1]).

At its 79th plenary meeting, on 20 December 1991, the General Assembly decided to retain item 3(*b*) on the agenda of its forty-sixth session. The Assembly did not discuss the item again at that session.

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[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 49* and corrigendum.

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 7

ANNEXES

FORTY-SIXTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1991/1992

Agenda item 7: Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations*

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* For the record of the relevant meeting, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 53rd meeting.

DOCUMENT A/46/479

Note by the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*17 September 1991*]

1. In accordance with the provisions of Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations and with the consent of the Security Council, the Secretary-General has the honour to notify the General Assembly of matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security that are being dealt with by the Security Council and of matters with which the Council has ceased to deal.

2. The matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security that have been discussed during the period since the notification to the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly[1] are as follows:

1. The situation between Iraq and Kuwait.
2. The situation in Cambodia.
3. The situation between Iran and Iraq.
4. The situation in the occupied Arab territories.
5. Central America: efforts towards peace.
6. The situation in the Middle East.
7. The situation in Cyprus.
8. Letter dated 7 December 1990 from the President of the Trusteeship Council addressed to the President of the Security Council.
   The Council concluded its consideration of this item on 22 December 1990.
9. The situation in Liberia.
10. Letter dated 2 April 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
    Letter dated 4 April 1991 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
11. The situation concerning Western Sahara.
12. Letter dated 17 May 1991 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Angola to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General.

3. During the same period, the Security Council has not discussed the following matters of which it remains seized:

1. Special agreements under Article 43 of the Charter and the organization of the armed forces to be made available to the Security Council.
2. The general regulation and reduction of armaments and information on the armed forces of the United Nations.
3. The Egyptian question.
4. The Palestine question.
5. The India-Pakistan question.
6. The Czechoslovak question.
7. The Hyderabad question.
8. Identical notifications dated 29 September 1948 from the Governments of the French Republic, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America to the Secretary-General.
9. International control of atomic energy.
10. Complaint of armed invasion of Taiwan (Formosa).
11. Complaint of bombing by air forces of the territory of China.
12. Question of an appeal to States to accede to and ratify the Geneva Protocol of 1925 for the prohibition of the use of bacterial weapons.
13. Question of a request for investigation of alleged bacterial warfare.
14. Letter dated 29 May 1954 from the acting representative of Thailand to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
15. Cablegram dated 19 June 1954 from the Minister for External Relations of Guatemala addressed to the President of the Security Council.
16. Letter dated 8 September 1954 from the representative of the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council.
17. Letter dated 28 January 1955 from the representative of New Zealand addressed to the President of the Security Council concerning the question of hostilities in the area of certain islands off the coast of the mainland of China; letter dated 30 January 1955 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics addressed to the President of the Security Council concerning the question of acts of aggression by the United States of America against the People's Republic of China in the area of Taiwan and other islands of China.

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[1] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 7, document A/45/501.

18. Situation created by the unilateral action of the Egyptian Government in bringing to an end the system of international operation of the Suez Canal, which was confirmed and completed by the Suez Canal Convention of 1888.
19. Actions against Egypt by some Powers, particularly France and the United Kingdom, which constitute a danger to international peace and security and are serious violations of the Charter of the United Nations.
20. The situation in Hungary.
21. Military assistance rendered by the Egyptian Government to the rebels in Algeria.
22. Letter dated 30 October 1956 from the representative of Egypt addressed to the President of the Security Council.
23. Letter dated 20 February 1958 from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the Secretary-General.
24. Complaint of the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in a letter to the President of the Security Council dated 18 April 1958 entitled: "Urgent measures to put an end to flights by United States military aircraft with atomic and hydrogen bombs in the direction of the frontiers of the Soviet Union".
25. Report by the Secretary-General on the letter received from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Royal Government of Laos, transmitted on 4 September 1959 by a note from the Permanent Mission of Laos to the United Nations.
26. Letter dated 25 March 1960 from the representatives of Afghanistan, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Ethiopia, the Federation of Malaya, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, the Sudan, Thailand, Tunisia Turkey, the United Arab Republic and Yemen addressed to the President of the Security Council.
27. Cable dated 18 May 1960 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics addressed to the President of the Security Council.
28. Letter dated 23 May 1960 from the representatives of Argentina, Ceylon, Ecuador and Tunisia addressed to the President of the Security Council.
29. Letter dated 13 July 1960 from the Secretary-General of the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
30. Letter dated 11 July 1960 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Cuba addressed to the President of the Security Council.
31. Letter dated 31 December 1960 addressed to the President of the Security Council by the Minister for External Affairs of Cuba.
32. Letter dated 26 May 1961 addressed to the President of the Security Council by the representatives of Afghanistan, Burma, Cambodia, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, the Congo (Brazzaville), the Congo (Leopoldville), Cyprus, Dahomey, Ethiopia, the Federation of Malaya, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, the Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, the Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, the United Arab Republic, the Upper Volta, Yemen and Yugoslavia.
33. Complaint by Kuwait in respect of the situation arising from the threat by Iraq to the territorial independence of Kuwait, which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security. Complaint by the Government of the Republic of Iraq in respect of the situation arising out of the armed threat by the United Kingdom to the independence and security of Iraq, which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security.
34. Letter dated 21 November 1961 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba addressed to the President of the Security Council.
35. Letter dated 22 October 1962 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council; letter dated 22 October 1962 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba addressed to the President of the Security Council; letter dated 23 October 1962 from the Deputy Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics addressed to the President of the Security Council.
36. Telegram dated 5 May 1963 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Haiti to the President of the Security Council.
37. Reports of the Secretary-General to the Security Council concerning developments relating to Yemen.
38. Question concerning the situation in Territories under Portuguese administration.
39. The question of race conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa.
40. Letter dated 10 January 1964 from the Permanent Representative of Panama addressed to the President of the Security Council.
41. Letter dated 1 April 1964 from the Deputy Permanent Representative of Yemen, Chargé d'affaires a.i., addressed to the President of the Security Council.
42. Complaint concerning acts of aggression against the territory and civilian population of Cambodia.
43. Letter dated 4 August 1964 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council.
44. Letters dated 5 and 8 September 1964 from the Permanent Representative of Greece addressed to the President of the Security Council.
45. Letter dated 6 September 1964 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey addressed to the President of the Security Council.
46. Letter dated 1 December 1964 addressed to the President of the Security Council from the representatives of Afghanistan, Algeria, Burundi, Cambodia, the Central African Republic, the Congo (Brazzaville), Dahomey, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Indonesia, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Somalia, the Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, the United Arab Republic, Yugoslavia and Zambia.
47. Letter dated 9 December 1964 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo addressed to the President of the Security Council.
48. Letter dated 1 May 1965 from the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics addressed to the President of the Security Council.
49. Letter dated 31 January 1966 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council.
50. Letter dated 2 August 1966 from the Deputy Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom addressed to the President of the Security Council.
51. The situation in Namibia.
52. Letter dated 25 January 1968 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council.
53. Letter dated 21 May 1968 from the Permanent Representative a.i. of Haiti addressed to the President of the Security Council.
54. Letter dated 12 June 1968 from the Permanent Representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council.
55. Letter dated 21 August 1968 from the representatives of Canada, Denmark, France, Paraguay, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council.
56. Complaint by Zambia.
57. Complaint by Guinea.
58. The situation created by increasing incidents involving the hijacking of commercial aircraft.
59. The situation in the India/Pakistan subcontinent.
60. Letter dated 3 December 1971 from the Permanent Representatives of Algeria, Iraq, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and

the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

61. Consideration of questions relating to Africa with which the Security Council is currently seized and implementation of its relevant resolutions.
62. Consideration of measures for the maintenance and strengthening of international peace and security in Latin America in conformity with the provisions and principles of the Charter.
63. Complaint by Cuba.
64. Complaint by Iraq concerning incidents on its frontier with Iran.
65. Relationship between the United Nations and South Africa.
66. The situation in Timor.
67. The Middle East problem, including the Palestinian question.
68. The situation in the Comoros.
69. Communications from France and Somalia concerning the incident of 4 February 1976.
70. Request by the Libyan Arab Republic and Pakistan for consideration of the serious situation arising from recent developments in the occupied Arab territories.
71. Complaint by Kenya, on behalf of the African Group of States at the United Nations, concerning the act of aggression committed by South Africa against the People's Republic of Angola.
72. The question of the exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable rights.
73. Situation in South Africa: killings and violence by the apartheid regime in Soweto and other areas.
74. Complaint by the Prime Minister of Mauritius, current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity, of the "act of aggression" by Israel against the Republic of Uganda.
75. Complaint by Zambia against South Africa.
76. Complaint by Greece against Turkey.
77. Complaint by Lesotho against South Africa.
78. Complaint by Benin.
79. The question of South Africa.
80. Complaint by Angola against South Africa.
81. Telegram dated 3 January 1979 from the Deputy Prime Minister in charge of Foreign Affairs of Democratic Kampuchea to the President of the Security Council.
82. The situation in South-East Asia and its implications for international peace and security [Letter dated 22 February 1979 from the representatives of Norway, Portugal, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council].
83. Letters dated 13 and 15 June 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Morocco to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
84. Letter dated 25 November 1979 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council.
85. Letter dated 22 December 1979 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
86. Letter dated 3 January 1980 addressed to the President of the Security Council by the representatives of Australia, the Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malaysia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Portugal, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, Uganda, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Uruguay and Venezuela.
87. Letter dated 1 September 1980 from the Permanent Representative of Malta to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
88. Complaint by Iraq.
89. Complaint by Seychelles.
90. Letter dated 19 March 1982 from the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General.
91. Letter dated 1 April 1982 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
92. Letter dated 31 March 1982 from the President of the Republic of Kenya addressed to the President of the Security Council enclosing the letter dated 18 March 1982 from the President of the Republic of Chad addressed to the President of the Security Council.
93. Question concerning the situation in the region of the Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas).
94. Letter dated 19 February 1983 from the Permanent Representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
95. Letter dated 16 March 1983 from the Permanent Representative of Chad to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
96. Letter dated 22 March 1983 from the representative of Nicaragua on the Security Council addressed to the President of the Security Council.
97. Letter dated 5 May 1983 from the representative of Nicaragua on the Security Council addressed to the President of the Security Council.
98. Letter dated 2 August 1983 from the Permanent Representative of Chad to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
99. Letter dated 8 August 1983 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
100. Letter dated 1 September 1983 from the Acting Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

     Letter dated 1 September 1983 from the Permanent Observer of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

     Letter dated 1 September 1983 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Canada to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

     Letter dated 1 September 1983 from the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

     Letter dated 2 September 1983 from the Acting Permanent Representative of Australia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
101. Letter dated 12 September 1983 from the representative of Nicaragua on the Security Council addressed to the President of the Security Council.
102. The situation in Grenada.
103. Letter dated 3 February 1984 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
104. Letter dated 18 March 1984 from the Permanent Representative of the Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
105. Letter dated 22 March 1984 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
106. Letter dated 29 March 1984 from the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
107. Letter dated 21 May 1984 from the representatives of Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates addressed to the President of the Security Council.
108. Letter dated 4 September 1984 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
109. Letter dated 3 October 1984 from the Permanent Representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the

United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

110. Letter dated 9 November 1984 from the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

111. Letter dated 28 January 1985 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Chad to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

112. Letter dated 6 May 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

113. Letter dated 17 June 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Botswana to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

114. Letter dated 26 September 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Botswana to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

115. Letter dated 1 October 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

116. Letter dated 6 December 1985 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

117. Letter dated 16 December 1985 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

118. Letter dated 4 February 1986 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

119. The situation in southern Africa.

120. Letter dated 25 March 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Malta to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 25 March 1986 from the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 26 March 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

121. Letter dated 12 April 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Malta to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

122. Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Burkina Faso to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Oman to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

123. Letter dated 27 June 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

124. Letter dated 22 July 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

125. Letter dated 17 October 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

126. Letter dated 13 November 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Chad to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

127. Letter dated 9 December 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

128. Letter dated 10 February 1988 from the Permanent Observer of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 10 February 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

129. Letter dated 11 March 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Argentina to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

130. Letter dated 17 March 1988 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

131. Letter dated 19 April 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

132. Letter dated 17 December 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Angola to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 17 December 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General.

133. Letter dated 4 January 1989 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 4 January 1989 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Bahrain addressed to the President of the Security Council.

134. Letter dated 25 April 1989 from the Permanent Representative of Panama to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

135. The question of hostage-taking and abduction.

136. Letter dated 27 November 1989 from the Permanent Representative of El Salvador to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 28 November 1989 from the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

137. The situation in Panama.

138. The situation relating to Afghanistan.

139. Letter dated 2 February 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

140. United Nations peace-keeping operations.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 53rd plenary meeting, on 25 November 1991, the General Assembly took note of the note by the Secretary-General (A/46/479) (see decision 46/408[2]).

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[2] Ibid., *Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 49* and corrigendum.

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 8

ANNEXES

FORTY-SIXTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1991/1992

Agenda item 8: Adoption of the agenda and organization of work:* reports of the General Committee

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, General Committee*, 1st to 5th meetings, and corrigendum; and ibid., *Plenary Meetings*, 2nd, 3rd, 24th, 31st, 37th, 39th, 48th, 54th, 76th, 80th, 82nd, 84th, 85th, 87th, 89th and 92nd meetings.

DOCUMENT A/46/150

Provisional agenda of the forty-sixth session

[*Original: English*]
[*19 July 1991*]

1. Opening of the session by the Chairman of the delegation of Malta (rule 30 of the rules of procedure).
2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation (rule 62).
3. Credentials of representatives to the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly (rule 28):
    (*a*) Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee;
    (*b*) Report of the Credentials Committee (decision 45/455 of 21 December 1990).
4. Election of the President of the General Assembly (rule 31).
5. Election of the officers of the Main Committees (rule 31).
6. Election of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly (rule 31).
7. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations (rule 49).
8. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work: reports of the General Committee (rule 21).
9. General debate.
10. Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization (rules 13 (*a*) and 48).
11. Report of the Security Council (rule 13 (*b*)).
12. Report of the Economic and Social Council (rule 13 (*b*); General Assembly resolutions 3335 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, 45/182, 45/183, 45/186, 45/187 and 45/198 of 21 December 1990; and Council resolutions 1987/92 of 9 July 1987 and 1990/53 of 24 July 1990).
13. Report of the International Court of Justice (rule 13 (*b*)).
14. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency (rule 13 (*b*); resolution 45/7 of 23 October 1990).
15. Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs:
    (*a*) Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council (rule 142; decision 45/306 of 1 November 1990);
    (*b*) Election of eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council (rule 145; decisions 45/308 A of 16 and 21 November 1990 and 45/308 B of 16 November 1990).
16. Appointment of the Secretary-General (resolution 41/1 of 10 October 1986).

17. Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs:
    (*a*) Election of twenty-nine members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (resolution 2997 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972 and decisions 44/309 of 6 November 1989 and 45/317 of 12 December 1990);
    (*b*) Election of the members of the International Law Commission (resolution 174 (II) of 21 November 1947 and decision 41/308 of 14 November 1986);
    (*c*) Election of nineteen members of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (resolution 2205 (XXI) of 17 December 1966 and decision 43/307 of 19 October 1988);
    (*d*) Election of twelve members of the World Food Council (resolution 3348 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974 and decisions 45/309 A and B of 27 November 1990);
    (*e*) Election of seven members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination (Economic and Social Council resolution 2008 (LX) of 14 May 1976 and General Assembly decision 45/310 of 27 November 1990).
18. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments:
    (*a*) Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (rule 155; decisions 45/305 A of 5 October 1990 and 45/305 B of 21 December 1990);
    (*b*) Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions (rule 158; decision 45/320 of 21 December 1990);
    (*c*) Appointment of a member of the Board of Auditors (resolution 74 (I) of 7 December 1946 and decision 45/321 of 21 December 1990);
    (*d*) Confirmation of the appointment of members of the Investments Committee (resolution 155 (II) of 15 November 1947 and decision 45/322 of 21 December 1990);
    (*e*) Appointment of members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal (resolution 351 A (IV) of 24 November 1949 and decision 45/323 of 21 December 1990);
    (*f*) Appointment of members and alternate members of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee (resolution 248 (III) of 7 December 1948 and decisions 43/324 of 9 December 1988 and 45/325 A of 21 December 1990 and 45/325 B of 3 May 1991);
    (*g*) Appointment of members of the Joint Inspection Unit (resolution 31/192 of 22 December 1976 and decisions 42/319 of 21 December 1987 and 44/315 of 15 December 1989);
    (*h*) Appointment of the members of the Consultative Committee on the United Nations Development Fund for Women (resolution 31/133 of 16 December 1976 and decisions 43/325 of 9 December 1988 and 45/318 of 12 December 1990);
    (*i*) Appointment of members of the Committee on Conferences (resolution 43/222 B of 21 December 1988 and decisions 45/314 A and B of 10 December 1990);
    (*j*) Confirmation of the appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (resolution 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1964 and decision 43/313 of 28 November 1988).
19. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (resolutions 45/16 to 45/35 of 20 November 1990 and decisions 45/312 of 4 December 1990 and 45/406 to 45/410 of 20 November 1990).
20. Admission of new Members to the United Nations (rule 136; decision 45/455 of 21 December 1990).
21. Critical economic situation in Africa (resolutions 43/27 of 18 November 1988 and 45/178 A to C of 19 December 1990 and decision 44/411 of 17 November 1989):
    (*a*) Final review and appraisal of the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990 (resolutions 43/27 and 45/178 A and decision 44/411);
    (*b*) Africa's commodity problems (resolution 45/178 B).
22. Programmes and activities to promote peace in the world (resolution 44/11 of 24 October 1989)
23. Return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin (resolution 44/18 of 6 November 1989).
24. The situation in Cambodia (resolution 45/3 of 15 October 1990).
25. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System (resolution 45/5 of 16 October 1990).
26. Tenth anniversary of the University for Peace (resolution 45/8 of 24 October 1990).
27. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference (resolution 45/9 of 25 October 1990).
28. Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte (resolution 45/11 of 1 November 1990).
29. The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security (resolution 45/12 of 7 November 1990).
30. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity (resolution 45/13 of 7 November 1990).
31. The situation in Central America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives (resolution 45/15 of 20 November 1990 and decision 45/455 of 21 December 1990).
32. Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic (resolution 45/36 of 27 November 1990).
33. Question of Palestine (resolutions 45/67 A to C, 45/68 and 45/69 of 6 December 1990 and decision 45/455 of 21 December 1990).

34. Cooperation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States (resolution 45/82 of 13 December 1990).
35. The situation in the Middle East (resolutions 45/83 A to C of 13 December 1990).
36. Law of the sea (resolution 45/145 of 14 December 1990).
37. Policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa (resolutions 45/176 A to H of 19 December 1990 and decisions 45/419 of 4 December 1990 and 45/455 of 21 December 1990).
38. Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council (decision 45/421 of 10 December 1990).
39. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) (decision 45/424 of 12 December 1990).
40. Question of peace, stability and cooperation in South-East Asia (decision 45/425 of 12 December 1990).
41. Declaration of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity on the aerial and naval military attack against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by the present United States Administration in April 1986 (decision 45/429 of 14 December 1990).
42. Armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and its grave consequences for the established international system concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and international peace and security (decisions 45/430 of 14 December 1990 and 45/455 of 21 December 1990).
43. Launching of global negotiations on international economic cooperation for development (decision 45/435 of 19 December 1990).
44. Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations (decision 45/454 of 21 December 1990).
45. Question of Cyprus (decision 45/455 of 21 December 1990).[1]
46. Iraqi aggression and the continued occupation of Kuwait in flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations (decision 45/455 of 21 December 1990).[1]
47. Reduction of military budgets (resolutions 40/91 B of 12 December 1985 and 44/114 A and B of 15 December 1989):
    (*a*) Reduction of military budgets (resolution 44/114 A);
    (*b*) Transparency and reduction of military budgets (resolution 44/114 B).
48. Compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements (resolution 44/122 of 15 December 1989).
49. Education and information for disarmament (resolution 44/123 of 15 December 1989).
50. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 45/48 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco) (resolution 45/48 of 4 December 1990).
51. Cessation of all nuclear-test explosions (resolution 45/49 of 4 December 1990).
52. Amendment of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water (resolution 45/50 of 4 December 1990).
53. Urgent need for a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty (resolution 45/51 of 4 December 1990).
54. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East (resolution 45/52 of 4 December 1990).
55. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia (resolution 45/53 of 4 December 1990).
56. Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons (resolution 45/54 of 4 December 1990).
57. Prevention of an arms race in outer space (resolution 45/55 A of 4 December 1990).
58. Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa (resolutions 45/56 A and B of 4 December 1990).
59. Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons (resolutions 45/57 A to C of 4 December 1990).
60. General and complete disarmament (resolutions 42/38 C of 30 November 1987, 43/75 I of 7 December 1988, 44/116 G and J of 15 December 1989 and 45/58 A to P of 4 December 1990 and decisions 45/415 to 45/418 of 4 December 1990):
    (*a*) Notification of nuclear tests (resolution 42/38 C);
    (*b*) International arms transfers (resolution 43/75 I and decision 45/415);
    (*c*) Implementation of General Assembly resolutions in the field of disarmament (resolution 44/116 G);
    (*d*) Conversion of military resources to civilian purposes (resolution 44/116 J);
    (*e*) Relationship between disarmament and development (resolution 45/58 A);
    (*f*) Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons (resolution 45/58 F);
    (*g*) Conventional disarmament (resolution 45/58 G);
    (*h*) Prohibition of attacks on nuclear facilities (resolution 45/58 J);
    (*i*) Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes (resolution 45/58 K);
    (*j*) Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes (resolution 45/58 L);
    (*k*) Charting potential uses of resources allocated to military activities for civilian endeavours to protect the environment (resolution 45/58 N);
    (*l*) Regional disarmament (resolution 45/58 P);

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[1] The inclusion of this item in the provisional agenda of the forty-sixth session was subject to any further action that the General Assembly might take on it at its forty-fifth session.

   (*m*) Naval armaments and disarmament (decision 45/416);
   (*n*) Conventional disarmament on a regional scale (decision 45/418).
61. Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly (resolutions 44/117 B of 15 December 1989 and 45/59 A to E of 4 December 1990):
   (*a*) Regional disarmament: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 44/117 B);
   (*b*) United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme (resolution 45/59 A);
   (*c*) Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons (resolution 45/59 B);
   (*d*) World Disarmament Campaign (resolution 45/59 C);
   (*e*) Nuclear-arms freeze (resolution 45/59 D);
   (*f*) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific and United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (resolution 45/59 E).
62. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session (resolutions 36/92 H of 9 December 1981, 38/183 O of 20 December 1983, 39/148 H of 17 December 1984, 43/78 J of 7 December 1988, 44/119 A of 15 December 1989 and 45/62 A to G of 4 December 1990):
   (*a*) Report of the Disarmament Commission (resolution 45/62 B);
   (*b*) Report of the Conference on Disarmament (resolution 45/62 D);
   (*c*) Status of multilateral disarmament agreements (resolution 36/92 H);
   (*d*) Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters (resolution 38/183 O);
   (*e*) United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (resolutions 39/148 H and 45/62 G);
   (*f*) Economic and social consequences of the armaments race and its extremely harmful effects on world peace and security (resolution 43/78 J);
   (*g*) Comprehensive programme of disarmament (resolutions 44/119 A and 45/62 E);
   (*h*) Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament (resolution 45/62 C);
   (*i*) Prevention of nuclear war (resolution 45/62 C).
63. Israeli nuclear armament (resolution 45/63 of 4 December 1990).
64. Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects (resolution 45/64 of 4 December 1990).
65. Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace (resolution 45/77 of 12 December 1990).
66. Question of Antarctica (resolutions 45/78 A and B of 12 December 1990).
67. Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region (resolution 45/79 of 12 December 1990).
68. Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security (resolution 45/80 of 12 December 1990).
69. Protection and security of small States (resolution 44/51 of 8 December 1989).
70. Effects of atomic radiation (resolution 45/71 of 11 December 1990).
71. International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space (resolution 45/72 of 11 December 1990).
72. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (resolutions 45/73 A to K of 11 December 1990).
73. Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories (resolutions 45/74 A to G of 11 December 1990).
74. Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects (resolution 45/75 of 11 December 1990 and decision 45/455 of 21 December 1990).
75. Questions relating to information (resolutions 45/76 A and B of 11 December 1990).
76. Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India (decision 45/402 of 21 September 1990).
77. Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations (decision 45/423 of 11 December 1990).
78. Development and international economic cooperation (resolutions 45/194 and 45/195 and decision 45/441 of 21 December 1990):
   (*a*) Trade and development (General Assembly resolutions 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1964, 44/214, 44/215 and 44/219 of 22 December 1989, 45/204 of 21 December 1990 and 45/261 of 3 May 1991 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/57 of 26 July 1990);
   (*b*) Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s (resolution 45/206 of 21 December 1990);
   (*c*) World Decade for Cultural Development (resolutions 41/187 of 8 December 1986, 44/238 of 22 December 1989 and 45/189 of 21 December 1990);
   (*d*) Economic and technical cooperation among developing countries (resolutions 33/134 of 19 December 1978, 44/221 and 44/222 of 22 December 1989 and decisions 44/450 of 22 December 1989 and 45/444 of 21 December 1990);
   (*e*) Environment (resolutions 2997 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972, 3436 (XXX) of 9 Decem-

ber 1975, 44/206, 44/224 and 44/227 of 22 December 1989 and 45/197 of 21 December 1990);

(f) Desertification and drought (General Assembly resolutions 3054 (XXVIII) of 17 October 1973, 40/209 of 17 December 1985 and 44/172 A and B of 19 December 1989 and decision 44/437 of 19 December 1989 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/103 of 27 July 1989);

(g) Human settlements (General Assembly resolutions 32/162 of 19 December 1977, 43/180 and 43/181 of 20 December 1988 and 44/174 of 19 December 1989 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1978/1 of 12 January 1978);

(h) Science and technology for development (resolution 34/218 of 19 December 1979);

(i) Entrepreneurship (resolution 45/188 of 21 December 1990);

(j) Effective mobilization and integration of women in development (resolution 42/178 of 11 December 1987).

79. United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (resolution 44/228 of 22 December 1989).

80. Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind (resolution 45/212 of 21 December 1990).

81. International cooperation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries (resolutions 44/211 and 44/212 of 22 December 1989).

82. External debt crisis and development (resolution 45/214 and decision 45/447 of 21 December 1990).

83. Operational activities for development:

(a) Operational activities of the United Nations system (resolutions 41/171 of 5 December 1986, 44/171 of 19 December 1989, 44/211 of 22 December 1989 and 45/188 of 21 December 1990 and decision 45/448 of 21 December 1990);

(b) United Nations Development Programme;

(c) United Nations Capital Development Fund;

(d) United Nations technical cooperation activities;

(e) United Nations Volunteers programme;

(f) World Food Programme (resolution 45/218 of 21 December 1990).

84. International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (resolutions 44/236 of 22 December 1989 and 45/185 of 21 December 1990).

85. Special economic and disaster relief assistance:

(a) Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator (resolutions 2816 (XXVI) of 14 December 1971 and 45/221 of 21 December 1990);

(b) Special programmes of economic assistance (resolutions 45/222 to 45/226, 45/228, 45/229 and 45/231 of 21 December 1990).

86. International assistance for the economic rehabilitation of Angola (resolution 45/233 of 21 December 1990).

87. Training and research: United Nations Institute for Training and Research (resolution 45/219 of 21 December 1990).

88. International cooperation to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of the disaster at Chernobyl (resolution 45/190 of 21 December 1990).

89. Human resources development (resolution 45/191 of 21 December 1990).

90. Implementation of the commitments and policies agreed upon in the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of the Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries (resolution 45/234 of 21 December 1990).

91. Industrial development cooperation and the diversification and modernization of productive activities in developing countries (resolution 45/196 of 21 December 1990).

92. Emergency assistance for the economic and social rehabilitation of Liberia (resolution 45/232 of 21 December 1990).

93. Elimination of racism and racial discrimination (resolutions 2106 A (XX) of 21 December 1965 and 45/88, 45/90 and 45/105 of 14 December 1990).

94. Right of peoples to self-determination (resolutions 45/130 and 45/131 of 14 December 1990).

95. Social development:

(a) Questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family (resolutions 44/56 and 44/65 of 8 December 1989, 44/127 of 15 December 1989 and 45/87, 45/91, 45/103, 45/106 and 45/133 of 14 December 1990);

(b) Crime prevention and criminal justice (resolutions 45/108 and 45/121 and decisions 45/428 of 14 December 1990 and 45/455 of 21 December 1990).

96. Advancement of women (resolutions 34/180 of 18 December 1979, 44/60 of 8 December 1989 and 45/124, 45/125 and 45/127 to 45/129 of 14 December 1990).

97. Narcotic drugs (resolutions 45/147 to 45/149 of 14 December 1990 and 45/179 of 21 December 1990).

98. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, questions relating to refugees and displaced persons and humanitarian questions:

(a) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (resolutions 428 (V) of 14 December 1950 and 45/140 A of 14 December 1990);

(b) Questions relating to refugees and displaced persons (resolutions 45/137, 45/139 and 45/141 of 14 December 1990, 45/154, 45/156, 45/157, 45/159 to 45/161 and 45/171 of 18 December 1990).

99. Human rights questions:

(a) Implementation of human rights instruments (resolutions 2200 A (XXI) of 16 December 1966, 39/46 of 10 December 1984, 45/85,

45/104, 45/135, 45/142 and 45/143 of 14 December 1990 and 45/158 of 18 December 1990);

(*b*) Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms (resolutions 44/64 of 8 December 1989, 45/92, 45/97, 45/136 and 45/144 of 14 December 1990, 45/150, 45/151, 45/153, 45/155, 45/164 and 45/166 of 18 December 1990 and 45/180 of 21 December 1990 and decisions 45/432 and 45/434 of 18 December 1990);

(*c*) Human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives (resolution 45/173 of 18 December 1990).

100. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations (resolution 45/16 of 20 November 1990).

101. Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa (resolution 45/17 and decision 45/406 of 20 November 1990).

102. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations (resolution 45/18 of 20 November 1990).

103. United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa (resolution 45/19 of 20 November 1990).

104. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories (resolution 45/20 of 20 November 1990).

105. Question of East Timor (decision 45/402 of 21 September 1990).

106. Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors (resolution 45/235 of 21 December 1990):

(*a*) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;

(*b*) United Nations Institute for Training and Research;

(*c*) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

107. Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations (resolutions 44/200 B of 21 December 1989, 45/177 of 19 December 1990 and 45/254 A to C and 45/255 of 21 December 1990).

108. Programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 (resolutions 44/201 B and 44/203 of 21 December 1989 and 45/248 A and B, 45/249, 45/250, 45/251 and 45/252 A to C of 21 December 1990 and decisions 44/442 of 21 December 1989 and 45/456 of 3 May 1991).

109. Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 (resolution 45/255 of 21 December 1990).

110. Programme planning (resolution 45/253 of 21 December 1990).

111. Current financial crisis of the United Nations (resolution 45/236 A of 21 December 1990).

112. Financial emergency of the United Nations (resolution 45/236 B of 21 December 1990).

113. Administrative and budgetary coordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (decision 45/450 of 21 December 1990).

114. Joint Inspection Unit (resolution 45/237 of 21 December 1990).

115. Pattern of conferences (resolutions 45/238 A and B and decision 45/451 of 21 December 1990).

116. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations (resolutions 43/223 A of 21 December 1988 and 45/256 A to C of 21 December 1990).

117. Personnel questions (resolutions 42/220 A of 21 December 1987, 43/224 D of 21 December 1988, 44/185 A of 19 December 1989 and 45/239 A to C and 45/240 of 21 December 1990 and decision 45/452 of 21 December 1990):

(*a*) Composition of the Secretariat (resolution 45/239 A);

(*b*) Respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations (resolution 45/240);

(*c*) Other personnel questions.

118. United Nations common system (resolutions 44/198 of 21 December 1989, 45/241 of 21 December 1990 and 45/268 of 28 June 1991).

119. United Nations pension system (resolutions 42/222 of 21 December 1987, 45/242 of 21 December 1990 and 45/268 of 28 June 1991).

120. Financing of the United Nations peace-keeping forces in the Middle East (resolutions 45/243 and 45/244 of 21 December 1990):

(*a*) United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (resolution 45/243);

(*b*) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (resolution 45/244).

121. Financing of the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group (resolution 45/245 of 21 December 1990).

122. Financing of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (resolution 45/246 of 21 December 1990 and decision 45/402 E of 28 June 1991).

123. Financing of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group (resolution 45/265 of 17 May 1991).

124. Financing of the United Nations Observer Group in Central America (resolution 45/247 of 21 December 1990).

125. Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peace-keeping operations (resolution 45/258 of 3 May 1991).

126. United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law (resolution 44/28 of 4 December 1989).

127. Measures to prevent international terrorism which endangers or takes innocent human lives or jeopardizes fundamental freedoms and study of the underlying causes of those forms of terrorism and acts of violence which lie in misery, frustration, grievance and despair and which cause some people to sacrifice human lives, including their own, in an attempt to effect radical changes (resolution 44/29 of 4 December 1989):
    (*a*) Report of the Secretary-General;
    (*b*) Convening, under the auspices of the United Nations, of an international conference to define terrorism and to differentiate it from the struggle of peoples for national liberation.
128. Progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order (resolution 44/30 of 4 December 1989).
129. United Nations Decade of International Law (resolution 45/40 of 28 November 1990).
130. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its forty-third session (resolution 45/41 of 28 November 1990).
131. Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twenty-fourth session (resolution 45/42 of 28 November 1990).
132. Consideration of the draft articles on the status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier and of the draft optional protocols thereto (resolution 45/43 of 28 November 1990).
133. Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization (resolution 45/44 of 28 November 1990).
134. Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country (resolution 45/46 of 28 November 1990).
135. Additional protocol on consular functions to the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations (resolution 45/47 of 28 November 1990).
136. Consideration of the draft articles on most-favoured-nation clauses (decision 43/429 of 9 December 1988).
137. Development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States (decision 45/402 of 21 September 1990).
138. Financing of the activities arising from Security Council resolution 687 (1991) (decision 45/402 B of 29 April 1991):
    (*a*) United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (resolution 45/260 of 3 May 1991);
    (*b*) Other activities.
139. Restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields (resolution 45/264 of 13 May 1991).
140. Financing of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (resolution 45/266 of 17 May 1991).
141. Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (resolution 45/267 of 21 June 1991).
142. Exploitation of the environment as a weapon in times of armed conflict and the taking of practical measures to prevent such exploitation (item proposed by Jordan (A/46/141)).

DOCUMENT A/46/200

Supplementary list of items proposed for inclusion in the agenda of the forty-sixth session

[*Original: English*]
[*23 August 1991*]

1. Observer status for the Caribbean Community in the General Assembly (item proposed by the Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Trinidad and Tobago (A/46/191)).
2. Election of a member of the International Court of Justice (item proposed by the Secretary-General (A/46/192)).
3. Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba (item proposed by Cuba (A/46/193)).
4. Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance of the United Nations (item proposed by the Netherlands (A/46/194)).

DOCUMENT A/BUR/46/1

Organization of the forty-sixth session, adoption of the agenda and allocation of items: memorandum by the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*11 September 1991*]

1. The Secretary-General has the honour to place before the General Committee, for its consideration, the following observations and proposals in connection with the report to be made to the General Assembly by the General Committee regarding the organization of the forty-sixth regular session, the adoption of the agenda and the allocation of items.

2. Over the years, the General Assembly has adopted a number of provisions aimed at rationalizing the procedures and organization of the Assembly. These provisions are reproduced in the annexes to the rules of procedure of the General Assembly (A/520/Rev.15 and Amend.1, annexes I, II, IV-VIII). Although some of these provisions have already been implemented, many of them have not yet been or have been only partly implemented. Some of them have acquired an increasing importance in view of the efforts being undertaken in the process of renewal and reform of the Organization.

3. The General Committee may wish to draw the General Assembly's attention to the provisions reproduced in annexes V, VI, VII and VIII to its rules of procedure, in particular to those provisions reproduced below under the relevant headings.

ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSION

General Committee

4. The Secretary-General wishes to draw the General Committee's attention to rule 40 of the rules of procedure as well as General Assembly decision 34/401 (ibid., annex VI, paras. 1 and 2), Assembly resolution 39/88 B (ibid., annex VII, para. 4) and the annex to resolution 45/45 (ibid., annex VIII, para. 3) pertaining to the functions of the Committee.

Rationalization of work

5. The Secretary-General wishes to draw the attention of the General Committee to General Assembly resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986, whereby the Assembly decided that the recommendations as agreed upon and as contained in the report of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations[2] should be implemented by the Secretary-General and the relevant organs and bodies of the United Nations.

6. In this connection, the Secretary-General wishes to draw the attention of the General Committee to the measures he has undertaken in pursuance of the goal of renewal and reform, in particular to recommendations 2, 3 and 7 of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts, as reflected in his progress reports on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/213[3] as well as a supplementary report submitted to the forty-fifth session of the Assembly.[4] The Secretary-General also wishes to draw the General Committee's attention to Assembly resolutions 45/254 of 21 December 1990 on the review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations, and 45/264 of 13 May 1991 on the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields.

7. The General Committee may wish to draw the General Assembly's attention to paragraph 5 of the annex to resolution 45/45 (A/520/Rev.15 and Amend.1, annex VIII) which reads as follows:

> "5. The General Committee should consider, at the beginning of each session of the General Assembly, recommending that certain Main Committees should meet in sequential order, taking into account such matters as the number of meetings required for the consideration of the questions with which they are charged at that session, the organization of the work of the whole session and the problem of participation of smaller delegations."

In this connection, the Committee may wish to recommend to the Assembly that, as at recent sessions, the holding of concurrent meetings of the Special Political Committee and the Fourth Committee should be avoided, to the extent possible and with the necessary flexibility, during the forty-sixth session.

8. Furthermore, the Secretary-General wishes to draw the attention of the General Committee to the fact that measures introduced to reduce costs relating to overtime continue to be in effect. Therefore, the Committee may wish to remind Member States that, as a result of these curtailments, the Secretariat will not be able to provide all the services rendered prior to 1986.

Closing date of the session

9. In accordance with the provisions of rule 2 of the rules of procedure, the General Assembly should fix a closing date for the forty-sixth session. The General Committee may wish to recommend to the General Assembly that the forty-sixth session should recess on Tuesday, 17 December 1991, and close on Monday, 14 September 1992.

Schedule of meetings

10. Following the practice since the forty-first session, the General Committee may wish to recommend to the General Assembly that morning meetings should start at 10 a.m. promptly for all plenary meetings and meetings of the Main Committees during the forty-sixth session.

11. In view of the practice at recent sessions, the General Committee may wish to recommend that, in order to avoid the late start of meetings, the General Assembly should waive the requirement of the presence of at least one third of the members to declare a plenary meeting open and permit the debate to proceed and one quarter of the members to declare a meeting of a Main Committee open and permit the debate to proceed. This recommendation would

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[2] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 49.*

[3] A/42/234, A/43/286, A/44/222.

[4] A/45/226.

be made on the understanding that it does not involve any permanent change in the provisions of rules 67 and 108 of the rules of procedure which pertain, as well as to the opening of meetings, to the requirement of the presence of a majority of the members for any decision to be taken.

12. Furthermore, the General Committee may wish to recommend to the General Assembly that delegations should be reminded of the utmost importance of punctuality in the interest of ensuring an effective and orderly organization of work and achieving economies for the United Nations.

General debate

13. In accordance with recent practice, the Secretary-General suggests that the general debate should begin on Monday, 23 September, and end on Thursday, 10 October 1991.

14. The Secretary-General also suggests that the list of speakers in the general debate should be closed on Wednesday, 25 September, at 6 p.m.

15. The General Committee may wish to draw the General Assembly's attention to the decision taken by the Assembly at previous sessions, namely that the practice of expressing congratulations inside the General Assembly Hall itself after a speech had been delivered was prohibited.

Explanations of vote, right of reply and length of statements

16. The General Committee may wish to draw the General Assembly's attention to paragraphs 6, 7 and 8 of its decision 34/401 (ibid., annex VI), which read as follows:

> "6. Explanations of vote should be limited to ten minutes.
>
> "7. When the same draft resolution is considered in a Main Committee and in plenary meeting, a delegation should, as far as possible, explain its vote only once, i.e., either in the Committee or in plenary meeting, unless that delegation's vote in plenary meeting is different from its vote in the Committee.
>
> "8. Delegations should exercise their right of reply at the end of the day whenever two meetings have been scheduled for that day and whenever such meetings are devoted to the consideration of the same item."

17. With a view to streamlining the procedures of the General Assembly and as another cost-saving measure, the General Committee, in connection with the length of statements, may wish to draw the attention of the General Assembly, as it did at recent sessions, to rules 72 and 114 of the rules of procedure and paragraph 22 of annex VI thereto for appropriate action in plenary meeting and the Main Committees.

Records of meetings

18. As at past sessions, verbatim records will continue to be provided during the forty-sixth session for the plenary meetings of the Assembly and meetings of the First Committee, and summary records will be provided to the General Committee, the Credentials Committee and the Main Committees of the Assembly. In accordance with the recommendation of the Special Committee on the Rationalization of the Procedures and Organization of the General Assembly (ibid., annex V, para. 108 (*b*)), the General Committee may wish to recommend that the General Assembly should maintain for the forty-sixth session the practice whereby the Special Political Committee may obtain, on specific request, transcriptions of the debates of some of its meetings, or portions thereof. These transcriptions, which would not be part of the official records of the Committee, would be provided as the required services became available. Furthermore, the General Committee may wish to draw the Assembly's attention to paragraphs 8 and 9 of its resolution 38/32 E of 25 November 1983, which read as follows:

> "8. *Decides* that the practice of reproducing statements *in extenso* as separate documents shall be discontinued for all its subsidiary organs that are entitled to summary records;
>
> "9. *Decides further* that any exceptions to this rule may be made by the body concerned only if the statements are to serve as bases for discussion and if, after hearing a statement of the relevant financial implications, the body decides that one or more statements *in extenso* may be included in the summary record, or reproduced as separate documents or as annexes to authorized documents;".

In this connection, the General Committee may also wish to recommend to the Assembly that the practice not to reproduce *in extenso* statements made in a Main Committee should be maintained for the forty-sixth session.

Seating arrangements

19. In accordance with established practice, the Secretary-General has drawn lots for the purpose of choosing the Member State to occupy the first desk on the General Assembly floor from which the alphabetical seating order will begin. The name drawn was Panama. Consequently, the delegation of that country will sit at the first desk at the right of the President and the other countries will follow in the English alphabetical order. The same order will be observed in the Main Committees.

Concluding statements

20. The General Committee may wish to draw the General Assembly's attention to paragraph 17 of its decision 34/401, which reads as follows:

> "17. To save time at the end of the session, the practice of making concluding statements in the General Assembly and its Main Committees should be dispensed with except for statements by the presiding officers."

Questions related to the programme budget

21. The Secretary-General would like to draw the attention of the General Committee to rule 153 of the rules of procedure which reads as follows:

> "No resolution involving expenditure shall be recommended by a committee for approval by the General Assembly unless it is accompanied by an estimate of expenditures prepared by the Secretary-General. No resolution in respect of which expenditures are anticipated by the Secretary-General shall be voted by the General Assembly until the Administrative and Budgetary Committee (Fifth Committee) has had an opportunity of stating the effect of the proposal upon the budget estimates of the United Nations."

In this connection, the General Committee may wish to draw the Assembly's attention to paragraph 12 of its decision 34/401, which reads as follows:

> "12. It is imperative that Main Committees should allow sufficient time for the preparation of the estimate of expenditures by the Secretariat and for its consideration by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the Fifth Committee and that they should take this requirement into account when they adopt their programme of work."

Furthermore, the General Committee may wish to draw the attention of the Assembly to paragraph 6 of its resolution 35/10 A of 3 November 1980, which reads as follows:

> "6. *Decides* that all proposals affecting the schedule of conferences and meetings made at sessions of the General Assembly shall be reviewed by the Committee on Conferences when administrative implications are being considered under the requirements of rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly."

The General Committee may also wish to draw the Assembly's attention to regulation 4.9 of the Regulations Governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation (resolution 37/234, annex), which reads as follows:

> "*Regulation 4.9.* No Council, Commission or other competent body shall take a decision involving either a change in the programme budget approved by the General Assembly or the possible requirement of expenditure unless it has received and taken account of a report from the Secretary-General on the programme budget implications of the proposal."

22. The General Committee may also wish to recall paragraph 13 of decision 34/401, which reads as follows:

> "13. Furthermore:
>
> "(*a*) A mandatory deadline, not later than 1 December, should be established for the submission to the Fifth Committee of all draft resolutions with financial implications;
>
> "(*b*) The Fifth Committee should, as a general practice, consider accepting without debate the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the financial implications of draft resolutions up to a prescribed limit, namely, $25,000 on any one item;
>
> "(*c*) Firm deadlines should be set for the early submission of the reports of subsidiary bodies which require consideration by the Fifth Committee;
>
> "(*d*) A minimum period of 48 hours should be allowed between the submission and the voting of a proposal involving expenditure in order to allow the Secretary-General to prepare and present the related statement of administrative and financial implications."

Documentation

23. The General Committee may wish to draw the General Assembly's attention to paragraph 28 of its decision 34/401, which reads as follows:

> "28. The General Assembly, including its Main Committees, should merely take note of those reports of the Secretary-General or subsidiary organs which do not require a decision by the Assembly and should neither debate nor adopt resolutions on them, unless specifically requested to do so by the Secretary-General or the organ concerned."

24. The Secretary-General feels obliged to emphasize yet again that the provisions adopted by the General Assembly to control and limit documentation have not succeeded in decreasing the volume. Indeed the volume of pre-session documentation has consistently increased in recent years, without any strengthening of resources, thus contributing to serious delays in the issuance of documentation. The General Committee may wish to examine this question further.

Resolutions

25. The General Committee may wish to draw the General Assembly's attention to paragraph 32 of its decision 34/401, which reads as follows:

> "32. Whenever possible, resolutions requesting the discussion of a question at a subsequent session should not call for the inclusion of a separate new item and such discussion should be held under the item under which the resolution was adopted."

26. The General Committee may also wish to draw the attention of the General Assembly to recommendation 3 (*f*) of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts,[2] which reads as follows:

> "(*f*) Efforts should be made to reduce the number of resolutions adopted by the General Assembly. Resolutions should request reports of the Secretary-General only in cases where that would be indispensable for facilitating the implementation of these resolutions or the continued examination of the question."

27. In this connection, the General Committee may further wish to draw the attention of the General Assembly to paragraphs 1 and 10 of the annex to resolution 45/45 (A/520/Rev.15 and Amend.1, annex VIII).

Special conferences

28. The General Committee may wish to draw the General Assembly's attention to recommendation 6 of the Committee on Conferences, adopted by the Assembly in paragraph (*b*) of its decision 34/405, which reads as follows:

> "(*b*) The Committee, taking into account difficulties encountered in ensuring adequate preparation of meetings, including timely distribution of documentation, as well as the ability of Member States to participate fully, recommends that the General Assembly should instruct the Main Committees to review the number of special conferences of the United Nations already proposed and scheduled in their respective fields of activity prior to deciding upon the scheduling of new and additional special conferences, thus bearing in mind the relevant portions of General Assembly resolution 33/55."

The General Committee may also wish to draw the General Assembly's attention to recommendation 2 (*d*) of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts,[2] which reads as follows:

> "(*d*) Until 1978, a number of resolutions had requested that only one major conference be scheduled annually. The decision of the General Assembly that no more than five special conferences should take place in a given year and that no more than one special conference should be convened at the same time should be strictly implemented."

29. In this connection, the General Committee may further wish to draw the General Assembly's attention to the relevant provisions of recommendation 4 of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts,[2] which reads as follows:

> “The existing principle that United Nations bodies should meet at their respective established headquarters, as provided for in General Assembly resolution 40/243 of 18 December 1985, should be strictly enforced. Whenever the Assembly accepts an invitation from the Government of a Member State to hold a conference or meeting away from established headquarters, the additional cost should be borne in full by that Government. The methods of budgeting these costs should be improved so as to ensure that all additional costs are accounted for.”

Meetings of subsidiary organs

30. In accordance with paragraph 7 of section I of General Assembly resolution 40/243, no subsidiary organ of the Assembly should be permitted to meet at United Nations Headquarters during a regular session of the Assembly, unless explicitly authorized by the Assembly. In this connection, the Secretary-General wishes to draw the attention of the General Committee to three letters dated 20 and 21 August and 9 September 1991 (A/46/374 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1 and Add.2) in which the Chairman of the Committee on Conferences informed the President of the General Assembly that, in view of special circumstances, the Committee had recommended that the following subsidiary organs should be authorized to meet during the forty-sixth session:

(*a*) Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa;

(*b*) Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa;

(*c*) Committee on Relations with the Host Country;

(*d*) Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People;

(*e*) Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme and its Standing Committee for Programme Matters;

(*f*) Special Committee against Apartheid;

(*g*) Special High-level Council for the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction;

(*h*) Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East.

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

31. All proposals for the inclusion of items in the agenda of the forty-sixth session have been communicated to Member States in the following documents:

(*a*) Provisional agenda of the forty-sixth session (A/46/150);

(*b*) Supplementary list (A/46/200).

The items proposed for inclusion are listed in the draft agenda, which appears in paragraph 33 below.

32. Bearing in mind the need to rationalize the General Assembly's procedures, and in view of the large number of items on the draft agenda, the Secretary-General wishes to recall the recommendation of the Special Committee on the Rationalization of the Procedures and Organization of the General Assembly that Member States should examine the agenda with a view to eliminating items which have lost their urgency or relevance, are not ripe for consideration or could be dealt with and even disposed of equally well by subsidiary organs of the Assembly, and to referring specific items to other United Nations organs or to specialized agencies, taking into account the nature of the question (A/520/Rev.15, annex V, paras. 19 and 22; and ibid., annex VII, paras. 1 and 2). The Secretary-General wishes also to recall paragraph 4 of the annex to resolution 45/45 (A/520/Rev.15 and Amend.1, annex VIII) which reads as follows:

> “4. The agenda of the General Assembly should be simplified by grouping or merging, to the extent possible, related items and, where it is appropriate for discussion of a particular item, by setting an interval of more than a year between the discussions on it. For this purpose, the Chairman of the Main Committee concerned or, as appropriate, the President of the Assembly, should undertake consultations with delegations.”

In this connection, the General Committee may wish to consider:

(*a*) The grouping of related items under a single heading;

(*b*) The staggering of items over two or more years.

33. Subject to the recommendations of the General Committee regarding paragraphs 31 and 32 above, the draft agenda of the forty-sixth session would consist of the following items:[5]

[*Same text as the provisional agenda in document A/46/150 above, with the exception of the items listed below.*]

15. Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs (P.15):

. . .

(*c*) Election of a member of the International Court of Justice (S.2).

45. Question of Cyprus (P.45).[6]

46. Iraqi aggression and the continued occupation of Kuwait in flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations (P.46).[6]

122. Financing of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission II (P.122).[7]

138. Financing of the activities arising from Security Council resolution 687 (1991) (P.138):

. . .

(*b*) Other activities.[6]

143. Observer status for the Caribbean Community in the General Assembly (S.1).

144. Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba (S.3).

145. Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance of the United Nations (S.4).

ALLOCATION OF ITEMS

34. The allocation of items described in paragraph 45 below is based on the pattern adopted by the General Assembly for those items in previous years. However, the Secretary-General trusts that delegations will consider allotting items in a manner which will best enhance the effectiveness and the impact of the Assembly's work. In this connection, the General Committee may wish to draw the General Assembly's attention to paragraph 4 of its decision 34/401, which reads as follows:

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[5] Abbreviations used in the paragraph:

(P.): item on the provisional agenda (A/46/150);

(S.): item on the supplementary list (A/46/200).

[6] The inclusion of this item in the agenda of the forty-sixth session was subject to any decision that the General Assembly might take at its forty-fifth session (see decisions 45/458 to 45/460).

[7] See resolution 45/269, para. 11.

> "4. Substantive items should normally be discussed initially in a Main Committee and, therefore, items previously allocated to plenary meetings should henceforth be referred to a Main Committee unless there are compelling circumstances requiring their continued consideration in plenary meeting."

The Secretary-General wishes to draw the General Committee's attention to the relevant paragraphs of resolution 39/88 B and resolution 45/45 (A/520/Rev.15 and Amend.1, annexes VII and VIII). Paragraph 5 of the annex to resolution 39/88 B reads as follows:

> "5. The Chairmen of the Main Committees should take the initiative, in the light of past experience, to propose the grouping of similar or related items and the holding of a single general debate on them."

Paragraph 6 of the annex to resolution 45/45 reads as follows:

> "6. In making recommendations as to how agenda items should be allocated to the Main Committees and to the plenary Assembly, the General Committee should ensure the best use of the expertise of the Committees."

35. The following items of the draft agenda have not been considered previously by the General Assembly:

142. Exploitation of the environment as a weapon in times of armed conflict and the taking of practical measures to prevent such exploitation (P.142).

143. Observer status for the Caribbean Community in the General Assembly (S.1).

144. Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba (S.3).

145. Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance of the United Nations (S.4).

The sponsors of the requests for the inclusion of these items have suggested that they should be allocated as follows:

Item 142	Second Committee;
Item 143	Plenary meetings;
Item 144	Plenary meetings;
Item 145	Plenary meetings.

36. In connection with item 12 of the draft agenda (Report of the Economic and Social Council), the Secretary-General proposes that, as in previous years, the various parts of the report should be assigned to the Main Committees in accordance with their respective fields of competence or to plenary meetings, on the understanding that administrative, programme and budgetary aspects should be dealt with by the Fifth Committee. Bearing that consideration in mind, the Secretary-General recommends the following allocation for the various parts of the report:[8]

Chapter I	Matters calling for action by the General Assembly or brought to its attention	Plenary meetings, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Committees;
Chapter II	Special High-level Meeting of the Economic and Social Council	Second Committee;
Chapter III	General discussion of international economic and social policy, including regional and sectoral developments	Second Committee;
Chapter IV	Questions considered directly in plenary meeting	
Section A	Implementation of the programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination	Third Committee;
Section B	United Nations University	Second Committee;
Section C	Cartography	Second Committee;
Section D	Emergency assistance to Somalia	Second Committee;
Section E	Human rights questions	Third Committee;
Section F	Revitalization of the Economic and Social Council	Plenary meetings, Second, Third and Fifth Committees;
Section G	Implementation of the commitments and policies agreed upon in the Declaration on International Economic Co-operation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries	Second Committee;
Section H	Permanent sovereignty over national resources in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories	Second Committee;
Section I	International cooperation to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of the disaster at Chernobyl	Second Committee;
Chapter V	Questions considered by the First (Economic) Committee	
Section A	Regional cooperation	Second Committee;
Section B	Development and international economic cooperation	Second Committee;
Section C	Industrial development cooperation and the diversification and modernization of productive activities in developing countries	Second Committee;
Section D	International cooperation in the field of informatics	Second Committee;
Chapter VI	Questions considered by the Second (Social) Committee	
Section A	World social situation	Third Committee;
Section B	Social development	Third Committee;
Section C	Human rights questions	Third Committee;
Section D	Advancement of women	Third Committee;
Section E	Narcotic drugs	Third Committee;
Chapter VII	Questions considered by the Third (Programme and Coordination) Committee	
Section A	Operational activities for development	Second Committee;
Section B	Coordination questions	Second, Third and Fifth Committees;
Section C	Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions	

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[8] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 3.*

	associated with the United Nations	Second and Fourth Committees;
Section D	Programme and related questions	Fifth Committee;
Section E	International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction	Second Committee;
Section F	Disaster reduction and relief .	Second Committee;
Section G	Special economic and humanitarian assistance	Second and Third Committees;
Section H	Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	Third Committee;
Chapter VIII	Elections and appointments to subsidiary and related bodies of the Council, confirmation of representatives on the functional commissions and nominations	Plenary meetings;
Chapter IX	Organizational and other matters	Plenary meetings, Second and Third Committees.

37. With regard to item 19 of the draft agenda (Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples), the General Committee may wish to consider referring to the Fourth Committee, as was done at previous sessions, chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples[9] relating to specific Territories; this would again enable the General Assembly to deal in plenary meeting with the question of the implementation of the Declaration as a whole.

38. In connection with item 37 of the draft agenda (Policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa), the Secretary-General wishes to remind the General Committee that at previous sessions the General Assembly decided to consider this item directly in plenary meeting, on the understanding that the representatives of the Organization of African Unity and of national liberation movements recognized by that organization would be permitted to participate in the discussion in plenary meeting and that organizations and individuals having a special interest in the question would be permitted to be heard by the Special Political Committee.

39. With regard to item 39 of the draft agenda (Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)), the Secretary-General wishes to remind the General Committee that at previous sessions the General Assembly decided to consider this item directly in plenary meeting, on the understanding that bodies and individuals having an interest in the question would be heard in the Fourth Committee in conjunction with the consideration of the item in plenary meeting.

40. With regard to item 45 of the draft agenda (Question of Cyprus), the General Committee will recall that at its forty-second session[10] the General Assembly decided to consider this item directly in plenary meeting, on the understanding that it would, when considering the item, invite the Special Political Committee to meet for the purpose of affording representatives of the Cypriot communities an opportunity to take the floor in the Committee in order to express their views, and that the Assembly would then resume its consideration of the item, taking into account the report of the Special Political Committee.

41. In connection with item 60 of the draft agenda (General and complete disarmament), the Secretary-General wishes to draw the attention of the General Committee to the fact that some portions of the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency for 1990,[11] which is to be considered directly in plenary meeting under item 14, deal with the subject-matter of this item. The General Committee may therefore wish to recommend that the relevant paragraphs of the report should be drawn to the attention of the First Committee in connection with its consideration of item 60.

42. In connection with item 96 of the draft agenda (Advancement of women), the Secretary-General wishes to recall paragraph 16 of the annex to General Assembly resolution 39/125 of 14 December 1984 concerning the United Nations Development Fund for Women, which reads as follows:

> "16. Taking into account the advice of the Consultative Committee, the Administrator shall submit to the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme an annual report on the operations, management and budget of the Fund. He shall submit a similar report to the General Assembly, to be referred to the Second Committee for consideration of its technical co-operation aspects and also to the Third Committee."

The General Committee may therefore wish to recommend that the report should be referred to the Second Committee for consideration under item 83 of the draft agenda (Operational activities for development).

43. With regard to item 99 (*a*) of the draft agenda (Implementation of human rights instruments), the Secretary-General wishes to recall paragraph 20 of resolution 45/135 of 14 December 1990 whereby the General Assembly decided to hold a commemorative meeting on 16 December 1991, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the adoption of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

44. In connection with item 114 of the draft agenda (Joint Inspection Unit), the General Committee may wish to recommend to the General Assembly, as was done at previous sessions, that the item should be allocated to the Fifth Committee, on the understanding that the reports of the Joint Inspection Unit dealing with subject-matters assigned to other Main Committees would be referred also to those Committees.

45. Subject to changes that may be made by the General Committee in the light of paragraphs 34 to 44 above, the allocation of the items of the draft agenda, as based on previous practice, would be the following:[5]

Plenary meetings

1. Opening of the session by the Chairman of the delegation of Malta (P.1).
2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation (P.2).

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[9] Ibid., *Supplement No. 23*.

[10] This item has not been discussed since the thirty-seventh session.

[11] International Atomic Energy Agency, *The Annual Report for 1990*, Austria, July 1991 (GC(XXXV/953)); transmitted to the members of the General Assembly by a note by the Secretary-General (A/46/353).

3. Credentials of representatives to the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly (P.3):
    - (*a*) Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee;
    - (*b*) Report of the Credentials Committee.
4. Election of the President of the General Assembly (P.4).
5. Election of the officers of the Main Committees (P.5).
6. Election of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly (P.6).
7. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations (P.7).
8. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work: reports of the General Committee (P.8).
9. General debate (P.9).
10. Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization (P.10).
11. Report of the Security Council (P.11).
12. Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapters I, IV (section F), VIII and IX) (P.12).[12]
13. Report of the International Court of Justice (P.13).
14. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency (P.14).[13]
15. Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs (P.15):
    - (*a*) Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council;
    - (*b*) Election of eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council;
    - (*c*) Election of a member of the International Court of Justice (S.2).
16. Appointment of the Secretary-General (P.16).
17. Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs (P.17):
    - (*a*) Election of twenty-nine members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme;
    - (*b*) Election of the members of the International Law Commission;
    - (*c*) Election of nineteen members of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law;
    - (*d*) Election of twelve members of the World Food Council;
    - (*e*) Election of seven members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination.
18. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments (P.18):[14]
    - (*g*) Appointment of members of the Joint Inspection Unit;
    - (*h*) Appointment of the members of the Consultative Committee on the United Nations Development Fund for Women;
    - (*i*) Appointment of members of the Committee on Conferences;
    - (*j*) Confirmation of the appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.
19. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (P.19).[15]
20. Admission of new Members to the United Nations (P.20).
21. Critical economic situation in Africa (P.21):
    - (*a*) Final review and appraisal of the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990;
    - (*b*) Africa's commodity problems.
22. Programmes and activities to promote peace in the world (P.22).
23. Return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin (P.23).
24. The situation in Cambodia (P.24).
25. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System (P.25).
26. Tenth anniversary of the University for Peace (P.26).
27. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference (P.27).
28. Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte (P.28).
29. The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security (P.29).
30. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity (P.30).
31. The situation in Central America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives (P.31).
32. Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic (P.32).
33. Question of Palestine (P.33).
34. Cooperation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States (P.34).
35. The situation in the Middle East (P.35).
36. Law of the sea (P.36).
37. Policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa (P.37).[16]
38. Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council (P.38).
39. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) (P.39).[17]
40. Question of peace, stability and cooperation in South-East Asia (P.40).
41. Declaration of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity on the aerial and naval military attack against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by the present United States Administration in April 1986 (P.41).
42. Armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and its grave consequences for the established international system concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and international peace and security (P.42).
43. Launching of global negotiations on international economic co-operation for development (P.43).
44. Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations (P.44).
45. Question of Cyprus (P.45).[18]
46. Iraqi aggression and the continued occupation of Kuwait in flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations (P.46).[6]
47. Restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields (P.139).

First Committee

1. Reduction of military budgets (P.47):
    - (*a*) Reduction of military budgets;
    - (*b*) Transparency and reduction of military budgets.
2. Compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements (P.48).
3. Education and information for disarmament (P.49).
4. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 45/48 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco) (P.50).
5. Cessation of all nuclear-test explosions (P.51).

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[12] The chapters of the report listed below would be referred also to the Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Committees, as follows:

(*a*) Chapter I	Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Committees;
(*b*) Chapter IV (section F)	Second, Third and Fifth Committees;
(*c*) Chapter IX	Second and Third Committees.

For further details, see document A/BUR/46/1, para. 36.

[13] See document A/BUR/46/1, para. 41.

[14] For sub-items (*a*) to (*f*), see "Fifth Committee", item 25.

[15] See document A/BUR/46/1, para. 37.

[16] Ibid., para. 38.

[17] Ibid., para. 39.

[18] Ibid., para. 40. See also footnote 6.

6. Amendment of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water (P.52).
7. Urgent need for a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty (P.53).
8. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East (P.54).
9. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia (P.55).
10. Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons (P.56).
11. Prevention of an arms race in outer space (P.57).
12. Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa (P.58).
13. Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons (P.59).
14. General and complete disarmament (P.60):[13]
    - (*a*) Notification of nuclear tests;
    - (*b*) International arms transfers;
    - (*c*) Implementation of General Assembly resolutions in the field of disarmament;
    - (*d*) Conversion of military resources to civilian purposes;
    - (*e*) Relationship between disarmament and development;
    - (*f*) Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons;
    - (*g*) Conventional disarmament;
    - (*h*) Prohibition of attacks on nuclear facilities;
    - (*i*) Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes;
    - (*j*) Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes;
    - (*k*) Charting potential uses of resources allocated to military activities for civilian endeavours to protect the environment;
    - (*l*) Regional disarmament;
    - (*m*) Naval armaments and disarmament;
    - (*n*) Conventional disarmament on a regional scale.
15. Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly (P.61):
    - (*a*) Regional disarmament: report of the Secretary-General;
    - (*b*) United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme;
    - (*c*) Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons;
    - (*d*) World Disarmament Campaign;
    - (*e*) Nuclear-arms freeze;
    - (*f*) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific and United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean.
16. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session (P.62):
    - (*a*) Report of the Disarmament Commission;
    - (*b*) Report of the Conference on Disarmament;
    - (*c*) Status of multilateral disarmament agreements;
    - (*d*) Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters;
    - (*e*) United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research;
    - (*f*) Economic and social consequences of the armaments race and its extremely harmful effects on world peace and security;
    - (*g*) Comprehensive programme of disarmament;
    - (*h*) Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament;
    - (*i*) Prevention of nuclear war.
17. Israeli nuclear armament (P.63).
18. Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects (P.64).
19. Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace (P.65).
20. Question of Antarctica (P.66).
21. Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region (P.67).
22. Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security (P.68).

Special Political Committee

1. Protection and security of small States (P.69).
2. Effects of atomic radiation (P.70).
3. International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space (P.71).
4. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (P.72).
5. Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories (P.73).
6. Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects (P.74).
7. Questions relating to information (P.75).
8. Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India (P.76).
9. Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations (P.77).

Second Committee

1. Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapters I to III, IV (sections B to D and F to I), V, VII (sections A to C and E to G) and IX) (P.12).[19]
2. Development and international economic cooperation (P.78):
    - (*a*) Trade and development;
    - (*b*) Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s;
    - (*c*) World Decade for Cultural Development;
    - (*d*) Economic and technical cooperation among developing countries;
    - (*e*) Environment;
    - (*f*) Desertification and drought;
    - (*g*) Human settlements;
    - (*h*) Science and technology for development;
    - (*i*) Entrepreneurship;
    - (*j*) Effective mobilization and integration of women in development.
3. United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (P.79).
4. Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind (P.80).

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[19] The chapters of the report listed below would also be considered in plenary meetings and/or referred to the Third, Fourth and Fifth Committees, as follows:

(*a*)	Chapter I	Plenary meetings and Third, Fourth and Fifth Committees;
(*b*)	Chapter IV (section F)	Plenary meetings and Third and Fifth Committees;
(*c*)	Chapter VII (section B)	Third and Fifth Committees;
(*d*)	Chapter VII (section C)	Fourth Committee;
(*e*)	Chapter VII (section G)	Third Committee;
(*f*)	Chapter IX	Plenary meetings and Third Committee.

For further details, see document A/BUR/46/1, para. 36.

5. International cooperation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries (P.81).
6. External debt crisis and development (P.82).
7. Operational activities for development (P.83):[20]
    (*a*) Operational activities of the United Nations system;
    (*b*) United Nations Development Programme;
    (*c*) United Nations Capital Development Fund;
    (*d*) United Nations technical cooperation activities;
    (*e*) United Nations Volunteers programme;
    (*f*) World Food Programme.
8. International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (P.84).
9. Special economic and disaster relief assistance (P.85):
    (*a*) Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator;
    (*b*) Special programmes of economic assistance.
10. International assistance for the economic rehabilitation of Angola (P.86).
11. Training and research: United Nations Institute for Training and Research (P.87).
12. International cooperation to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of the disaster at Chernobyl (P.88).
13. Human resources development (P.89).
14. Implementation of the commitments and policies agreed upon in the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of the Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries (P.90).
15. Industrial development cooperation and the diversification and modernization of productive activities in developing countries (P.91).
16. Emergency assistance for the economic and social rehabilitation of Liberia (P.92).

Third Committee

1. Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapters I, IV (sections A, E and F), VI, VII (sections B, G and H) and IX) (P.12).[21]
2. Elimination of racism and racial discrimination (P.93).
3. Right of peoples to self-determination (P.94).
4. Social development (P.95):
    (*a*) Questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family;
    (*b*) Crime prevention and criminal justice.
5. Advancement of women (P.96).[20]
6. Narcotic drugs (P.97).
7. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, questions relating to refugees and displaced persons and humanitarian questions (P.98):
    (*a*) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;
    (*b*) Questions relating to refugees and displaced persons.
8. Human rights questions (P.99):
    (*a*) Implementation of human rights instruments;[22]
    (*b*) Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms;
    (*c*) Human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives.

Fourth Committee

1. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations (P.100).
2. Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa (P.101).
3. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations (P.102).
4. Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapters I and VII (section C)) (P.12).[23]
5. United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa (P.103).
6. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories (P.104).
7. Question of East Timor (P.105).
8. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (P.19).[15]

Fifth Committee

1. Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors (P.106):
    (*a*) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;
    (*b*) United Nations Institute for Training and Research;
    (*c*) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.
2. Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations (P.107).
3. Programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 (P.108).
4. Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 (P.109).
5. Programme planning (P.110).
6. Current financial crisis of the United Nations (P.111).
7. Financial emergency of the United Nations (P.112).
8. Administrative and budgetary coordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (P.113).
9. Joint Inspection Unit (P.114).[24]
10. Pattern of conferences (P.115).
11. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations (P.116).
12. Personnel questions (P.117):
    (*a*) Composition of the Secretariat;

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[20] See document A/BUR/46/1, para. 42.

[21] The chapters of the report listed below would also be considered in plenary meetings and/or referred to the Second, Fourth and Fifth Committees, as follows:

(*a*)	Chapter I	Plenary meetings and Second, Fourth and Fifth Committees;
(*b*)	Chapter IV (section F)	Plenary meetings and Second and Fifth Committees;
(*c*)	Chapter VII (section B)	Second and Fifth Committees;
(*d*)	Chapter VII (section G)	Second Committee;
(*e*)	Chapter IX	Plenary meetings and Second Committee.

For further details, see document A/BUR/46/1, para. 36.

[22] See document A/BUR/46/1, para. 43.

[23] The chapters of the report listed below would also be considered in plenary meetings and/or referred to the Second, Third and Fifth Committees, as follows:

(*a*)	Chapter I	Plenary meetings and Second, Third and Fifth Committees;
(*b*)	Chapter VII (section C)	Second Committee.

For further details, see document A/BUR/46/1, para. 36.

[24] See document A/BUR/46/1, para. 44.

(*b*) Respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations;

(*c*) Other personnel questions.

13. United Nations common system (P.118).
14. United Nations pension system (P.119).
15. Financing of the United Nations peace-keeping forces in the Middle East (P.120):
    (*a*) United Nations Disengagement Observer Force;
    (*b*) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon.
16. Financing of the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group (P.121).
17. Financing of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission II (P.122).[7]
18. Financing of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group (P.123).
19. Financing of the United Nations Observer Group in Central America (P.124).
20. Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peace-keeping operations (P.125).
21. Financing of the activities arising from Security Council resolution 687 (1991) (P.138):
    (*a*) United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission;
    (*b*) Other activities.[6]
22. Financing of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (P.140).
23. Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (P.141).
24. Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapters I, IV (section F) and VII (sections B and D)) (P.12).[25]
25. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs (P.18):[26]
    (*a*) Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;
    (*b*) Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions;
    (*c*) Appointment of a member of the Board of Auditors;
    (*d*) Confirmation of the appointment of members of the Investments Committee;
    (*e*) Appointment of members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal;
    (*f*) Appointment of members and alternate members of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee.

Sixth Committee

1. United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law (P.126).
2. Measures to prevent international terrorism which endangers or takes innocent human lives or jeopardizes fundamental freedoms and study of the underlying causes of those forms of terrorism and acts of violence which lie in misery, frustration, grievance and despair and which cause some people to sacrifice human lives, including their own, in an attempt to effect radical changes (P.127):
    (*a*) Report of the Secretary-General;
    (*b*) Convening, under the auspices of the United Nations, of an international conference to define terrorism and to differentiate it from the struggle of peoples for national liberation.
3. Progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order (P.128).
4. United Nations Decade of International Law (P.129).
5. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its forty-third session (P.130).
6. Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twenty-fourth session (P.131).
7. Consideration of the draft articles on the status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier and of the draft optional protocols thereto (P.132).
8. Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization (P.133).
9. Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country (P.134).
10. Additional protocol on consular functions to the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations (P.135).
11. Consideration of the draft articles on most-favoured-nation clauses (P.136).
12. Development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States (P.137).

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[25] The chapters of the report listed below would also be considered in plenary meetings and/or referred to the Second, Third and Fourth Committees, as follows:

(*a*) Chapter I	Plenary meetings and Second, Third and Fourth Committees;
(*b*) Chapter IV (section F)	Plenary meetings and Second and Third Committees;
(*c*) Chapter VII (section B)	Second and Third Committees.

For further details, see document A/BUR/46/1, para. 36.

[26] For sub-items (*g*) to (*j*), see "Plenary meetings", item 18.

DOCUMENT A/BUR/46/1/ADD.1

Organization of the forty-sixth session, adoption of the agenda and allocation of items: addendum to the memorandum by the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*16 September 1991*]

The following should be added to the Secretary-General's memorandum in document A/BUR/46/1 above:

1. *Paragraph 31*

Add subparagraph (*c*) entitled:

(*c*) Request for the inclusion of an additional item (decision 45/461 of 16 September 1991).

2. *Paragraph 33*

Add the following to the end of the text of the first footnote in the paragraph:

(A.): additional item (decision 45/461).

3. After item 145, *insert* the following item:

146. Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly (A.1).

4. *Paragraph 35*

The allocation of item 142 *should read*:

Item 142 . . . . .Sixth Committee

5. *Paragraph 45*

After item 47, *add* the following item to the list of items to be considered in plenary meeting:

48. Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly (A.1).

DOCUMENT A/46/250

First report of the General Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*18 September 1991*]

1. At its 1st meeting, on 18 September 1991, the General Committee considered the memorandum by the Secretary-General (documents A/BUR/46/1 and Add.1 above).

2. At the suggestion of the Secretary-General in paragraph 3 of his memorandum (see document A/BUR/46/1), the General Committee draws the attention of the General Assembly to the provisions reproduced in annexes V, VI, VII and VIII of its rules of procedure.

ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSION

General Committee

3. The General Committee took note of the General Assembly decisions relevant to its work which were brought to the Committee's attention by the Secretary-General in paragraph 4 of his memorandum (ibid).

Rationalization of work

4. The General Committee took note (ibid., paras. 5 and 6) of the measures undertaken by the Secretary-General in pursuance of the goal of renewal and reform, in particular to recommendations 2, 3 and 7 of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations[2] as reflected in his progress reports on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/213,[3] as well as a supplementary report submitted to the forty-fifth session of the Assembly.[4] The Committee also took note of Assembly resolution 45/254 of 21 December 1990 on the review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations and resolution 45/264 of 13 May 1991 on the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields.

5. At the suggestion of the Secretary-General (ibid., para. 7), the General Committee draws the General Assembly's attention to paragraph 5 of the annex to resolution 45/45. In this connection, the Committee recommends to the Assembly that, as at recent sessions, the holding of concurrent meetings of the Special Political Committee and the Fourth Committee should be avoided, to the extent possible and with the necessary flexibility, during the forty-sixth session.

6. Furthermore, the General Committee draws the attention of the General Assembly to the fact that measures introduced to reduce costs relating to overtime continue to be in effect. As a result of these curtailments, the Secretariat will not be able to provide all the services rendered prior to 1986.

Closing date of the session

7. In accordance with the provisions of rule 2 of the rules of procedure, the General Committee recommends to the General Assembly that the forty-sixth session should recess on Tuesday, 17 December 1991, and close on Monday, 14 September 1992.

Schedule of meetings

8. At the suggestion of the Secretary-General (ibid., para. 10), the General Committee recommends to the General Assembly that morning meetings should start at 10 a.m. promptly for all plenary meetings and meetings of the Main Committees during the forty-sixth session.

9. Also at the suggestion of the Secretary-General (ibid., para. 11), the General Committee recommends that, in order to avoid the late start of meetings, the Assembly should waive the requirement of the presence of at least one third of the members to declare a plenary meeting open and permit the debate to proceed and one quarter of the members to declare a meeting of the Main Committee open and permit the debate to proceed. This recommendation would be made on the understanding that such a waiver would not imply any permanent change in the provisions of rules 67 and 108 of the rules of procedure. Furthermore, such a waiver would not affect the provision of the rules concerning the requirement of the presence of a majority of the members for any decision to be taken.

10. In this connection, the General Committee also recommends to the General Assembly that delegations should be reminded of the utmost importance of punctuality in the interest of ensuring an effective and orderly organization of work and achieving economies for the United Nations.

General debate

11. At the suggestion of the Secretary-General (ibid., paras. 13 and 14), the General Committee recommends that:

(*a*) The general debate should begin on Monday, 23 September and end by Thursday, 10 October 1991;

(*b*) The list of speakers in the general debate should be closed on Wednesday, 25 September, at 6 p.m.

12. On the proposal of the Secretary-General (ibid., para. 15), the General Committee draws the General Assembly's attention to the decision taken by the Assembly at previous sessions, namely that the practice of expressing congratulations inside the General Assembly Hall itself after a speech had been delivered was prohibited. The General Committee decided to recommend to the Assembly that the provision should also apply at the forty-sixth session. In this connection, the General Committee recommends to the Assembly that speakers in the general debate, after delivering their statements, should leave the Assembly Hall through room GA-200 located behind the podium before returning to their seats.

Explanations of vote, right of reply and length of statements

13. At the suggestion of the Secretary-General (ibid., para. 16), the General Committee draws the attention of the General Assembly to paragraphs 6, 7 and 8 of its decision 34/401.

14. Furthermore, in connection with the length of statements, with a view to streamlining the procedures of the General Assembly and as a cost-saving measure, the General Committee draws the attention of the Assembly, as it did at recent sessions, to rules 72 and 114 of the rules of procedure and paragraph 22 of annex VI thereto for appropriate action in plenary meeting and the Main Committees.

Records of meetings

15. As at past sessions (ibid., para. 18), verbatim records will continue to be provided during the forty-sixth session for the plenary meetings of the Assembly and meetings of the First Committee, and summary records will be provided to the General Committee, the Credentials Committee and the other Main Committees of the Assembly. In accordance with the recommendation of the Special Committee on the Rationalization of the Procedures and Organization of the General Assembly (A/520/Rev.15, annex V, para. 108 (*b*)), the General Committee recommends that the Assembly should maintain for the forty-sixth session the practice whereby the Special Political Committee may obtain, on specific request, transcriptions of the debates of some of its meetings, or portions thereof. These transcriptions, which would not be part of the official records of the Committee, would be provided as the required services became available. Furthermore, the General Committee wishes to draw the Assembly's attention to paragraphs 8 and 9 of its resolution 38/32 E. In this connection, the General Committee also recommends to the Assembly that the practice not to reproduce *in extenso* statements made in a Main Committee should be maintained for the forty-sixth session.

Concluding statements

16. At the suggestion of the Secretary-General (see document A/BUR/46/1, para. 20), the General Committee draws the General Assembly's attention to paragraph 17 of its decision 34/401.

Questions related to the programme budget

17. At the suggestion of the Secretary-General (ibid., paras. 21 and 22), who referred to rule 153 of the rules of procedure, the General Committee draws the General Assembly's attention to paragraphs 12 and 13 of its decision 34/401 and paragraph 6 of its resolution 35/10 A of 3 November 1980.

18. Also at the suggestion of the Secretary-General (ibid., para. 21), the General Committee draws the General Assembly's attention to regulation 4.9 of the Regulations Governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation, contained in the annex to Assembly resolution 37/234.

Documentation

19. On the proposal of the Secretary-General (ibid., para. 23), the General Committee draws the General Assembly's attention to paragraph 28 of its decision 34/401.

20. Furthermore, the General Committee took note of the proposal by the Secretary-General that the Committee should examine further the question of how to respond to the increasing volume of documentation (ibid., para. 24).

Resolutions

21. At the suggestion of the Secretary-General (ibid., para. 25), the General Committee draws the General Assembly's attention to paragraph 32 of its decision 34/401.

22. Furthermore, at the suggestion of the Secretary-General (ibid., paras. 26 and 27), the General Committee draws the General Assembly's attention to recommendation 3 (*f*) of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts[2] and paragraphs 1 and 10 of the annex to resolution 45/45.

Special conferences

23. At the suggestion of the Secretary-General (ibid., para. 28), the General Committee draws the General Assembly's attention to recommendation 6 of the Committee on Conferences,[27] adopted by the Assembly in paragraph (*b*) of its decision 34/405, and recommendation 2 (*d*) of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts.[2]

24. Furthermore, at the suggestion of the Secretary-General (ibid., para. 29), the General Committee draws the General Assembly's attention to the relevant provisions of recommendation 4 of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts.[2]

Meetings of subsidiary organs

25. The General Committee, in the light of recommendations submitted by the Committee on Conferences (A/46/374/Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1 and Add.2), recommends to the General Assembly that the following subsidi-

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[27] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 32*, para. 79.

ary organs should be authorized to meet during the forty-sixth session:

(*a*) Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa;

(*b*) Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa;

(*c*) Committee on Relations with the Host Country;

(*d*) Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People;

(*e*) Special Committee against Apartheid;

(*f*) Special High-level Council for the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction;

(*g*) Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East.

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

26. The General Committee considered the draft agenda of the forty-sixth session submitted by the Secretary-General in paragraph 33 of his memorandum (see documents A/BUR/46/1 and Add.1 above). All the items contained in the draft agenda formed part of the following documents:

(*a*) Provisional agenda of the forty-sixth session (document A/46/150 above);

(*b*) Supplementary list (document A/46/200 above);

(*c*) Request for the inclusion of additional items (decision 45/461).

27. The General Committee took note of the suggestions of the Secretary-General (see document A/BUR/46/1, para. 32) regarding:

(*a*) The grouping of related items under a single heading;

(*b*) The staggering of items over two or more years.

28. In connection with item 46 of the draft agenda (Iraqi aggression and the continued occupation of Kuwait in flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations), the General Committee decided to recommend that the wording of the item should be amended to read "Consequences of the Iraqi occupation of and aggression against Kuwait".

29. With regard to item 76 of the draft agenda (Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India), the General Committee decided to recommend that the consideration of the item should be deferred to the forty-seventh session and that the item should be included in the provisional agenda of that session.

30. In connection with item 105 of the draft agenda (Question of East Timor), the General Committee decided to recommend that the consideration of the item should be deferred to the forty-seventh session and that the item should be included in the provisional agenda of that session.

31. Taking into account paragraphs 26 to 30 above, the General Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following agenda:[28]

[Same text as the draft agenda contained in paragraph 33 of document A/BUR/46/1 above, with the exception of the items listed below.]

46. Consequences of the Iraqi occupation of and aggression against Kuwait (P.46).[29]

76. Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations (P.77).

77. Development and international economic cooperation (P.78):
    (*a*) Trade and development;
    (*b*) Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s;
    (*c*) World Decade for Cultural Development;
    (*d*) Economic and technical cooperation among developing countries;
    (*e*) Environment;
    (*f*) Desertification and drought;
    (*g*) Human settlements;
    (*h*) Science and technology for development;
    (*i*) Entrepreneurship;
    (*j*) Effective mobilization and integration of women in development.

78. United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (P.79).

79. Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind (P.80).

80. International cooperation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries (P.81).

81. External debt crisis and development (P.82).

82. Operational activities for development (P.83):
    (*a*) Operational activities of the United Nations system;
    (*b*) United Nations Development Programme;
    (*c*) United Nations Capital Development Fund;
    (*d*) United Nations technical cooperation activities;
    (*e*) United Nations Volunteers programme;
    (*f*) World Food Programme.

83. International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (P.84).

84. Special economic and disaster relief assistance (P.85):
    (*a*) Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator;
    (*b*) Special programmes of economic assistance.

85. International assistance for the economic rehabilitation of Angola (P.86).

86. Training and research: United Nations Institute for Training and Research (P.87).

87. International cooperation to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of the disaster at Chernobyl (P.88).

88. Human resources development (P.89).

89. Implementation of the commitments and policies agreed upon in the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of the Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries (P.90).

90. Industrial development cooperation and the diversification and modernization of productive activities in developing countries (P.91).

91. Emergency assistance for the economic and social rehabilitation of Liberia (P.92).

92. Elimination of racism and racial discrimination (P.93).

93. Right of peoples to self-determination (P.94).

94. Social development (P.95):
    (*a*) Questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family;
    (*b*) Crime prevention and criminal justice.

95. Advancement of women (P.96).

96. Narcotic drugs (P.97).

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[28] Abbreviations used in the paragraph:
(P.): item on the provisional agenda (A/46/150);
(S.): item on the supplementary list (A/46/200);
(A.): additional item (decision 45/461).

[29] See document A/46/250, para. 28.

97. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, questions relating to refugees and displaced persons and humanitarian questions (P.98):
    (*a*) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;
    (*b*) Questions relating to refugees and displaced persons.
98. Human rights questions (P.99):
    (*a*) Implementation of human rights instruments;
    (*b*) Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms;
    (*c*) Human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives.
99. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations (P.100).
100. Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa (P.101).
101. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations (P.102).
102. United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa (P.103).
103. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories (P.104).
104. Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors (P.106):
    (*a*) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;
    (*b*) United Nations Institute for Training and Research;
    (*c*) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.
105. Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations (P.107).
106. Programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 (P.108).
107. Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 (P.109).
108. Programme planning (P.110).
109. Current financial crisis of the United Nations (P.111).
110. Financial emergency of the United Nations (P.112).
111. Administrative and budgetary coordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (P.113).
112. Joint Inspection Unit (P.114).
113. Pattern of conferences (P.115).
114. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations (P.116).
115. Personnel questions (P.117):
    (*a*) Composition of the Secretariat;
    (*b*) Respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations;
    (*c*) Other personnel questions.
116. United Nations common system (P.118).
117. United Nations pension system (P.119).
118. Financing of the United Nations peace-keeping forces in the Middle East (P.120):
    (*a*) United Nations Disengagement Observer Force;
    (*b*) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon.
119. Financing of the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group (P.121).
120. Financing of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission II (P.122).
121. Financing of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group (P.123).
122. Financing of the United Nations Observer Group in Central America (P.124).
123. Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peace-keeping operations (P.125).
124. United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law (P.126).
125. Measures to prevent international terrorism which endangers or takes innocent human lives or jeopardizes fundamental freedoms and study of the underlying causes of those forms of terrorism and acts of violence which lie in misery, frustration, grievance and despair and which cause some people to sacrifice human lives, including their own, in an attempt to effect radical changes (P.127):
    (*a*) Report of the Secretary-General;
    (*b*) Convening, under the auspices of the United Nations, of an international conference to define terrorism and to differentiate it from the struggle of peoples for national liberation.
126. Progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order (P.128).
127. United Nations Decade of International Law (P.129).
128. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its forty-third session (P.130).
129. Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twenty-fourth session (P.131).
130. Consideration of the draft articles on the status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier and of the draft optional protocols thereto (P.132).
131. Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization (P.133).
132. Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country (P.134).
133. Additional protocol on consular functions to the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations (P.135).
134. Consideration of the draft articles on most-favoured-nation clauses (P.136).
135. Development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States (P.137).
136. Financing of the activities arising from Security Council resolution 687 (1991) (P.138):
    (*a*) United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission;
    (*b*) Other activities.
137. Restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields (P.139).
138. Financing of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (P.140).
139. Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (P.141).
140. Exploitation of the environment as a weapon in times of armed conflict and the taking of practical measures to prevent such exploitation (P.142).
141. Observer status for the Caribbean Community in the General Assembly (S.1).
142. Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba (S.3).
143. Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance of the United Nations (S.4).
144. Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly (A.1).

ALLOCATION OF ITEMS

32. At the suggestion of the Secretary-General in his memorandum (documents A/BUR/46/1 and Add.1 above, para. 34), the General Committee draws the General As-

sembly's attention to paragraph 4 of its decision 34/401, paragraph 5 of the annex to resolution 39/88 B and paragraph 6 of the annex to resolution 45/45.

33. Taking into account the recommendations contained in paragraphs 26 to 31 above regarding the inclusion of items in the agenda, the General Committee approved the allocation of items contained in the Secretary-General's memorandum (ibid., para. 45) with the following modifications:

(a) *Plenary meetings*

(i) Item 19 (Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples). The General Committee decided to recommend that the General Assembly should refer to the Fourth Committee chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Colonial Countries and Peoples[9] relating to specific Territories so that the Assembly might deal in plenary meeting with the question of the implementation of the Declaration as a whole.

(ii) Item 37 (Policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa). The General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the item should be considered directly in plenary meeting, on the understanding that the representatives of the Organization of African Unity and of national liberation movements recognized by that organization would be permitted to participate in the discussion in plenary meeting and that organizations and individuals having a special interest in the question would be permitted to be heard by the Special Political Committee.

(iii) Item 39 (Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)). The General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the item should be considered directly in plenary meeting, on the understanding that bodies and individuals having an interest in the question would be heard in the Fourth Committee in conjunction with the consideration of the item in plenary meeting.

(iv) Item 45 (Question of Cyprus). The General Committee decided to recommend that the General Assembly allocate the item at an appropriate time during the session.

(v) Item 141 (Observer status for the Caribbean Community in the General Assembly). The General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the item should be considered directly in plenary meeting.

(vi) Item 142 (Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba). The General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the item should be considered directly in plenary meeting.

(vii) Item 143 (Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance of the United Nations). The General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the item should be considered directly in plenary meeting.

(b) *First Committee*

Item 60 (General and complete disarmament). The General Committee decided to recommend that the relevant paragraphs of the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency for 1990,[11] which is to be considered directly in plenary meeting under item 14, should be drawn to the attention of the First Committee in connection with its consideration of item 60.

(c) *Third Committee*

(i) Item 95 (Advancement of women). The General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on the operations, management and budget of the United Nations Development Fund for Women should be referred to the Second Committee for consideration under item 82.

(ii) Item 98 (*a*) (Implementation of human rights instruments). The General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that, in the light of Assembly resolution 45/135 of 14 December 1990, a plenary meeting should be held on 16 December 1991 to commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the adoption of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

(d) *Fourth Committee*

Item 102 (United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa). The General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the item should be considered directly in plenary meeting.

(e) *Fifth Committee*

Item 112 (Joint Inspection Unit). The General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the item should be allocated to the Fifth Committee, on the understanding that the reports of the Joint Inspection Unit dealing with subject-matters assigned to other Main Committees would be referred also to those Committees.

(f) *Sixth Committee*

Item 140 (Exploitation of the environment as a weapon in times of armed conflict and the taking of practical measures to prevent such exploitation). The General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the item should be allocated to the Sixth Committee.

34. Taking into account paragraphs 32 and 33 above, the General Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following allocation of items:[28]

[*Same text as that in paragraph 45 of document A/BUR/45/1 above, with the exception of the items listed below.*]

Plenary meetings

14. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency (P.14).[30]
19. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (P.19).[31]
37. Policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa (P.37).[32]
39. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) (P.39).[33]
45. Consequences of the Iraqi occupation of and aggression against Kuwait (P.46).[29]
46. Restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields (P.139).

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[30] Ibid., para. 33 (*b*).

[31] Ibid., para. 33 (*a*) (i).

[32] Ibid., para. 33 (*a*) (ii).

[33] Ibid., para. 33 (*a*) (iii).

47. Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly (A.1).
48. United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa (P.103).[34]
49. Observer status for the Caribbean Community in the General Assembly (S.1).[35]
50. Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba (S.3).[36]
51. Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance of the United Nations (S.4).[37]

First Committee

14. General and complete disarmament (P.60):[30]
    - (*a*) Notification of nuclear tests;
    - (*b*) International arms transfers;
    - (*c*) Implementation of General Assembly resolutions in the field of disarmament;
    - (*d*) Conversion of military resources to civilian purposes;
    - (*e*) Relationship between disarmament and development;
    - (*f*) Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons;
    - (*g*) Conventional disarmament;
    - (*h*) Prohibition of attacks on nuclear facilities;
    - (*i*) Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes;
    - (*j*) Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes;
    - (*k*) Charting potential uses of resources allocated to military activities for civilian endeavours to protect the environment;
    - (*l*) Regional disarmament;
    - (*m*) Naval armaments and disarmament;
    - (*n*) Conventional disarmament on a regional scale.

Special Political Committee

8. Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations (P.77).
9. Policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa (P.37).[32]

Second Committee

7. Operational activities for development (P.83):[38]
    - (*a*) Operational activities of the United Nations system;
    - (*b*) United Nations Development Programme;
    - (*c*) United Nations Capital Development Fund;
    - (*d*) United Nations technical cooperation activities;
    - (*e*) United Nations Volunteers programme;
    - (*f*) World Food Programme.

Third Committee

5. Advancement of women (P.96).[38]
8. Human rights questions (P.99):
    - (*a*) Implementation of human rights instruments;[39]
    - (*b*) Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms;
    - (*c*) Human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives.

Fourth Committee

5. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories (P.104).
6. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (P.19).[31]
7. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) (P.39).[33]

Fifth Committee

9. Joint Inspection Unit (P.114).[40]

Sixth Committee

13. Exploitation of the environment as a weapon in times of armed conflict and the taking of practical measures to prevent such exploitation (P.142).[41]

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[34] Ibid., para. 33 (*d*).
[35] Ibid., para. 33 (*a*) (v).
[36] Ibid., para. 33 (*a*) (vi).
[37] Ibid., para. 33 (*a*) (vii).
[38] Ibid., para. 33 (*c*) (i).
[39] Ibid., para. 33 (*c*) (ii).
[40] Ibid., para. 33 (*e*).
[41] Ibid., para. 33 (*f*).

DOCUMENT A/46/250/ADD.1

Second report of the General Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*7 October 1991*]

1. At its 2nd meeting, on 7 October 1991, the General Committee considered a request submitted by Honduras (A/46/231) for the inclusion in the agenda of an additional item entitled:

"Crisis of democracy and human rights in Haiti".

2. In that connection, the General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the item:

(*a*) Should be included in the agenda;

(*b*) Should be considered directly in plenary meeting on a priority basis.

DOCUMENT A/46/250/ADD.2

Third report of the General Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*31 October 1991*]

1. At its 3rd meeting, on 31 October 1991, the General Committee considered a request submitted by the Secretary-General (A/46/232) for the inclusion in the agenda of an additional item entitled:

"Financing of the United Nations Advance Mission in Cambodia".

2. At the same meeting, the General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the item:

(*a*) Should be included in the agenda;

(*b*) Should be allocated to the Fifth Committee.

DOCUMENT A/46/250/ADD.3

Fourth report of the General Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*16 December 1991*]

1. At its 4th meeting, on 13 December 1991, the General Committee considered a request submitted by Australia, Belize, Botswana, China, Ecuador, France, Guinea, Honduras, Ireland, Italy, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mozambique, Myanmar, Oman, Poland, Qatar, Saint Lucia, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Ukraine, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United Republic of Tanzania, the United States of America and Zaire for the inclusion in the agenda of an additional item entitled:

"Commemoration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the United Nations in 1995".

2. At the same meeting, the General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the item:

(*a*) Should be included in the agenda;

(*b*) Should be considered directly in plenary meeting.

DOCUMENT A/46/250/ADD.4

Fifth report of the General Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*21 August 1992*]

1. At its 5th meeting, on 21 August 1992, the General Committee considered a request submitted by Turkey (A/46/237) for the inclusion in the agenda of an additional item entitled:

"The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina".

2. At that meeting, the General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the item:

(*a*) Should be included in the agenda;

(*b*) Should be considered directly in plenary meeting.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 2nd, 3rd, 37th and 48th plenary meetings, on 17 and 20 September, 28 October and 18 November 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendations of the Committee on Conferences (see A/46/374 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1 and Add.2-4) and of the General Committee as set forth in its first report (A/46/250, para. 25), decided to authorize certain subsidiary organs to hold meetings during the forty-sixth session (see decisions 46/403 A to D).[42]

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[42] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 49*.

At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendations of the General Committee as set forth in its first report (A/46/250, paras. 3-25), adopted a number of provisions concerning the organization of the forty-sixth session (see decision 46/401).[42]

At its 3rd, 24th, 31st, 39th, 54th and 76th plenary meetings, on 20 September, 7 and 11 October, 4 and 25 November and 17 December 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendations of the General Committee as set forth in its first (A/46/250, paras. 26-31), second (A/46/250/Add.1, para. 2), third (A/46/250/Add.2, para. 2) and fourth (A/46/250/Add.3, para. 2) reports, adopted the agenda (A/46/251 and Add.1-3) and the allocation of agenda items (A/46/252 and Add.1-3) for the forty-sixth session (see decision 46/402).[43]

At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee (A/46/250, paras. 29 and 30), decided to defer consideration of the items entitled "Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassa da India" and "Question of East Timor" and to include them in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session (see decision 46/402).[43]

At its 24th plenary meeting, on 7 October 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee (A/46/250/Add.1, para. 2), decided to include in the agenda of its forty-sixth session an item entitled "Crisis of democracy and human rights in Haiti" and to consider it directly in plenary meeting on a priority basis (see decision 46/402).[43]

At its 31st plenary meeting, on 11 October 1991, the General Assembly revised the wording of agenda item 145 to read: "The situation of democracy and human rights in Haiti" (see decision 46/402).[43]

At its 39th plenary meeting, on 4 November 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee (A/46/250/Add.2, para. 2), decided to include in the agenda of its forty-sixth session an item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Advance Mission in Cambodia" and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee (see decision 46/402).[43]

At its 54th plenary meeting, on 25 November 1991, the General Assembly decided that the report of the Secretary-General on the financial situation of the United Nations (A/46/600 and Add.1) will be introduced in plenary meeting under agenda items 109 (Current financial crisis of the United Nations) and 110 (Financial emergency of the United Nations), on the understanding that the substantive consideration of the items remains in the Fifth Committee (see decision 46/402).[43]

At its 76th plenary meeting, on 17 December 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee (A/46/250/Add.3, para. 2), decided to include in the agenda of its forty-sixth session an item entitled "Commemoration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the United Nations in 1995" and to consider it directly in plenary meeting (see decision 46/402).[43]

At its 80th plenary meeting, on 4 February 1992, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General (A/46/234), decided to include in the agenda of its forty-sixth session an additional sub-item under item 18, as sub-item (*k*), entitled "Appointment of members of the International Civil Service Commission" and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee (see decision 46/402 B).[44]

At the same meeting, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General (A/46/235), decided to include in the agenda of its forty-sixth session, as item 148, an additional item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia" and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee (see decision 46/402 B).[44]

Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Samoa (A/46/865), the General Assembly decided to reopen consideration of agenda item 84, entitled "Special economic and disaster relief assistance", and to consider it directly in plenary meeting (see decision 46/402 B).[44]

At its 82nd plenary meeting, on 2 March 1992, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General (A/46/236), decided to include in the agenda of its forty-sixth session, as item 149, an additional item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Protection Force" and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee (see decision 46/402 B).[44]

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[43] *Ibid.* As the General Assembly later adopted decisions 46/402 B to D, decision 46/402 should be considered as being decision 46/402 A.

[44] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 49 A.*

At its 84th plenary meeting, on 13 April 1992, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General (see A/46/897, para. 1), decided to reopen consideration of agenda item 78, entitled "United Nations Conference on Environment and Development", and to consider it directly in plenary meeting (see decision 46/402 C).[44]

At its 85th plenary meeting, on 6 May 1992, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General (A/46/901), decided to reopen consideration of agenda item 98 (*b*), entitled "Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms", for the purpose of considering the recommendations of the Preparatory Committee for the World Conference on Human Rights concerning the dates and venue of the World Conference, and to consider the item directly in plenary meeting (see decision 46/402 C).[44]

At its 87th plenary meeting, on 29 July 1992, the General Assembly, at the request of the representative of the United States of America (A/46/952), decided to reopen consideration of agenda item 116, entitled "United Nations common system", and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee (see decision 46/402 D).[44]

At the same meeting, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General (A/46/934, para. 2), decided to reopen consideration of agenda item 120, entitled "Financing of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission II", and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee (see decision 46/402 D).[44]

At its 89th plenary meeting, on 24 August 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee in its fifth report (A/46/250/Add.4, para. 2), decided to include in the agenda of its forty-sixth session, as item 150, an additional item entitled "The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina" and to consider it directly in plenary meeting (see decision 46/402 D).[44]

At its 92nd plenary meeting, on 14 September 1992, on the proposal of the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (A/46/961), the General Assembly revised the wording of item 100 of the provisional agenda of the forty-seventh session to read:

> "Activities of those foreign economic and other interests which impede the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa" (see decision 46/402 D).[44]

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/46/50	Preliminary list of items to be included in the provisional agenda of the forty-sixth session	
A/46/100	Annotated preliminary list of items to be included in the provisional agenda of the forty-sixth session	
A/46/100/Add.1	Annotated agenda of the forty-sixth session	
A/46/141	Jordan: request for the inclusion of an item in the provisional agenda of the forty-sixth session	See annex fascicle, agenda item 140
A/46/191 and Add.1	Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Trinidad and Tobago: request for the inclusion of a supplementary item in the agenda of the forty-sixth session	See annex fascicle, agenda item 141
A/46/192	Secretary-General: request for the inclusion of a supplementary item in the agenda of the forty-sixth session	See annex fascicle, agenda item 15
A/46/193 and Add.1-7	Cuba: request for the inclusion of a supplementary item in the agenda of the forty-sixth session	See annex fascicle, agenda item 142
A/46/194	Netherlands: request for the inclusion of a supplementary item in the agenda of the forty-sixth session	See annex fascicle, agenda item 143
A/46/231	Honduras: request for the inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the forty-sixth session	See annex fascicle, agenda item 145
A/46/232	Secretary-General: request for the inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the forty-sixth session	See annex fascicle, agenda item 146

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/46/233	Australia, Belize, Botswana, China, Ecuador, France, Guinea, Honduras, Ireland, Italy, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mozambique, Myanmar, Oman, Poland, Qatar, Saint Lucia, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America and Zaire: request for the inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the forty-sixth session	See annex fascicle, agenda item 147
A/46/234 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1	Secretary-General: request for inclusion of an additional sub-item of item 18 in the agenda of the forty-sixth session	See annex fascicle, agenda item 18
A/46/235 and Add.1	Secretary-General: request for inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the forty-sixth session	See annex fascicle, agenda item 148
A/46/236 and Add.1	Secretary-General: request for inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the forty-sixth session	See annex fascicle, agenda item 149
A/46/237	Turkey: request for inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the forty-sixth session	See annex fascicle, agenda item 150
A/46/251 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1 and Add.2-6	Agenda of the forty-sixth session	See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Plenary Meetings*, vol. I, p.v.
A/46/252 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1 and Add.2 and 3	Allocation of agenda items for the forty-sixth session	Ibid., *Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 49*, sect. I
A/46/252 and Add.4-6	__________: addenda	
A/46/374 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1 and Add.2-4	Letters dated 20 and 21 August, 9 September, 18 October and 12 November 1991 from the Chairman of the Committee on Conferences to the President of the General Assembly	
A/46/865	Letter dated 27 January 1992 from the representative of Samoa to the President of the General Assembly	
A/46/867	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/46/887	Letter dated 25 February 1992 from the representative of Egypt to the President of the General Assembly	
A/46/897	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/46/901	*Idem*	
A/46/902	Note verbale dated 1 May 1992 from the representative of Morocco to the Secretary-General	
A/46/934 and Add.1	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/46/952	Letter dated 22 July 1992 from the representative of the United States of America to the Secretary-General	
A/46/961	Letter dated 12 August 1992 from the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to the President of the General Assembly	

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 12

ANNEXES

FORTY-SIXTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1991/1992

Agenda item 12:* Report of the Economic and Social Council**

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List of other documents pertaining to the item 29

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*For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Second Committee*, 2nd to 9th, 13th to 16th, 19th to 22nd, 26th to 29th, 31st, 32nd, 38th, 42nd, 51st, 53rd, 55th, 56th, 58th and 59th meetings, and corrigendum; ibid., *Third Committee*, 2nd, 27th, 30th, 35th, 53rd, 55th, 58th and 60th meetings, and corrigendum; ibid., *Fourth Committee*, 7th to 17th meetings, and corrigendum; ibid., *Fifth Committee*, 45th and 54th meetings, and corrigendum; and ibid., *Plenary Meetings*, 64th, 75th and 79th meetings.

**For the questions dealt with in the report and considered under other agenda items, see the annex fascicles for the following agenda items: item 77, items 82 and 88, items 83 to 85, 91 and 12, item 87, item 89, item 90, items 101 and 12, item 107 and item 108.

For the questions considered in connection with the preceding report, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 12.

NOTE

Allocation of the chapters (I-IX) of the report of the Economic and Social Council for the year 1991 (A/46/3/Rev.1)

PLENARY MEETINGS:

Chapters I, IV (section F), VIII and IX (chapter I was also referred to the Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Committees; section F of chapter IV was also referred to the Second, Third and Fifth Committees; chapter IX was also referred to the Second and Third Committees).

SECOND COMMITTEE:

Chapters I to III, IV (sections B to D and F to I), V, VII (sections A to C and E to G) and IX (chapter I was also referred to plenary meetings, and the Third, Fourth and Fifth Committees; section F of chapter IV was also referred to plenary meetings and the Third and Fifth Committees; section B of chapter VII was also referred to the Third and Fifth Committees; section C of chapter VII was also referred to the Fourth Committee; section G of chapter VII was also referred to the Third Committee; chapter IX was also referred to plenary meetings and the Third Committee).

THIRD COMMITTEE:

Chapters I, IV (sections A, E and F), VI, VII (sections B, G and H) and IX (chapter I was also referred to plenary meetings and the Second, Fourth and Fifth Committees; section F of chapter IV was also referred to plenary meetings and the Second and Fifth Committees; section B of chapter VII was also referred to the Second and Fifth Committees; section G of chapter VII was also referred to the Second Committee; chapter IX was also referred to plenary meetings and the Second Committee).

FOURTH COMMITTEE:

Chapters I and VII (section C) (chapter I was also referred to plenary meetings and to the Second, Third and Fifth Committees; section C of chapter VII was also referred to the Second Committee).

FIFTH COMMITTEE:

Chapters I, IV (section F) and VII (sections B and D) (chapter I was also referred to plenary meetings and to the Second, Third and Fourth Committees; section F of chapter IV was also referred to plenary meetings and the Second and Third Committees; section B of chapter VII was also referred to the Second and Third Committees).

DOCUMENTS A/46/727 AND ADD.1 AND 2

Report of the Second Committee

DOCUMENT A/46/727

PART I OF THE REPORT

[*Original: English*]
[*17 December 1991*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-sixth session, as item 12, the item entitled "Report of the Economic and Social Council", and to allocate to the Second Committee, for consideration and report, chapters I to III, IV (sections B to D and F to I), V, VII (sections A to C and E to G) and IX of the report of the Economic and Social Council for the year 1991 (A/46/3/Rev.1).

2. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 34/212 of 19 December 1979, some of the questions dealt with in chapters and sections of the report of the Economic and Social Council allocated to the Second Committee were dealt with under agenda items 77, 82 to 85 and 87 to 91, which were also allocated to it. In the context of item 12, the Second Committee considered the following questions:

(*a*) Special high-level meeting of the Economic and Social Council;

(*b*) Assistance to the Palestinian people;

(*c*) Code of conduct on transnational corporations;

(*d*) Prevention and control of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS);

(*e*) Inclusion of Namibia in the list of least developed countries;

(*f*) Role of the public sector;

(*g*) Target for World Food Programme pledges for the period 1993-1994;

(*h*) Permanent sovereignty over national resources in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories;

(*i*) Report of the Committee for Development Planning;

(*j*) Critical humanitarian situation in the Horn of Africa;

(*k*) Phase II of the Transport and Communications Decade for Asia and the Pacific;

(*l*) Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa;

(*m*) Acceleration of the economic integration process in Africa and strengthening of the Multinational Programming and Operational Centres;

(*n*) Second Transport and Communications Decade in Africa;

(*o*) International Conference on Population and Development;

(*p*) Convening of an international conference on development financing.

3. The Committee considered the item at its 13th to 16th, 19th to 22nd, 26th to 29th, 31st, 32nd, 38th, 42nd, 51st, 53rd, 55th, 56th, 58th and 59th meetings, on 14 to 16, 21, 24, 29 and 31 October, 1, 4, 5, 11, 15 and 26 November and 2, 4, 6 and 11 December 1991. An account of the Committee's discussions of the item is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.2/46/SR.13-16, 19-22, 26-29, 31, 32, 38, 42, 51, 53, 55, 56, 58 and 59). Attention is also drawn to the general debate held by the Committee on all the items allocated to it, at its 2nd to 9th meetings, from 1 to 4 October 1991 (see A/C.2/46/SR.2-9). An account of the Committee's further consideration of the item will be given in parts II and III of the present report (A/46/727/Add.1 and 2).

4. For its consideration of item 12, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

5. At the 13th meeting, introductory statements were made by the Under-Secretary-General for International Economic and Social Affairs and the representative of the World Health Organization.

6. At the 19th meeting, an introductory statement on the question of the code of conduct on transnational corporations was made by the Executive Director of the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations.

7. At the 38th meeting, the Secretary-General addressed the Committee on the question of the convening of an international conference on development financing.

Consideration of proposals

Draft resolution contained in document A/C.2/46/L.8 and Corr.1 and draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.120

8. By its decision 1991/279 of 26 July 1991, the Economic and Social Council had decided to refer the draft resolution entitled "Israeli settlements in the Palestinian territory, the Syrian Golan and the other occupied Arab territories" to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session for consideration (see A/C.2/46/L.8 and Corr.1). The draft resolution read as follows:

"*The Economic and Social Council*,

"*Guided* by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and by Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967 and 497 (1981) of 17 December 1981, and by the relevant General Assembly resolutions affirming that the acquisition of territory by force is inadmissible under the Charter of the United Nations,

"*Recalling* Security Council resolution 465 (1980) of 1 March 1980, General Assembly resolution 45/74 of 11 December 1990 and other relevant resolutions affirming the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[1] to the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967,

"*Expressing its concern* at the ongoing establishment by Israel, the occupying Power, of settlements in the Palestinian territory, the Syrian Golan and the other occupied Arab territories, and the settlement of new Jewish immigrants in the Palestinian territory, the Syrian Golan and the other occupied Arab territories,

"1. *Condemns* Israel's establishment of settlements in the Palestinian territory, the Syrian Golan and the other occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, and regards those practices as unlawful and without any legal effect, as specified in Security Council resolutions 446 (1979) of 22 March 1979 and 465 (1980) and the relevant General Assembly resolutions;

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[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

"2. *Decides* that the establishment of settlements and their ongoing construction in the Palestinian territory, the Syrian Golan and the other occupied Arab territories, and the settlement of new Jewish immigrants therein, constitute an insurmountable obstacle to the achievement of a just, comprehensive and lasting peace in the Middle East;

"3. *Strongly condemns* Israel's practices in the Palestinian territory, the Syrian Golan and other occupied Arab territories, including its confiscation of land, its diversion of water resources, its depletion of the natural and economic resources of the occupied territories and its displacement and deportation of the population of those territories;

"4. *Reaffirms* the established and inalienable right of the Palestinian people and the populations of the Syrian Golan and the other occupied Arab territories to full sovereignty over their natural and economic resources, and regards any infringement thereof as null and void and without any legal effect;

"5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the economic and social consequences of Israel's establishment of settlements in the Palestinian territory, the Syrian Golan and the other occupied Arab territories, for submission to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, through the Economic and Social Council."

9. At the 58th meeting, the representative of Lebanon, on behalf also of Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam, Yemen and Zambia, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/46/L.120) entitled "Adverse economic effects of Israeli settlements in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied since 1967", submitted on the basis of consultations on the draft resolution contained in document A/C.2/46/L.8 and Corr.1.

10. Before the adoption of the draft resolution, a statement was made by the representative of Israel.

11. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.120 by a recorded vote of 112 to 2, with 17 abstentions (see para. 41 below, draft resolution I). The voting was as follows:[2]

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Belarus, Benin, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Costa Rica, Fiji, Germany, Kenya, Micronesia (Federated States of), Netherlands, Romania, Solomon Islands, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay.

12. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.120, no action was taken on the draft resolution contained in document A/C.2/46/L.8 and Corr.1.

13. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Norway (on behalf also of Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Sweden), Japan, Turkey, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Canada and Hungary (on behalf also of Czechoslovakia and Poland).

Draft resolution contained in document A/C.2/46/L.10

14. In paragraph 1 of its resolution 1991/78 of 26 July 1991, the Economic and Social Council had recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of the draft resolution entitled "Target for World Food Programme pledges for the period 1993-1994" (see A/C.2/46/L.10).

15. At the 42nd meeting, Mr. Ioan Barac (Romania), Vice-Chairman of the Committee, informed the Committee of the results of informal consultations held on the draft resolution.

16. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution contained in document A/C.2/46/L.10 without a vote (see para. 41 below, draft resolution II).

Draft resolution contained in document A/C.2/46/L.12

17. By its resolution 1991/69 of 26 July 1991, the Economic and Social Council had recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of the draft resolution entitled "Assistance to the Palestinian people" (see A/C.2/46/L.12).

18. At the 58th meeting, Mr. Ioan Barac, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, informed the Committee of the results of informal consultations held on the draft resolution.

19. Before the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Israel and the United States of America.

20. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution contained in document A/C.2/46/L.10 by a recorded vote of 135 to 2, with 3 abstentions (see para. 41 below, draft resolution III). The voting was as follows:[3]

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

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[2] The delegations of Albania, Ecuador and Honduras subsequently informed the Committee that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

[3] The delegation of Cameroon subsequently informed the Committee that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Fiji, Liberia, Micronesia (Federated States of).

21. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Australia, Austria, the Netherlands (on behalf of the States members of the European Community), Norway, Sweden, Finland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Canada and Hungary (on behalf also of Czechoslovakia and Poland).

Draft resolutions A/C.2/46/L.21 and A/C.2/46/L.122

22. At the 22nd meeting, the representative of Ghana, on behalf of the States Members that are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/46/L.21) entitled "Impact of the recent evolution of East-West relations on the growth of the world economy, in particular on the economic growth and development of the developing countries", which read as follows:

> "*The General Assembly*,
>
> "*Recalling* its resolution S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, the annex to which contains the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries,
>
> "*Recalling also* its resolution 45/182 of 21 December 1990, on the convening of a special high-level meeting of the Economic and Social Council with ministerial participation, on 4 and 5 July 1991, to discuss the impact of the recent evolution of East-West relations on the growth of the world economy, in particular on the economic growth and development of the developing countries, as well as on international economic cooperation,
>
> "*Taking note* of the Declaration of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Group of 77 adopted on the occasion of their fifteenth annual meeting, held in New York on 30 September 1991, in which the Ministers welcomed the convening of the Special High-level Meeting (A/46/520, annex, para. 4),
>
> "1. *Notes with satisfaction* the holding of the Special High-level Meeting of the Economic and Social Council with ministerial participation at Geneva on 4 and 5 July 1991;
>
> "2. *Takes note* of the report of the Economic and Social Council, in particular as it pertains to the Special High-level Meeting (A/46/3/Rev.1, chap. II);
>
> "3. *Notes* the assurances given by the developed countries and multilateral financial institutions that the resources allocated to the Eastern European countries would not be allocated at the expense of the developing countries;
>
> "4. *Notes with concern* that, in spite of those assurances, United Nations reports[4] have indicated cases of diversion of food assistance from developing countries to the Eastern European countries;
>
> "5. *Urges* donor countries to consider triangular arrangements which would involve developing countries in the supply of the requirements of the East, financed by credits from the West;
>
> "6. *Calls* for international assistance for developing countries whose economies have been adversely affected by recent changes in economic and trade relations with Eastern European countries;
>
> "7. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in reviewing the impact of East-West relations on the growth and development of the developing countries, to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, through the Economic and Social Council, a report containing, *inter alia*:
>
> "(*a*) A discussion of the impact on developing countries of the measures taken in favour of the Eastern European countries, as well as of ways and means of mitigating any adverse impact;
>
> "(*b*) Concrete proposals to prevent the diversion of resources from developing countries."

23. At the 58th meeting, Mr. Ioan Barac, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/46/L.122) entitled "Impact of the recent evolution of East-West relations on the growth of the world economy, in particular on the economic growth and development of the developing countries, as well as on international economic cooperation". In introducing the draft resolution, the Vice-Chairman of the Committee orally modified it by replacing, in paragraph 4, after the words "or divert", the words "the resources and aid" by the words "official development assistance". The draft resolution was submitted on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.21.

24. Following a statement by the representative of Tunisia, the Chairman of the Committee informed the Committee that draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.122 would be adopted as a Chairman's text.

25. Before the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of China made a statement.

26. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.122, as orally modified, without a vote (see para. 41 below, draft resolution IV).

27. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.122, draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.21 was withdrawn by the sponsors.

Draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.33 and Rev.1

28. At the 32nd meeting, the representative of Austria, on behalf also of Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece,

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[4] See *World Economic Survey, 1991* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.91.II.C.1).

Guatemala, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/46/L.33) entitled "Prevention and control of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS)". Subsequently, Poland joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolution 45/187 of 21 December 1990 and World Health Assembly resolutions WHA 41.24 of 13 May 1988,[5] WHA 42.33 and WHA 42.34 of 19 May 1989,[6] and WHA 43.10 of 16 May 1990,[7] and taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/66 of 26 July 1991 and of decision 1991/23 of 3 May 1991 adopted by the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund (see E/1991/33, chap. IV), as well as other relevant resolutions adopted by organizations of the United Nations system,

"*Noting with appreciation* the established leadership and coordinating role of the World Health Organization and the efforts of other organizations of the United Nations system, Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and the public and private sectors in combating the spread of AIDS,

"*Noting* that the World Health Organization estimates that nine to eleven million men, women and children are currently infected with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), that a further ten to twenty million adults are expected to become infected and that five to ten million children are expected to be born with HIV infection during the 1990s, creating a cumulative total of thirty to forty million by the year 2000, 90 per cent of whom will be in developing countries, and that, by then, ten to fifteen million children will be orphaned by the death of a parent or both parents as a result of AIDS,

"*Concerned* that, although the reported number of HIV cases in some industrial countries is increasing more slowly than projected, there is still a continuous rapid increase in urban areas and that the pandemic is increasing dramatically in developing countries, especially in sub-Saharan Africa and in Asia, where projected figures suggest the annual incidence of HIV infection by the mid-to-late 1990s will be higher than in any other region,

"*Recognizing* that the response to the pandemic must be multisectoral in order to mitigate effectively the social and economic consequences of AIDS and that all socio-economic sectors must be mobilized in support of national programmes to provide support, care, education, counselling and resources to combat AIDS,

"*Emphasizing* the need to counter discrimination and to respect the human rights and dignity of all people, including those affected by HIV and AIDS, their families and those with whom they live, and noting the relevant work carried out by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and the results of the International Consultation on AIDS and Human Rights, organized by the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat at Geneva from 26 to 28 July 1989,

"*Recognizing* that quarantine, forced testing, coercive and/or restrictive policies dealing with travel, immigration and freedom of movement, and other discriminatory measures directed solely towards persons with HIV/AIDS, more often drive the disease underground, where it is more difficult to combat, but do not stop its spread,

"*Stressing* the need to promote safer sexual practices, including responsible sexual behaviour, and to detect and treat other sexually transmitted diseases as early as possible,

"*Stressing, therefore*, the importance of information, education and other support particularly targeted to young people to encourage behavioural change and to enable them to remain uninfected,

"*Also stressing* the need to prevent the spread of HIV infection by any and all means of transmission occurring in both specific and general population groups, including intravenous drug use and unsafe medical practices,

"*Further stressing* the need to continue to address the economic and social status of women in society in order to provide them with the means to protect themselves from infection, in particular through sexual transmission,

"*Noting* that scientific research, including social and behavioural research, is making progress in developing improved diagnostic, therapeutic and preventive technologies and pharmaceuticals, and stressing the importance of making these technologies and pharmaceuticals available as soon as possible and at an affordable price,

"1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Director-General of the World Health Organization (see A/46/171) on the implementation of the global strategy for the prevention and control of AIDS;

"2. *Urges* Member States and, where appropriate, intergovernmental organizations:

"(*a*) To continue to give the AIDS pandemic top priority and to speak openly about AIDS and sexual behaviour within the context of their sexual, cultural and religious norms;

"(*b*) To continue to develop strong national AIDS programmes with priority placed, in particular, on prevention of sexual transmission through the promotion of safer sexual practices, including responsible sexual behaviour, as well as on measures to prevent transmission through intravenous drug use and unsafe medical practices;

"(*c*) To develop services, in particular for the young, in regard to information, sex education and counselling on sex, contraception and sexually transmitted diseases, as well as on other aspects of HIV transmission, within the context of their sexual, cultural and religious norms;

"(*d*) To ensure a multisectoral response to the socio-economic consequences of AIDS through the mobilization of all socio-economic sectors;

"(*e*) To encourage the private sector, community groups and non-governmental organizations to participate actively in the national response to AIDS and HIV infection by providing, *inter alia*, support, care, education, counselling and resources;

"(*f*) To reinforce efforts to combat denial and complacency;

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[5] See World Health Organization, *Forty-first World Health Assembly, Geneva, 2-13 May 1988, Resolutions and Decisions, Annexes* (WHA 41/1988/REC/1).

[6] Ibid., *Forty-second World Health Assembly, Geneva, 8-19 May 1989, Resolutions and Decisions, Annexes* (WHA 42/1989/REC/1).

[7] Ibid., *Forty-third World Health Assembly, Geneva, 7-17 May 1990, Resolutions and Decisions, Annexes* (WHA 43/1990/REC/1).

"3. *Urges* Member States and, where appropriate, intergovernmental organizations, to protect the human rights and dignity of HIV-infected people, people with AIDS and members of particular population groups, and to avoid discriminatory action against and stigmatization of them in the provision of services, employment and travel;

"4. *Calls upon* the scientific community to continue to undertake the necessary research into social and behavioural aspects of HIV transmission and to develop the vaccines and pharmaceuticals that will provide effective means of prevention or therapy, and encourages it to make its findings available as soon as possible;

"5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite the Director-General of the World Health Organization to intensify his efforts within the United Nations system, in collaboration with the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, the heads of the World Bank, the United Nations Population Fund and the United Nations Children's Fund, and all other relevant United Nations organizations:

"(*a*) To continue to advance the multisectoral implementation of the global strategy for the prevention and control of AIDS;

"(*b*) To support and encourage countries in developing plans to meet the economic and social consequences of the AIDS pandemic, paying attention, in particular, to women, uninfected children with HIV-infected parents or orphaned by AIDS, and elderly people left without providers and often responsible for orphaned grandchildren, as well as to people working with persons with AIDS/HIV;

"(*c*) To mobilize the necessary resources, both human and financial, in the health and other sectors, particularly for the developing countries, to develop and implement activities and technologies for the prevention of HIV-infection/AIDS and the care of those infected by HIV;

"(*d*) To ensure that, in the search for prevention, cure and palliation, the concerns, needs and experience of persons with AIDS/HIV as well as the special needs of women and children, are addressed;

"6. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in view of the serious socio-economic consequences of the AIDS pandemic and its negative impact on development in many developing countries, in collaboration with the Director-General of the World Health Organization, to utilize fully the research, analytical capacity and experience of the United Nations system in the planning of multisectoral activities and the earmarking of funds for countries requesting assistance for those activities;

"7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, in close cooperation with the Director-General of the World Health Organization, to use fully the information capacity of the United Nations system to intensify public information activities with respect to HIV and AIDS;

"8. *Further requests* the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the Director-General of the World Health Organization and other appropriate bodies, organs and programmes of the United Nations, to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the present resolution."

29. At the 56th meeting, Mr. Ioan Barac, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, informed the Committee of the results of informal consultations held on the draft resolution, and drew the Committee's attention to a revised version (A/C.2/46/L.33/Rev.1) of the draft resolution, submitted by the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.33, and by Israel, Lesotho, Samoa and Zambia, subsequently joined by Bulgaria, Canada, Suriname, the United States of America and Zaire.[8] In introducing draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.33/Rev.1, the Vice-Chairman orally revised it, on the basis of informal consultations, as follows:

(*a*) In the seventh preambular paragraph, the words "quarantine, compulsory testing, coercive and/or restrictive policies dealing with travel and freedom of movement, including transfrontier movement, and other discriminatory measures" were replaced by the words "discriminatory measures, related, *inter alia*, to quarantine, mandatory testing, and coercive and/or restrictive policies dealing with travel and freedom of movement, including transfrontier movement,";

(*b*) In paragraph 9, the words ", in close collaboration with the Director-General of the World Health Organization and, through him, all other appropriate bodies, organs and programmes of the United Nations, to report to the General Assembly" were replaced by the words "to invite the Director-General of the World Health Organization, in close collaboration with all other appropriate bodies, organs and programmes of the United Nations system, to report, through the Secretary-General, to the General Assembly".

30. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.33/Rev.1, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 41 below, draft resolution V).

31. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of Malaysia made a statement.

Draft decision A/C.2/46/L.65

32. At the 51st meeting, the representative of Jordan, on behalf also of Indonesia, Pakistan, the Philippines and Thailand, introduced a draft decision (A/C.2/46/L.65) entitled "Phase II of the Transport and Communications Decade for Asia and the Pacific, 1985-1994", which read as follows:

"The General Assembly:

"(*a*) Endorses Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/75 of 26 July 1991, entitled 'Phase II of the Transport and Communications Decade for Asia and the Pacific, 1985-1994';

"(*b*) Decides, in accordance with paragraph 2 of that resolution, to change the period of the second quinquennium of the Decade to 1992-1996 to coincide with the period of the medium-term plan, namely 1992-1997, so that adequate preparations for a regional action programme may be made, in accordance with resolution 47/10 of 10 April 1991 of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (see E/1991/35, chap. IV)."

33. A statement (A/C.2/46/L.83) by the Secretary-General on the programme budget implications of draft decision A/C.2/46/L.65, submitted in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, was circulated.

34. At the 58th meeting, Mr. Ioan Barac, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, informed the Committee that, as a

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[8] The delegation of Benin subsequently informed the Committee that it had intended to join in sponsoring the draft resolution.

result of informal consultations, the draft decision had been revised as follows: in the first paragraph, delete the letter (*a*), and add the words ", in particular paragraph 2 of that resolution" at the end of the paragraph; and delete paragraph (*b*).

35. Statements were made by the representative of the Netherlands (on behalf of the States members of the European Community) and the representative of Tunisia, as well as by the Secretary of the Committee.

36. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft decision A/C.2/46/L.65, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 42 below, draft decision I).

Documents relating to the report of the Economic and Social Council

37. At the 58th meeting, on the proposal of the Chairman, the Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that it should take note of the reports under item 12 on which no draft proposals had been submitted (see para. 42 below, draft decision II).

Draft biennial programme of work of the Second Committee for 1992-1993

38. At the 59th meeting, the representative of the Secretariat introduced and read out corrections to the draft biennial programme of work for the Second Committee for 1992-1993 (A/C.2/46/L.107), prepared by the Secretariat. Those corrections were as follows:

(*a*) In the documentation under item 1 for 1992, the following corrections were made:

Under sub-item (e), the words "the Syrian Golan and the other occupied territories" in the document title were replaced by the words "including Jerusalem, and the Syrian Golan";

Under sub-item (f), the words "as well as on international economic cooperation" were added at the end of the document title;

Under sub-item (g), the entry reading "Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 46/203" was replaced by "Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of the World Health Organization on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 46/203";

(*b*) In the documentation under item 2 for 1992, the following corrections were made:

The fourth entry, which had read "Report of the Secretary-General on progress made in the implementation of the resolution on living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory", was deleted;

In the sixth entry, which had become the fifth entry, the words "Report of the Secretary-General on" were replaced by the words "Report of the President of the Economic and Social Council on consideration by the Council of the conclusions and recommendations contained in";

Following the last entry, the titles of a document and a draft resolution were added. The entries read as follows:

> "Report of the Secretary-General on the question of convening a United Nations conference on human settlements
>
> "Draft resolution entitled 'International Conference on money and finance for development' ";

After sub-item (d), a new sub-item, as sub-item (e), was added, and a document title included, as follows:

> "(e) *International cooperation to mitigate the environmental consequences on Kuwait and other countries in the region resulting from the situation between Iraq and Kuwait*
>
> "*Documentation*: Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 46/216";

(*c*) In the documentation under item 7 (a) for 1992, the third entry, which had read "Report of the Director-General on the contributions of the operational activities of the United Nations system to the enhancement of the scientific and technological capacities of developing countries", was deleted;

(*d*) Item 13 for 1992 and the corresponding entry under documentation, which had read as follows:

> "Item 13: *International cooperation to mitigate the environmental consequences on Kuwait and other countries in the region resulting from the situation between Iraq and Kuwait*
>
> "*Documentation*: Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 46/216",

were deleted, and the subsequent items were renumbered accordingly;

(*e*) Item 16 for 1992 and the corresponding entry under documentation, which had read as follows:

> "Item 16. *Environment and protectionist agricultural policies*
>
> "*Documentation*: Report of the Secretary-General on the relationship between protectionist agricultural policies and the environment",

were deleted;

(*f*) In the documentation under item 2 for 1993, the following corrections were made:

> Under sub-item (h), after the first entry, an entry reading "Report of the Secretary-General on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory" was added;
>
> In the last entry under sub-item (i), the words "in science and technology" were inserted before the words "in the developing countries";

39. During the consideration of the draft programme of work, statements were made and questions raised by the representatives of Morocco, Mozambique and the Netherlands (on behalf of the States members of the European Community), and the Secretary of the Committee responded to questions.

40. At the same meeting, the Committee approved the draft biennial programme of work of the Second Committee for 1992-1993, as orally corrected, and decided to recommend it to the General Assembly for adoption (see para. 42 below, draft decision III).

Recommendations of the Second Committee

41. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I to V below:

Draft resolution I

ADVERSE ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF ISRAELI SETTLEMENTS IN THE OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY, INCLUDING JERUSALEM, AND OTHER ARAB TERRITORIES OCCUPIED SINCE 1967

The General Assembly,

Guided by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and affirming the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force and Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967 and 497 (1981) of 17 December 1981,

Recalling Security Council resolution 465 (1980) of 1 March 1980, General Assembly resolution 45/74 of 11 December 1990 and other resolutions affirming the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[1] to the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967,

Expressing its concern at the ongoing establishment by Israel, the occupying Power, of settlements in the occupied Palestinian territory and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, and the settlement of new immigrants therein,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General (A/46/263);

2. *Deplores* the establishment of settlements by Israel in the Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and the other Arab territories occupied since 1967, and regards those practices as unlawful and therefore without any legal effect;

3. *Recognizes* that the continuing establishment of settlements and their ongoing enlargement in the Palestinian territory and the other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967 and the settlement of new immigrants have adverse consequences for the economic and social development of the Arab population of those territories;

4. *Strongly deplores* Israel's practices in the occupied Palestinian territory and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, in particular its extensive confiscation of land, its diversion of water resources, its depletion of the natural and economic resources of the occupied territories and its displacement and deportation of the population of those territories;

5. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the Palestinian people and the population of the Syrian Golan to their natural and economic resources, and regards any infringement thereof as being without any legal validity;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on the economic and social consequences of the establishment of settlements by Israel in the Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and the Syrian Golan.

Draft resolution II

TARGET FOR WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME PLEDGES FOR THE PERIOD 1993-1994

The General Assembly,

Recalling the provisions of its resolution 2095 (XX) of 20 December 1965 to the effect that the World Food Programme is to be reviewed before each pledging conference,

Noting that the Programme was reviewed by the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes of the World Food Programme at its thirty-first session and by the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1991,

Having considered Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/78 of 26 July 1991 and the recommendation of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes (see E/1991/110, annex III),

Recognizing the value of and continuing need for multilateral food aid as provided by the World Food Programme since its inception, both as a form of capital investment and for meeting emergency food needs,

1. *Establishes* for the period 1993-1994 a target for voluntary contributions to the World Food Programme of 1.5 billion United States dollars, of which not less that one third should be in cash and/or services, and expresses the hope that those resources will be substantially augmented by additional contributions from other sources in view of the prospective volume of sound project requests and the capacity of the Programme to operate at a higher level;

2. *Urges* States Members of the United Nations and members and associate members of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and appropriate donor organizations to make every effort to ensure that the target is fully attained;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, to convene a pledging conference for this purpose at United Nations Headquarters in 1992.

Draft resolution III

ASSISTANCE TO THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 45/183 of 21 December 1990,

Taking into account the *intifadah* of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory against the Israeli occupation, including Israeli economic and social policies and practices,

Rejecting Israeli restrictions on external economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory,

Concerned about the economic losses of the Palestinian people as a result of the Gulf crisis,

Aware of the increasing need to provide economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people,

Affirming that the Palestinian people cannot develop their national economy as long as the Israeli occupation persists,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General (A/46/204 and Add.1 and 2);

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the States, United Nations bodies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that have provided assistance to the Palestinian people;

3. *Requests* the international community, the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to sustain and increase their assistance to the Palestinian people, in close cooperation with the Palestine Liberation Organization, taking into account the economic losses of the Palestinian people as a result of the Gulf crisis;

4. *Calls* for treatment on a transit basis of Palestinian exports and imports passing through neighbouring ports and points of exit and entry;

5. *Also calls* for the granting of trade concessions and concrete preferential measures for Palestinian exports on the basis of Palestinian certificates of origin;

6. *Further calls* for the immediate lifting of Israeli restrictions and obstacles hindering the implementation of assistance projects by the United Nations Development Programme, other United Nations bodies and others providing economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory;

7. *Reiterates its call* for the implementation of development projects in the occupied Palestinian territory, including the projects mentioned in its resolution 39/223 of 18 December 1984;

8. *Calls* for facilitation of the establishment of Palestinian development banks in the occupied Palestinian territory, with a view to promoting investment, production, employment and income therein;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution IV

IMPACT OF THE RECENT EVOLUTION OF EAST-WEST RELATIONS ON THE GROWTH OF THE WORLD ECONOMY, IN PARTICULAR ON THE ECONOMIC GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, AS WELL AS ON INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, the annex to which contains the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, as well as its resolution 45/199 of 21 December 1990, the annex to which contains the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade,

Recalling also its resolution 45/182 of 21 December 1990, on the convening of a special high-level meeting of the Economic and Social Council with ministerial participation, on 4 and 5 July 1991, to discuss the impact of the recent evolution of East-West relations on the growth of the world economy, in particular on the economic growth and development of the developing countries, as well as on international economic cooperation,

Taking note of the Declaration of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Group of 77 adopted on the occasion of their fifteenth annual meeting, held in New York on 30 September 1991, in which the Ministers welcomed the convening of the Special High-level Meeting (A/46/520, annex, para. 4),

Taking note also of the debate and the views expressed by Member States at the Special High-level Meeting and of the concluding statement of the Chairman of the Special High-level Meeting (A/46/3/Rev.1, chap. II),

1. *Notes with satisfaction* the holding of the Special High-level Meeting of the Economic and Social Council with ministerial participation at Geneva on 4 and 5 July 1991;

2. *Takes note* of the report of the Economic and Social Council, in particular as it pertains to the Special High-level Meeting (ibid.);

3. *Recognizes* the need to enhance the positive aspects of the fundamental transformations in the Central and Eastern European countries and their integration into the world economy;

4. *Notes* the assurances given by the developed countries and multilateral financial institutions that the resources allocated to the Central and Eastern European countries would not reduce or divert official development assistance, including food aid, allocated to the developing countries;

5. *Urges* Member States to continue to consider, where appropriate, triangular arrangements which would also involve or benefit developing countries in the supply of the relevant requirements of the Central and Eastern European countries, taking into account the structural transformation needs and requirements of those countries;

6. *Calls on* the international community to consider assisting developing countries whose economies have been most affected by the recent changes in their economic relations with Central and Eastern European countries to adapt to those changes;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in reviewing the impact of the recent evolution of East-West relations on the growth of the world economy, in particular on the economic growth and development of the developing countries, as well as on international economic cooperation, to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session a report containing, *inter alia*, an analysis of the impact on developing countries of the measures taken to integrate Central and Eastern European countries into the world economy, and on the full implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution V

PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY SYNDROME (AIDS)

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 45/187 of 21 December 1990 and World Health Assembly resolutions WHA 41.24 of 13 May 1988,[5] WHA 42.33 and WHA 42.34 of 19 May 1989,[6] and WHA 43.10 of 16 May 1990,[7] and taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/66 of 26 July 1991 and of decision 1991/23 of 3 May 1991 adopted by the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund (see E/1991/33, chap. IV), and other relevant resolutions and decisions adopted by organizations of the United Nations system,

Noting with appreciation the established leadership and coordinating role of the World Health Organization and the efforts of other organizations of the United Nations system, such as the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Children's Fund, and of Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and the public and private sectors in combating the spread of AIDS,

Noting that the World Health Organization estimates that nine to eleven million men, women and children are currently infected with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), that a further ten to twenty million adults are expected to become infected and that five to ten million children are expected to be born with HIV infection during the 1990s, creating a cumulative total of some thirty to forty million infected persons by the year 2000, 90 per cent of whom will be in developing countries, and that by then ten to fifteen million children will be orphaned by the death of a parent or both parents as a result of AIDS,

Concerned that, although the reported number of HIV cases in some industrial countries is increasing more slowly than projected, there is still a continuous rapid increase in urban areas and that the pandemic is increasing dramatically in developing countries,

Recognizing that the response to the pandemic must be multisectoral in order to mitigate effectively the social and economic consequences of AIDS and that all sectors of society must be mobilized in support of national programmes to provide support, care, education, counselling and resources to combat AIDS,

Emphasizing the need to counter discrimination and to respect the human rights and dignity of all persons, including those affected by HIV and AIDS, their families and those with whom they live, and noting the relevant work carried out by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and the results of the International Consultation on AIDS and Human Rights, organized by the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat at Geneva from 26 to 28 July 1989,

Recognizing that discriminatory measures related, *inter alia*, to quarantine, mandatory testing and coercive and/or restrictive policies dealing with travel and freedom of movement, including transfrontier movement, more often drive the disease underground, where it is more difficult to combat, but do not stop its spread,

Stressing the need to promote safer sexual practices, including responsible sexual behaviour, and to detect and treat other sexually transmitted diseases as early as possible,

Stressing, therefore, the importance of information, education and other support particularly targeted to young people to encourage behavioural practices that enable them to remain uninfected,

Also stressing the need to prevent the spread of HIV infection by any and all means of transmission, including intravenous drug use and unsafe medical practices, occurring in both specific and general population groups,

Further stressing the need to continue to address the economic and social status of women in society in order to provide them with the means to protect themselves from infection, particularly through sexual transmission,

Noting that scientific research, including social and behavioural research, is making progress in developing improved diagnostic, therapeutic and preventive technologies and pharmaceuticals, and stressing the importance of making these technologies and pharmaceuticals available as soon as possible and at an affordable price,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Director-General of the World Health Organization (see A/46/171) on the implementation of the global strategy for the prevention and control of AIDS;

2. *Urges* Member States and, where appropriate, intergovernmental organizations:

(*a*) To continue to give the AIDS pandemic top priority and to speak openly about AIDS and sexual behaviour within the context of their sexual, cultural and religious norms;

(*b*) To continue to develop strong national AIDS programmes with priority placed, in particular, on prevention of sexual transmission through the promotion of safer sexual practices, including responsible sexual behaviour, as well as on measures to prevent transmission through intravenous drug use and unsafe medical practices;

(*c*) To develop services, in particular for the young, in regard to information, sex education and counselling on contraception and sexually transmitted diseases, as well as on other aspects of HIV transmission, within the context of their sexual, cultural and religious norms;

(*d*) To ensure a multisectoral response to the socio-economic consequences of AIDS through the mobilization of all sectors of society;

(*e*) To encourage the private sector, community groups and non-governmental organizations to participate actively in the national response to AIDS and HIV infection by providing, *inter alia*, support, care, education, counselling and resources;

(*f*) To reinforce efforts to combat denial and complacency;

3. *Urges* Member States and, where appropriate, intergovernmental organizations to protect the human rights and dignity of HIV-infected persons, persons with AIDS and members of particular population groups and to avoid discriminatory action against and stigmatization of them in the provision of services and in employment and travel;

4. *Calls upon* the scientific community to continue to undertake the necessary research into social and behavioural aspects of HIV transmission and to develop the vaccines and pharmaceuticals that will provide effective means of prevention or therapy, and encourages it to make its findings available as soon as possible;

5. *Requests* the World Health Organization to explore the possibility of further strengthening the exchange of information among States Members of the United Nations both on the AIDS pandemic and on national AIDS-related policies designed to combat it;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite the Director-General of the World Health Organization to intensify his efforts within the United Nations system, in collaboration with the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme and the heads of the World Bank, the United Nations Population Fund and the United Nations Children's Fund, and all other relevant United Nations organizations:

(*a*) To continue to advance coordinated multisectoral implementation of the global strategy for the prevention and control of AIDS;

(*b*) To support and encourage countries in developing plans to meet the economic and social consequences of the AIDS pandemic, paying attention, in particular, to women, uninfected children with HIV-infected parents or orphaned by AIDS, and elderly people left without providers and often responsible for orphaned grandchildren, as well as to those working with persons with AIDS/HIV;

(*c*) To mobilize the necessary resources, both human and financial, in the health and other sectors, particularly for the developing countries, to develop and implement activities and technologies for the prevention of HIV-infection/AIDS and the care of HIV-infected persons;

(*d*) To ensure that, in the search for prevention, cure and palliation, the concerns, needs and experience of persons with AIDS/HIV, as well as the special needs of women and children, are addressed;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in view of the serious socio-economic consequences of the AIDS pandemic and its negative impact on development in many developing countries, in collaboration with the Director-General of the World Health Organization, to utilize fully the research, analytical capacity and experience of the United Nations system in the planning of multisectoral activities and the earmarking of funds for countries requesting assistance for those activities;

8. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, in close cooperation with the Director-General of the World Health Organization, to use fully the information capacity of the United Nations system to intensify public information activities with respect to HIV and AIDS;

9. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to invite the Director-General of the World Health Organization, in close collaboration with all other appropriate bodies, organs and programmes of the United Nations system, to report, through the Secretary-General, to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the present resolution, taking into account the health aspects and all other dimensions of the pandemic.

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42. The Second Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft decisions I to III below:

Draft decision I

PHASE II OF THE TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS DECADE FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC, 1985-1994

The General Assembly decides to endorse Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/75 of 26 July 1991 entitled "Phase II of the Transport and Communications Decade for Asia and the Pacific, 1985-1994", in particular paragraph 2 of that resolution.

Draft decision II

DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

The General Assembly decides to take note of the following documents:

(*a*) Report of the World Food Council on the work of its seventeenth session (A/46/19);

(*b*) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report by the President of the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly on consultations on the code of conduct on transnational corporations (A/46/558 and Corr.1);

(*c*) Report of the Secretary-General on the role of the public sector in promoting the economic development of developing countries (A/46/132).

Draft decision III

BIENNIAL PROGRAMME OF WORK FOR THE SECOND COMMITTEE FOR 1992-1993

The General Assembly, in accordance with paragraph 5 of its resolution 39/217 of 18 December 1984, approves the biennial programme of work for the Second Committee for 1992-1993, annexed hereto.

ANNEX

Biennial programme of work for the Second Committee for 1992-1993[9]

1992

Item 1. *Report of the Economic and Social Council*[10]

(a) *Protection against products harmful to health and the environment*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on protection against products harmful to health and the environment (General Assembly resolution 39/229 of 18 December 1984)[11]

(b) *United Nations Population Award*

Documentation: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund on the United Nations Population Award and Trust Fund (Economic and Social Council decision 1982/112 of 26 April 1982)

(c) *Restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system*

Documentation: Draft resolution entitled "Implementation of section II of the annex to General Assembly resolution 32/197 on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system" (General Assembly decision 45/436 of 21 December 1990)

(d) *Assistance to the Palestinian people*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the Palestinian people (General Assembly resolution 46/201)[11]

(e) *Permanent sovereignty over national resources in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on the economic and social consequences of the establishment of settlements by Israel in the Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and the Syrian Golan (General Assembly resolution 46/199)[11]

(f) *Impact of the recent evolution of East-West relations on the growth of the world economy, in particular on the economic growth and development of the developing countries, as well as on international economic cooperation*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on the impact of the recent evolution of East-West relations on the growth of the world economy, in particular on the economic growth and development of developing countries, as well as on international economic cooperation (General Assembly resolution 46/202)

(g) *Prevention and control of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS)*

Documentation: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of the World Health Organization on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 46/203[11]

(h) *Report of the Committee for Development Planning: criteria for identifying the least developed countries*

Documentation: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on the resource and other implications of the application of the new criteria for identifying the least developed countries on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s (General Assembly resolution 46/206)[11]

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[9] In accordance with established practice and in pursuance of General Assembly decision 38/429, the Second Committee will hold a general debate each year at the beginning of its work.

[10] The list of questions and documentation under this item is only indicative of requests for reports from the General Assembly. The list will be finalized after the Economic and Social Council completes its work in 1992.

[11] Report submitted to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

Item 2. *Development and international economic cooperation*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 45/193 on the support of the international community for the economic and social infrastructure of Yemen[11]

Report of the Secretary-General on the net transfer of resources between developing countries and developed countries (General Assembly resolution 45/192 of 21 December 1990)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the resolution on large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing and its impact on the living marine resources of the world's oceans and seas (General Assembly resolution 46/215)

Report of the Secretary-General on requirements necessary to implement the decisions of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development regarding desertification and drought (General Assembly resolution 46/161)

Report of the President of the Economic and Social Council on consideration by the Council of the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Commonwealth Group of Experts on the Impact of Global Economic and Political Change on the Development Process (General Assembly decision 46/461)

Report of the Secretary-General on further substantive follow-up to General Assembly resolutions 42/186 and 42/187 by Governments and organizations of the United Nations system (General Assembly resolution 44/227 of 22 December 1989)[11]

Report of the Secretary-General on cooperation in fisheries in Africa (General Assembly resolution 45/184 of 21 December 1990 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/73 of 26 July 1991)[11]

Report of the Secretary-General on the review and coordination of the efforts of all the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to pursue sustainable and environmentally sound development (General Assembly resolutions 42/186 and 42/187 of 11 December 1987, and 44/227 of 22 December 1989)[11]

Report of the Secretary-General on the question of convening a United Nations conference on human settlements (General Assembly resolution 46/164)

Draft resolution entitled "International conference on money and finance for development" (see General Assembly decision 46/438)

(a) *Trade and development*

Documentation: Report of the Trade and Development Board (General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1964)[11]

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on world commodity trends and prospects (General Assembly resolution 45/200 of 21 December 1990)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 45/202 on specific measures in favour of island developing countries

Report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on its eighth session (General Assembly resolution 45/261 of 3 May 1991)

Report of the Secretary-General on strengthening international organizations in the area of multilateral trade (General Assembly resolution 46/207)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on an international code of conduct on the transfer of technology (General Assembly resolution 46/214)

(b) *Food and agricultural development*

Documentation: Report of the World Food Council[11]

Report of the Secretary-General on trends in the international market for agricultural and tropical products and developments in the liberalization of international trade in agricultural and tropical products (Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/53 of 26 July 1991)

(c) *New and renewable sources of energy*

Documentation: Report of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy (General Assembly resolution 37/250 of 21 December 1982)[11]

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 45/208

(d) *Development of the energy resources of developing countries*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on a comprehensive programme of action for the acceleration of the exploration and development of energy resources in developing countries (General Assembly resolution 45/209 of 21 December 1990)[11]

(e) *International cooperation to mitigate the environmental consequences on Kuwait and other countries in the region resulting from the situation between Iraq and Kuwait*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 46/216[11]

Item 3. *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development*

Documentation: Report of the Conference (General Assembly resolution 46/168)

Item 4. *Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 46/169

Item 5. *International cooperation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on the progress made in coordinating actions to formulate improved and enhanced action-oriented technical cooperation programmes for the eradication of poverty in developing countries (General Assembly resolution 46/141)

Item 6. *External debt crisis and development*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 46/148

Draft decision entitled "Establishment of an advisory commission on debt and development" (see General Assembly decision 46/433)

Item 7. *Operational activities for development*

(a) *Operational activities of the United Nations system*

Documentation: Report of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation for the comprehensive triennial policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system (General Assembly resolutions 35/81 of 5 December 1980, 41/171 of 5 December 1986, 42/196 of 11 December 1987, 44/211 of 23 February 1990, and 46/219)[11]

Report of the Director-General on a coordinated strategy of training for United Nations staff members and national officials involved in operational activities (General Assembly resolution 46/219)

(b) *United Nations Development Programme*

Documentation: Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme[11]

(c) *United Nations Population Fund*

Documentation: Relevant chapter of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme

(d) *United Nations Children's Fund*

Documentation: Relevant section of the report of the Economic and Social Council

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 45/217 of 21 December 1990 on the World Summit for Children[11]

(e) *World Food Programme*

Documentation: Relevant section of the report of the Economic and Social Council

Item 8. *International cooperation for economic growth and development*

(a) *Implementation of the commitments and policies agreed upon in the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on the steps taken by Governments, organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system towards implementation of the commitments and policies agreed upon in the Declaration (General Assembly resolution 46/144)

(b) *Implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on the review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade (General Assembly resolution 45/199 of 21 December 1990)[11]

Item 9. *Industrial development cooperation and the diversification and modernization of productive activities in developing countries*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on ways and means of promoting the enhancement of United Nations activities with regard to the training of scientists, engineers and entrepreneurs from developing countries (General Assembly resolutions 45/196, para. 9, of 21 December 1990 and 46/146)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Administrative Committee on Coordination on ways and means of fostering United Nations system activities with regard to industrial development cooperation and the diversification and modernization of productive activities in developing countries (General Assembly resolutions 45/196, para. 10, of 21 December 1990 and 46/146)

Item 10. *International conference on the financing of development*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on the convening of an international conference on the financing of development (General Assembly resolution 46/205)

Item 11. *Special economic and disaster relief assistance*

(a) *Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator (General Assembly resolution 2816 (XXVI) of 14 December 1971 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/63 of 26 July 1990)[11]

(b) *Special programmes of economic assistance*

Documentation: Reports of the Secretary-General on individual countries and regions

Report of the Secretary-General presenting summary reports on countries with no separate individual reports in that year

Item 12. *International assistance for the economic rehabilitation of Angola*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 46/142

Item 13. *Training and research*

(a) *United Nations University*

Documentation: Report of the Council of the United Nations University[11]

(b) *United Nations Institute for Training and Research*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 46/180

Item 14. *Strengthening of international cooperation and coordination of efforts to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 46/150[11]

1993[12]

Item 1. *Report of the Economic and Social Council*[13]

(a) *Target for World Food Programme pledges for the period 1995-1996*

Documentation: Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council

(b) *Special assistance to Namibia*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 46/204

Item 2. *Development and international economic cooperation*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on economic stabilization programmes in developing countries (General Assembly resolution 46/154)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the South Commission (General Assembly resolution 46/155)

(a) *Trade and development*

Documentation: Report of the Trade and Development Board (General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1964)[11]

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the resolution on economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries (General Assembly resolution 46/210)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on progress in the implementation of specific action related to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries (General Assembly resolution 46/212)

(b) *Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 46/156

(c) *Effective mobilization and integration of women in development*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on the effective mobilization and integration of women in development (General Assembly resolutions 42/178 of 11 December 1987 and 46/167)[11]

Preliminary version of the updated *World Survey on the Role of Women in Development* (General Assembly resolutions 44/77 of 8 December 1989 and 44/171 of 19 December 1989)[11]

(d) *World Decade for Cultural Development*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on progress in the implementation of the World Decade for Cultural Development (General Assembly resolutions 41/187 of 8 December 1986, 44/238 of 22 December 1989 and 45/189 of 21 December 1990)[11]

(e) *Economic and technical cooperation among developing countries*

Documentation: Report of the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries (General Assembly resolution 33/134 of 19 December 1978)[11]

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[12] The programme of work and documentation list for 1993 will be updated in 1992, taking into account the relevant decisions of the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session.

[13] The list of questions and documentation under this item is only indicative of requests for reports from the General Assembly. The list will be finalized after the Economic and Social Council completes its work in 1993. Under this item, the Second Committee will also have before it the report of the World Food Council.

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the resolution on technical cooperation among developing countries (General Assembly resolution 46/159)

Report of the Secretary-General on cooperation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (General Assembly resolution 46/160)

(f) *Environment*

Documentation: Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (General Assembly resolution 2997 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972)[11]

Note by the Secretary-General on international conventions and protocols in the field of the environment (General Assembly resolution 3436 (XXX) of 9 December 1975)

(g) *Desertification and drought*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the resolutions on the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification (General Assembly resolutions 32/172 of 19 December 1977 and 40/209 of 17 December 1985)[11]

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme in the Sudano-Sahelian region (General Assembly resolutions 3054 (XXVIII) of 17 October 1973 and 40/209 of 17 December 1985)[11]

(h) *Human settlements*

Documentation: Report of the Commission on Human Settlements, including the report of the Commission on the implementation of the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000 (General Assembly resolutions 32/162 of 19 December 1977 and 43/180 and 43/181 of 20 December 1988)[11]

Report of the Secretary-General on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory (General Assembly resolution 46/162)[11]

(i) *Science and technology for development*

Documentation: Report of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development (General Assembly resolutions 34/218 of 19 December 1979 and 39/217 of 18 December 1984)[11]

Report of the Secretary-General on ways and means of strengthening endogenous capacity-building in science and technology in the developing countries (General Assembly resolution 46/165)

(j) *Entrepreneurship*

Documentation: Relevant section of the report of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation on the operational activities of the United Nations system (General Assembly resolution 45/188 of 21 December 1990)[11]

Report of the Secretary-General (General Assembly resolution 46/166)

Item 3. *Operational activities for development*

(a) *Operational activities of the United Nations system*

Documentation: Report of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation on the operational activities for development of the United Nations system (General Assembly resolutions 41/171 of 5 December 1986, 44/171 of 19 December 1989 and 44/211 of 22 December 1989)[11]

(b) *United Nations Development Programme*

Documentation: Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme[11]

(c) *United Nations Capital Development Fund*

Documentation: Relevant chapter of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme

(d) *United Nations technical cooperation activities*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on United Nations technical cooperation activities

Relevant chapter of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme

(e) *United Nations Volunteers programme*

Documentation: Relevant chapter of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme

Item 4. *International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (General Assembly resolutions 44/236 of 22 December 1989 and 46/149)[11]

Item 5. *Special programmes of economic assistance*

Documentation: Reports of the Secretary-General on individual countries

Reports of the Secretary-General presenting summary reports on countries with no separate individual reports in that year

Item 6. *Implementation of the commitments and policies agreed upon in the Declaration of International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the resolution on regional economic integration among developing countries (General Assembly resolution 46/145)

Item 7. *Human resources development*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 46/143

DOCUMENT A/46/727/ADD.1

PART II OF THE REPORT

[*Original: English*]
[*3 December 1991*]

1. The present part of the report deals with the proposal considered by the Second Committee at its 42nd meeting, on 15 November 1991. An account of the Committee's discussions is contained in the relevant summary record (see A/C.2/46/SR.42).

2. At its 42nd meeting, the Committee had before it a draft resolution contained in document A/C.2/46/L.11 entitled "Revision of the General Regulations of the World Food Programme and enlargement of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes of the World Food Programme", which had been recommended by the Economic and Social Council to the General Assembly for adoption.

3. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution contained in document A/C.2/46/L.11 without a vote (see para. 4 below).

Recommendation of the Second Committee

4. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

REVISION OF THE GENERAL REGULATIONS OF THE WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME AND ENLARGEMENT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FOOD AID POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES OF THE WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 1714 (XVI) of 19 December 1961, 2095 (XX) of 20 December 1965 and 3404 (XXX) of 28 November 1975, concerning the establishment and continuation of the United Nations/Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations World Food Programme,

Also recalling its decision 44/414 of 22 November 1989, its resolution 45/218 of 21 December 1990 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/79 of 27 July 1990, on the governance of the World Food Programme,

Having considered Economic and Social Council decision 1991/298 of 26 July 1991, adopted on the recommendation of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes of the World Food Programme concerning the governance of the Programme and its relationship with the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations,

1. *Decides*, subject to the concurrence of the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, that the membership of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes shall be increased from thirty to forty-two by the addition of twelve States Members of the United Nations or States members of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and that the Economic and Social Council and the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations shall elect six additional members each;

2. *Also decides*, taking into account the membership criteria laid down in its resolution 3404 (XXX), that the enlarged Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes shall comprise twenty-seven members from developing countries and fifteen from more economically developed countries, to be elected from the States listed in appendix A to the report of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes on its first special session (E/1991/69) and in accordance with the following distribution of seats:

(*a*) Eleven members from the States included in list A of appendix A, five members to be elected by the Economic and Social Council and six by the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;

(*b*) Nine members from the States included in list B of appendix A, four members to be elected by the Economic and Social Council and five by the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;[14]

(*c*) Seven members from the States included in list C of appendix A, four members to be elected by the Economic and Social Council and three by the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;

(*d*) Thirteen members from the States included in list D of appendix A, seven members to be elected by the Economic and Social Council and six by the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;

(*e*) Two members from the States included in list E of appendix A, one member to be elected by the Economic and Social Council and one by the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;

3. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council, at its organizational session for 1992, to elect six additional members of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes in accordance with the following distribution and terms of office:

(*a*) Two members from the States included in list A of appendix A, one member for a term of three years and one for a term of one year;

(*b*) Two members from the States included in list B of appendix A, one member for a term of three years and one for a term of two years;

(*c*) Two members from the States included in list C of appendix A, one member for a term of two years and one for a term of one year;

4. *Also requests* that, thereafter, the Economic and Social Council elect, for a term of three years, all members of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes for whose election it is responsible;

5. *Decides* to approve the revised General Regulations of the World Food Programme contained in appendix B to the report of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes on its first special session (E/1991/69), as endorsed by the Economic and Social Council in its decision 1991/298 and by the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations at the 18th plenary meeting of its ninety-ninth session, on 20 June 1991;

6. *Also decides*, subject to the concurrence of the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, that the revised General Regulations shall enter into force on 1 January 1992.

DOCUMENT A/46/727/ADD.2

PART III OF THE REPORT

[*Original: English*]
[*13 December 1991*]

1. The present part of the report deals with proposals considered by the Second Committee at its 28th, 31st, 32nd, 51st, 53rd, 55th, 56th and 58th meetings on 1, 4, 5 and 26 November and 2, 4, 6 and 11 December 1991. An account of the Committee's discussions is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.2/46/SR.28, 31, 32, 51, 53, 55, 56 and 58).

Consideration of proposals

Draft resolutions A/C.2/46/L.27 and A/C.2/46/L.84

2. At the 28th meeting, the representative of Ghana, on behalf of the States Members that are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/46/L.27) entitled "Least developed country status and special assistance for Namibia", which read as follows:

> "*The General Assembly*,
>
> "*Recalling* its resolution 45/198 of 21 December 1990, on the inclusion of Namibia in the list of least developed countries, in which it decided to give Namibia special consideration in support of its economic and social development,
>
> "*Recalling also* Security Council resolution 643 (1989) of 31 October 1989, in which the Council urgently appealed to Member States, United Nations agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to extend, in coordination with the Secretary-General, generous financial, material and technical support to the Namibian people, both during the transitional period and after independence,
>
> "*Taking into account* the recommendation of the Committee for Development Planning that the international community adopt special measures in favour of Namibia for a period of years in order to assist it, as a newly

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[14] For this purpose, the Economic and Social Council and the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations will each elect one member from Group I and three members from Group II. In addition, the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations will elect one other member from Groups I and II by rotation.

independent nation, in mobilizing its considerable economic potential (see E/1991/32, para. 263),

"*Welcoming* decision 91/14 adopted by the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on 25 June 1991, in which the Governing Council decided to extend to Namibia during the fifth programming cycle special assistance equivalent to that given to a least developed country (see E/1991/34, annex I),

"*Also welcoming* Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/50 of 26 July 1991, on special assistance to Namibia,

"*Considering* the urgent need of Namibia for assistance in its efforts to reconstruct and strengthen its fledgling economic and social structures,

"1. *Endorses* Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/50, in which, *inter alia*, the Council invited States, organizations of the United Nations system and other donor agencies to grant Namibia for a number of years assistance of a scope comparable to that given to a least developed country, in order to take into account the conditions that exist in Namibia and to assist it, as a newly independent country, to mobilize its economic potential;

"2. *Decides* to extend special assistance to Namibia equivalent to that given to a least developed country;

"3. *Urgently appeals* to all States, organizations of the United Nations system and international economic and financial institutions to respond generously to the needs of Namibia and to provide assistance on a bilateral and multilateral basis."

3. A statement (A/C.2/46/L.59) by the Secretary-General on the programme budget implications of the draft resolution, submitted in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, was subsequently circulated.

4. At the 53rd meeting, Mr. Bozorgmehr Ziaran, (Islamic Republic of Iran) Vice-Chairman of the Committee, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/46/L.84) entitled "Special assistance to Namibia", submitted on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.27.

5. The Secretary of the Committee made a statement in which he noted that it was assumed that the provisions of the draft resolution were not related to recommendation 6 of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations, as endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986. On the basis of that assumption, the Committee was informed that the draft resolution contained no programme budget implications.

6. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.84 without a vote (see para. 33 below, draft resolution I).

7. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.84, draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.27 was withdrawn by the sponsors.

Draft resolutions A/C.2/46/L.31 and A/C.2/46/L.105

8. At the 31st meeting, the representative of Ghana, on behalf of the States Members that are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/46/L.31) entitled "Convening of an international conference on the financing of development", which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Reaffirming* the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, contained in the annex to its resolution S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, and the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, contained in the annex to its resolution 45/199 of 21 December 1990,

"*Recalling* its resolution 45/234 of 21 December 1991, on the implementation of the commitments and policies agreed upon in the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, as well as other relevant resolutions in the field of international economic cooperation,

"*Taking note of* Economic and Social Council decision 1991/274 of 26 July 1991, on an international conference on the financing of development,

"*Welcoming* the remark of the Secretary-General, in his report on the work of the Organization (see A/46/1), that a reinvigoration of the North-South dialogue had become more urgent than ever,

"*Welcoming also* the proposal made by the Secretary-General, in the same report, that consideration should be given to the convening of an international conference on the financing of development,

"*Taking note with interest* of the note by the Secretary-General on the convening of an international conference on the financing of development (A/46/594),

"1. *Decides* to consider at its forty-seventh session further steps for the convening of an international conference on the financing of development;

"2. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session an item entitled 'International conference on the financing of development'."

9. At the 58th meeting, Mr. Bozorgmehr Ziaran, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/46/L.105), submitted on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.31.

10. The Committee was informed that the draft resolution contained no programme budget implications.

11. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.105 without a vote (see para. 33 below, draft resolution II).

12. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.105, draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.31 was withdrawn by the sponsors.

Draft resolutions A/C.2/46/L.34 and A/C.2/46/L.101

13. At the 32nd meeting, the representative of Ghana, on behalf of the States Members that are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/46/L.34) entitled "Report of the Committee for Development Planning: criteria for identifying the least developed countries", which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolution 45/206 of 21 December 1990 on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s, "*Recalling also* the recommendation of the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries on the criteria for identifying the least developed among the developing countries,[15]

"*Taking note* of paragraph (*b*) of Economic and Social Council decision 1991/275 of 26 July 1991, on chapter V of the report of the Committee for Development Planning on its twenty-seventh session (E/1991/32),

"*Recognizing* that the decision to include any country in the group of least developed countries should be made with its due consent,

"1. *Endorses* the criteria for identifying the least developed countries among the developing countries and the graduation rules recommended by the Committee for Development Planning;

"2. *Stresses* that there is need for a smooth transition of the countries graduating out of the group of least developed countries with a view to avoiding disruption to their development plans, programmes and projects, and requests the Committee for Development Planning to recommend further specific measures in this regard;

"3. *Decides* to provide a transitional period of five years for countries graduating from the group of least developed countries immediately after their graduation, in order to avoid disruption to their development programmes;

"4. *Endorses* the recommendation of the Committee for Development Planning regarding the inclusion of Zambia in the list of least developed countries (ibid., para. 256);

"5. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to report to the Conference at its eighth session on the resource and other implications of the application of the new criteria for identifying the least developed countries on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s;

"6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to follow his report to the Conference, mentioned in paragraph 5 above, with a report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the same subject and on progress made in the implementation of the present resolution."

14. A statement (A/C.2/46/L.41) by the Secretary-General on the programme budget implications of the draft resolution, submitted in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, was later circulated.

15. At the 58th meeting, Mr. Bozorgmehr Ziaran, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/46/L.101), submitted on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.34.

16. A statement (A/C.2/46/L.114) by the Secretary-General on the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.101, submitted in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, was circulated.

17. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.101 without a vote (see para. 33 below, draft resolution III).

18. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of the United States of America made a statement.

19. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.101, draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.34 was withdrawn by the sponsors.

Draft decision A/C.2/46/L.62

20. At the 51st meeting, the representative of Gabon, on behalf of the Group of African States, introduced a draft decision (A/C.2/46/L.62) entitled "Second Transport and Communications Decade in Africa".

21. A statement (A/C.2/46/L.78) by the Secretary-General on the programme budget implications of the draft decision, submitted in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, was later circulated.

22. At the 56th meeting, Mr. Bozorgmehr Ziaran, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, read out the following revisions, which had been agreed upon during informal consultations held on the draft decision: delete the letter (*a*) at the beginning of the first paragraph, and add the words ", in particular, paragraph 4 of that resolution" at the end of that paragraph; and delete paragraph (*b*), which read as follows:

> "(*b*) Agrees to provide adequate resources within the context of the biennium 1992-1993 for the full implementation of that resolution."

23. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft decision, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 34 below, draft decision I).

Draft decision A/C.2/46/L.63

24. At the 51st meeting, the representative of Gabon, on behalf of the Group of African States, introduced a draft decision (A/C.2/46/L.63) entitled "Europe-Africa permanent link through the Strait of Gibraltar".

25. At the 55th meeting, Mr. Bozorgmehr Ziaran, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, informed the Committee that, during informal consultations held on the draft decision, it had been agreed to make the following revisions: delete the letter (*a*) in the first paragraph; and delete paragraph (*b*) of the draft decision, which read as follows:

> "(*b*) Agrees to provide adequate resources within the context of the biennium 1992-1993 for the full implementation of that resolution."

26. The Committee was informed that the draft decision contained no programme budget implications.

27. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft decision, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 34 below, draft decision II).

Draft decision A/C.2/46/L.64

28. At the 51st meeting, the representative of Gabon, on behalf of the Group of African States, introduced a draft decision (A/C.2/46/L.64) entitled "Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa (1991-2000)".

29. A statement (A/C.2/46/L.86) by the Secretary-General on the programme budget implications of the draft decision, submitted in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, was later circulated.

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[15] See *Report of the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Paris, 3-14 September 1990* (A/CONF.147/18), first part.

30. At the 58th meeting, Mr. Bozorgmehr Ziaran, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, read out the following revisions, which had been agreed upon during informal consultations held on the draft decision: at the end of paragraph (*a*), add the words ", in particular, paragraph 4 of that resolution"; and delete paragraph (*b*), which read as follows:

> "(*b*) Agrees to provide adequate resources within the context of the biennium 1992-1993 for the full implementation of that resolution."

31. At the same meeting, the representative of Ghana, on behalf of the Group of African States, read out the following revision to the draft decision: insert a new paragraph (*b*) as follows:

> "(*b*) Takes note with appreciation of resolution GC 4/8 of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization on the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa, adopted by the General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization at its fourth session on 22 November 1991."

32. At the same meeting, the Committee then adopted the draft decision, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 34 below, draft decision III).

Recommendations of the Second Committee

33. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I to III below:

Draft resolution I

SPECIAL ASSISTANCE TO NAMIBIA

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 45/198 of 21 December 1990, on the inclusion of Namibia in the list of least developed countries, in which it decided to give Namibia special consideration in support of its economic and social development,

Recalling also Security Council resolution 643 (1989) of 31 October 1989, in which the Council urgently appealed to Member States, United Nations agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to extend, in coordination with the Secretary-General, generous financial, material and technical support to the Namibian people, both during the transitional period and after independence,

Taking into account the recommendation of the Committee for Development Planning that the international community adopt special measures in favour of Namibia for a period of years in order to assist it, as a newly independent nation, in mobilizing its considerable economic potential (see E/1991/32, para. 263),

Welcoming decision 91/14 adopted by the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on 25 June 1991, in which the Governing Council decided to extend to Namibia during the fifth programming cycle special assistance equivalent to that given to a least developed country (see E/1991/34, annex I),

Also welcoming Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/50 of 26 July 1991, on special assistance to Namibia,

Considering the urgent need of Namibia for assistance in its efforts to reconstruct and strengthen its fledgling economic and social structures,

1. *Endorses* the decision of the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1991/50 to invite States, organizations of the United Nations system and other donor agencies to grant Namibia for a number of years assistance of a scope comparable to that given to a least developed country;

2. *Requests* States and organizations of the United Nations system and other donor agencies to give special consideration to extending to Namibia, during the period immediately after independence, special assistance of a scope comparable to that given to a least developed country;

3. *Invites* the Committee for Development Planning to review the situation of Namibia, taking into account its need for special assistance, and to make recommendations thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session, through the Economic and Social Council;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution II

CONVENING OF AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE FINANCING OF DEVELOPMENT

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, contained in the annex to its resolution S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, and the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, contained in the annex to its resolution 45/199 of 21 December 1990,

Recalling its resolution 45/234 of 21 December 1990, on the implementation of the commitments and policies agreed upon in the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, as well as other resolutions in the field of international economic cooperation,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council decision 1991/274 of 26 July 1991, concerning the convening of an international conference on the financing of development,

Noting with interest the statement of the Secretary-General, in his report on the work of the Organization (see A/46/1), that a reinvigoration of the North-South dialogue had become more urgent than ever,

Also noting with interest the proposal made by the Secretary-General, in the same report, that consideration should be given to the convening of an international conference on the financing of development,

Taking note with interest of the note by the Secretary-General on the convening of an international conference on the financing of development (A/46/594),

1. *Decides* to consider at its forty-seventh session the issue of the convening of such an international conference;

2. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session an item entitled "International conference on the financing of development", and requests the Secretary-General, in close consultation with the multilat-

eral financing institutions, to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session a report on the item.

Draft resolution III

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE FOR DEVELOPMENT PLANNING: CRITERIA FOR IDENTIFYING THE LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 45/206 of 21 December 1990, on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s,

Recalling also the recommendation of the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries on the criteria for identifying the least developed among developing countries,[15]

Taking note of paragraph (*b*) of Economic and Social Council decision 1991/275 of 26 July 1991, on chapter V of the report of the Committee for Development Planning on its twenty-seventh session (E/1991/32),

Recognizing that the decision to include any country in the group of least developed countries should be made with its due consent,

1. *Notes with appreciation* the new criteria for identifying the least developed among the developing countries and the graduation rules recommended by the Committee for Development Planning, and requests the Committee to consider further possible improvements in the criteria and their applications and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its fifty-second session through the Economic and Social Council;

2. *Requests* the Committee for Development Planning to undertake every three years a general review of the list of low-income countries, with a view to identifying which of those countries should qualify for inclusion in, or should be graduated from, the list of least developed countries, and to present this review to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council;

3. *Decides* that the General Assembly will act on the recommendations of the Committee for Development Planning for the inclusion of a country in the list of least developed countries, provided the country concerned has signified its consent;

4. *Stresses* that there is need for a smooth transition of the countries graduating out of the group of least developed countries, with a view to avoiding disruption to their development plans, programmes and projects, and invites Governments, international organizations and other concerned parties to take appropriate steps to ensure such a smooth transition;

5. *Decides,* in this context, that the graduation of a country will be completed following a transitional period of three years, which will commence immediately after the General Assembly has taken note of the finding of the Committee for Development Planning to graduate that country;

6. *Endorses* the recommendations of the Committee for Development Planning regarding the inclusion of Cambodia, Solomon Islands, Zaire and Zambia in the list of least developed countries (ibid., para. 256);

7. *Takes note* of the finding of the Committee for Development Planning to graduate Botswana from the list of least developed countries, and decides that its graduation from the list will be completed following a transition period of three years, in accordance with paragraph 5 of the present resolution;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to report to the Conference at its eighth session on the resource and other implications of the application of the new criteria for identifying the least developed countries on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s;

9. *Also requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to follow his report to the Conference with a report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the same subject.

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* *

34. The Second Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft decisions I to III below:

Draft decision I

SECOND TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS DECADE IN AFRICA

The General Assembly endorses Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/83 of 26 July 1991 on the Second Transport and Communications Decade in Africa, in particular paragraph 4 of that resolution.

Draft decision II

EUROPE-AFRICA PERMANENT LINK THROUGH THE STRAIT OF GIBRALTAR

The General Assembly endorses Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/74 of 26 July 1991 on the Europe-Africa permanent link through the Strait of Gibraltar.

Draft decision III

SECOND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT DECADE FOR AFRICA (1991-2000)

The General Assembly:

(*a*) Endorses Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/81 of 26 July 1991 on the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa (1991-2000), in particular, paragraph 4 of that resolution;

(*b*) Takes note with appreciation of resolution GC 4/8 of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization on the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa, adopted by the General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization at its fourth session on 22 November 1991.

DOCUMENTS A/46/717 AND ADD.1

Report of the Third Committee

DOCUMENT A/46/717

PART I OF THE REPORT

[*Original: English*]
[3 December 1991]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-sixth session, as item 12, the item entitled "Report of the Economic and Social Council", and to allocate to the Third Committee for consideration and report, chapters I, IV (sections A, E and F), VI, VII (sections B, G and H) and IX of the report of the Economic and Social Council for the year 1991 (A/46/3/Rev.1).

2. The chapters of the report of the Economic and Social Council relating to other agenda items allocated to the Third Committee were considered by the Committee under those items.

3. The Committee considered item 12 at its 27th, 30th, 35th, 53rd and 55th, 58th and 60th meetings, held between 31 October and 11 December 1991. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.3/46/SR.27, 30, 35, 53, 55, 58 and 60).

4. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

Consideration of proposals

Draft decision A/C.3/46/L.23

5. At the 30th meeting, the representative of Sweden introduced a draft decision (A/C.3/46/L.23) entitled "Non-governmental organizations", sponsored by Bulgaria, Burundi, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Iraq, Ireland, Lesotho, the Libyan Arab Jamahariya, Nicaragua, Oman, the Philippines, the Sudan, Sweden and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

6. At its 35th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft decision (see para. 13 below, draft decision I).

7. At the same meeting, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made a statement.

Draft resolution A/C.3/46/L.62

8. At the 53rd meeting, the representative of Chile introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/46/L.62) entitled "Social development", sponsored by Algeria, Argentina, Austria, the Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, France, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Jamaica, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Samoa, Senegal, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe. Subsequently, India joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

9. At the 55th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution (see para. 12 below).

10. At the same meeting, the representative of the United States of America made a statement.

Draft decision proposed by the Chairman

11. On the recommendation of the Chairman, the Third Committee decided to recommend that the General Assembly should take note of the chapters of the report of the Economic and Social Council that had been allocated to the Committee (see para. 13 below, draft decision II).

Recommendations of the Third Committee

12. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

The General Assembly,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council decision 1991/230 of 30 May 1991,

Bearing in mind the general debate during the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly,

Mindful of the Declaration of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Group of 77, adopted on 30 September 1991, in which the Ministers reiterated the importance of social matters within the system of the United Nations, stressed the need for a concerted effort by developing countries to coordinate and harmonize their positions in this area and in this regard, welcomed the possibility of convening a world summit for social development" (see A/46/520, annex, para. 42),

Taking into account the debate on the question in the Third Committee and the widespread support expressed for the world summit for social development and for the consultations under way,

Taking note of the statements delivered by the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation and the Director-General of the United Nations Office at Vienna and Head of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat before the Third Committee at the forty-sixth session (see A/C.3/46/SR.2 and 13),

Recalling its resolution 42/125 of 7 December 1987, in which it endorsed the Guiding Principles for Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes in the Near Future,[16]

Recalling also its resolution 44/65 of 8 December 1989, in which it reaffirmed the validity of the Guiding Principles as an appropriate framework for future action in the field of social welfare and development,

Mindful of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development, proclaimed by the Assembly in its resolution 2542 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969,

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[16] E/CONF.80/10, chap. III

Conscious of the increasing international awareness of economic and social factors as important components of peace and security,

1. *Welcomes* Economic and Social Council decision 1991/230, in which the Council requested the Secretary-General to carry out consultations with all Member States on the possibility of convening a world summit for social development and to report thereon to the Council at its regular session of 1992;

2. *Welcomes also* the decision of the Secretary-General to appoint a special representative to carry out those consultations on his behalf, and invites the Special Representative to take due note in his report to the Secretary-General of the points of view expressed in the General Assembly and in the Third Committee on the world summit for social development;

3. *Calls upon* Governments to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General and his Special Representative by participating actively in those consultations;

4. *Requests* the concerned organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to assist the Secretary-General and his Special Representative in those consultations, as appropriate;

5. *Calls upon* the Economic and Social Council, after considering the report of the Secretary-General requested by Council decision 1991/230, to make an appropriate recommendation to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session.

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* *

13. The Third Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft decisions I and II below:

Draft decision I

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

The General Assembly, taking note of Economic and Social Council decision 1991/219 of 22 May 1991, requests the Economic and Social Council to review at its regular session of 1992, the conditions necessary for the effective functioning of the Non-Governmental Organizations Unit of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat.

Draft decision II

REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

The General Assembly takes note of chapters I, IV (sections A, E and F), VI, VII (sections B, G and H) and IX of the report of the Economic and Social Council (A/46/3/Rev.1).

DOCUMENT A/46/717/ADD.1

PART II OF THE REPORT

[*Original: English*]
[*12 December 1991*]

1. The Third Committee considered the question of the rationalization of the work of the Third Committee at its 2nd, 58th and 60th meetings, on 2 October and 10 and 11 December 1991. An account of the Committee's discussion of the question is contained in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.3/46/SR.2, 58 and 60).

2. At its 2nd meeting, the Third Committee decided to establish an informal open-ended working group on the rationalization of the work of the Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. Florian Krenkel (Austria), to consider outstanding issues on the rationalization of the work of the Committee and to submit a draft biennial programme of work for the Committee for 1992-1993.

3. The Working Group on the Rationalization of the Work of the Third Committee met on 25 and 31 October and on 4 and 5 December 1991.

4. At its 58th meeting, the Third Committee had before it the report of the Working Group (A/C.3/46/L.68), paragraph 3 of which contained a draft resolution recommended by the Group for adoption by the General Assembly.

5. At the 60th meeting, the Secretary of the Committee informed the Committee of the following revisions to the text of annex II to the draft resolution, as a result of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.3/46/L.61/Rev.1 (see annex fascicle, agenda item 98, document A/46/717/Add.1) and the draft resolution in section II.A of document A/46/703 and Corr.1 and draft resolution A/C.3/46/L.67 (see annex fascicle, agenda item 94, document A/46/704/Add.1):

(*a*) Under item 4 (*b*), the following entries were added:

Report of the Secretary-General on measures taken to implement the statement of principles and programme of action of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the resolution on the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

(*b*) Under item 8 (*b*), the following entry was added:

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of draft resolution A/C.3/46/L.61/Rev.1, on the experience of the Organization in providing electoral assistance to requesting Member States and recommendations for providing such assistance, on the detailed guidelines and terms of reference being developed for United Nations electoral involvement and on the nature and disposition of the requests from Member States

The Secretary of the Committee also added the following entry under item 2:

Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on Southern Africa (Economic and Social Council decision 1991/237 of 31 May 1991).

6. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution contained in the report of the Working Group (A/C.3/46/L.68), as orally revised (see para. 7 below).

Recommendation of the Third Committee

7. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

RATIONALIZATION OF THE WORK OF THE THIRD COMMITTEE, INCLUDING THE BIENNIAL PROGRAMME OF WORK OF THE COMMITTEE FOR 1992-1993

The General Assembly

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Working Group on the Rationalization of the Work of the Third Committee (A/C.3/46/L.68);

2. *Reaffirms* the recommendations on the rationalization of the work of the Third Committee contained in General Assembly resolution 45/175 of 18 December 1990 and recommends further rationalization measures, as outlined in annex I to the present resolution;

3. *Approves* the biennial programme of work of the Third Committee for 1992-1993, as contained in annex II to the present resolution;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to draw up the provisional agenda for the Third Committee at the forty-seventh session in accordance with the present resolution.

ANNEX I

Further measures for the rationalization of the work of the Third Committee

A. Guidelines concerning time-limits and number of statements by delegations and Secretariat officials

1. In accordance with rule 106 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and paragraph 22 of decision 34/401 on the rationalization of the procedures and organization of the General Assembly, at the beginning of each session, the Chairman of the Third Committee should propose to the Committee the limitation of the time to be allowed to speakers.

2. Further to General Assembly resolution 45/175 of 18 December 1990, on the rationalization of the work of the Third Committee, statements made by delegations or on behalf of groups of delegations and by Secretariat officials, unless decided otherwise by the Committee at the beginning of the session, should not exceed 15 minutes. This time-limit will have to be applied with a degree of flexibility towards all speakers. With a view to saving time, all speakers are encouraged to exercise self-discipline, in particular delegations associated with group statements. For practical reasons, group statements are encouraged for the first day of the discussion of an item or sub-item. In this connection, it is important to emphasize the timely distribution of documentation in accordance with the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, in order to enable delegations to inscribe themselves on the list of speakers at an early stage.

Introductory statements by Secretariat officials

3. In addition to the provisions contained in General Assembly resolution 45/175 concerning introductory statements by Secretariat officials, introductory statements should be made at the beginning of the discussion of an item.

Statements under the items entitled "Elimination of racism and racial discrimination" and "Right of peoples to self-determination"

4. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 45/175, the above items are to be discussed jointly.

5. Delegations wishing to make two separate statements, i.e. one on each of the above items, may do so.

Statements under the item entitled "Social development: (a) Questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family; (b) Crime prevention and criminal justice"

6. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 45/175, sub-items (*a*) and (*b*) are to be discussed separately.

7. Delegations wishing to make two separate statements under sub-item (*a*) may do so.

Statements under the item entitled "Human rights questions: (a) Implementation of human rights instruments; (b) Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms; (c) Human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives"

8. In its resolution 45/175, the General Assembly recommended that sub-item (*a*) should be discussed separately and that sub-items (*b*) and (*c*) should be discussed jointly.

9. Delegations wishing to make two statements under this item may do so, but no statement should be made on any of the sub-items twice.

B. Introduction of draft resolutions

10. Statements introducing draft resolutions should be as brief as possible.

C. Draft resolutions on reports of treaty bodies and reports of the Secretary-General on the status of the treaties

11. Reports of all treaty bodies will, in accordance with their respective legislative mandates, be submitted to the General Assembly annually. Substantive resolutions on those reports should be adopted biennially, in accordance with the programme of work of the Third Committee. Where possible, it is recommended that separate draft resolutions on the status of the treaties should not be submitted but should be incorporated in the draft resolution relating to the report of the treaty body. In alternate years, the Committee should simply take note of the reports unless more substantive action is deemed appropriate.

D. Draft proposals emanating from subsidiary organs of the Economic and Social Council

12. The Economic and Social Council, in transmitting draft proposals to the General Assembly should, to the extent possible, bear in mind the programme of work of the Third Committee.

E. Organization of work

13. An informal meeting of the Third Committee should be held immediately after the election of the members of its Bureau in order to consider the programme of work of the Committee based on a draft to be prepared by the Secretariat and to consider other organizational aspects relating to the Committee's work, especially the status of documentation.

14. The items allocated to the Third Committee for consideration during the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly should be taken up in the following order:

Item 2. Elimination of racism and racial discrimination[17]

Item 3. Right of peoples to self-determination[17]

Item 4. Social development
- (*a*) Questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family;[18]
- (*b*) Crime prevention and criminal justice[18]

Item 5. Advancement of women

Item 6. Narcotic drugs

Item 8. Human rights questions
- (*a*) Implementation of human rights instruments;[19]
- (*b*) Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms;[20]
- (*c*) Human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives[20]

Item 7. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, questions relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons and humanitarian questions:
- (*a*) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;[21]
- (*b*) Questions relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons;[21]
- (*c*) Humanitarian questions[21]

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[17] Items 2 and 3 to be discussed jointly.

[18] Sub-items (*a*) and (*b*) to be discussed separately.

[19] Sub-item (*a*) to be discussed separately.

[20] Sub-items (*b*) and (*c*) to be discussed jointly.

[21] Sub-items (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) to be discussed jointly.

Item 1. Report of the Economic and Social Council [item 12]

15. This arrangement may be reviewed at the organizational meeting of the Third Committee, particularly in the light of the status of documentation at that time.

F. GENERAL GUIDELINES REGARDING THE PREPARATION AND SUBMISSION OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

16. In drawing up draft resolutions, delegations are requested to adhere to the programme of work of the Third Committee agreed to in General Assembly resolution 45/175 and as reproduced below.

17. If a report is deemed necessary, clear indications should be given in the draft resolution regarding the contents, scope and nature of the report requested.

18. Delegations should be urged not to request the inscription of a separate item on the agenda if the subject-matter can be dealt with under the existing agenda items as indicated in resolution 45/175.

19. With a view to ensuring adequate time for the proper consideration by the Third Committee of draft proposals, delegations are encouraged to circulate their draft texts as early as possible.

20. In this connection, delegations are invited to take into account the general guidelines agreed upon in resolution 45/175 regarding the submission of draft proposals and as set out below:[22]

Item 1. Report of the Economic and Social Council

Matters calling for action by the General Assembly (Third Committee) or brought to its attention

—Questions that do not fall within the purview of the other items on the agenda of the General Assembly allocated to the Third Committee

Item 2. Elimination of racism and racial discrimination

Annual

Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid

Biennial

Adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to the racist regime of South Africa (even years)

Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (even years)

Item 3. Right of peoples to self-determination

Annual

Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights

Universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination

Use of mercenaries as a means to violate human rights and to impede the exercise of the right of people to self-determination (to be considered biennially after the entry into force of the International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries)

Item 4. Social development

(*a*) *Questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family*

Annual

World social situation[23]

Implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons (biennially after end of Decade in 1992)

Implementation of the International Plan of Action on Ageing and related activities (biennially after 1993)

Biennial

Achievement of social justice (even years)

Policies and programmes involving youth (even years)

National experience in promoting the cooperative movement (even years)

Popular participation in its various forms as an important factor in development and in the full realization of all human rights (odd years)

Implementation of the Guiding Principles for Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes in the Near Future (odd years)

International Literacy Year (odd years)

International Year of the Family, 1994 (1993 and 1994; thereafter, biennially, if necessary)

Quinquennial

Anniversary of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development (even years)

(*b*) *Crime prevention and criminal justice*

Biennial

International cooperation in combating organized crime (even years)

Crime prevention and criminal justice (odd years)

Quinquennial

Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (1995)

Item 5. Advancement of women

Annual

Implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women

Improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat

Biennial

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (even years)

International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (odd years)

United Nations Development Fund for Women (odd years)

National experience relating to the improvement of the situation of women in rural areas (odd years)

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[22] References to "even" or "odd" years relate to calendar years.

[23] 1992—General debate on the basis of the report of the Economic and Social Council.

1993—Report on the world social situation and report of the Commission for Social Development.

1994—General debate on the basis of the report of the Economic and Social Council.

1995—Interim report on the world social situation and report of the Commission for Social Development.

Item 6. Narcotic drugs

Annual

Implementation of the Global Programme of Action against illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances

International action to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking

Respect for the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and international law in the fight against drug abuse and illicit trafficking (1992)[24]

United Nations International Drug Control Programme (1992)[24]

Biennial

Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (even years)

Item 7. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for refugees, questions relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons and humanitarian questions

(*a*) *Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees*

Annual

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

(*b*) *Questions relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons*

Annual

International Conference on the Plight of Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in Southern Africa

International Conference on Central American Refugees

Assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa

(*c*) *Humanitarian questions*

Biennial

New international humanitarian order (even years)

Promotion of international cooperation in the humanitarian field (even years)

Humanitarian assistance to victims of natural disasters and similar emergency situations (even years)

Item 8. Human rights questions

(*a*) *Implementation of human rights instruments*

Annual

Effective immplementation of international instruments on human rights, including reporting obligations under international instruments of human rights

International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of all Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (biennially after the entry into force of the Convention)

Biennial

Convention on the Rights of the Child (even years)

Report of the Committee against Torture and status of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (even years)

United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture (even years)

Status of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (even years)

International Covenants on Human Rights (odd years)

(*b*) *Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms*

Annual

Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms

Right to development

Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance

Question of enforced or involuntary disappearances (biennially after the adoption of a declaration thereon)

Respect for the principles of national sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of States in their electoral processes

Enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections

World Conference on Human Rights

Strengthening of the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat

Non-discrimination and protection of minorities (1992)[24]

Human rights and extreme poverty (1992)[24]

International Year for the World's Indigenous People (1992, 1993 and 1994)

Strengthening of United Nations action in the field of human rights through the promotion of international cooperation and the importance of non-selectivity, impartiality and objectivity [to be determined]

Biennial

Respect for the right of everyone to own property alone as well as in association with others and its contribution to the economic and social development of Member States (even years)

Summary or arbitrary executions (even years)

Development of public information activities in the field of human rights (even years)

International cooperation in solving international problems of a social, cultural or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms (even years)

Regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights (even years)

Regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights in the Asian and Pacific region (even years)

United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations (even years)

Human rights and mass exoduses (odd years)

Human rights in the administration of justice (odd years)

Human rights and scientific and technological progress (odd years)

National institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights (odd years)

(*c*) *Human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives*

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[24] To be reviewed at the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly.

ANNEX II

Biennial programme of work of the Third Committee for 1992-1993

1992[25]

Item 1. Report of the Economic and Social Council

Matters calling for action by the General Assembly (Third Committee) or brought to its attention

Documentation

Relevant chapters of the report of the Economic and Social Council on questions that do not fall within the purview of the other items on the agenda of the General Assembly allocated to the Third Committee

Item 2. Elimination of racism and racial discrimination

Documentation

Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council (resolution 46/85, para. 24)

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (resolutions 2106 A (XX) of 21 December 1965 and 46/83, para. 11)

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (resolutions 2106 A (XX) and 45/89 of 14 December 1990)

Report of the Secretary-General on the financial situation of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (resolution 46/83, paras. 10 and 11)

Report of the Special Rapporteur on adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to the racist regime of South Africa (resolution 45/84 of 14 December 1990)

Report of the Secretary-General on the activities relating to the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (resolution 46/85, paras. 16 and 24)

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid (resolutions 3380 (XXX) of 10 November 1975 and 46/84, para. 11)

Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on Southern Africa (Economic and Social Council decision 1991/237 of 31 May 1991)

Item 3. Right of peoples to self-determination

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination (resolution 46/88, para. 6)

Report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the use of mercenaries as a means to violate human rights and to impede the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination (resolution 46/89, para. 10)

Item 4. Social development[26]

(*a*) *Questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family*[27,28,29]

Documentation

Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council

In its resolution 46/96, paragraph 19, the General Assembly requested the Economic and Social Council at its next session to give its views on the continuation of the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons, with new terms of reference in response to General Assembly resolution 45/91 of 14 December 1990, and to submit its recommendations to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session.

In its resolution 46/139, paragraph 5, the General Assembly called upon the Economic and Social Council, after considering the report of the Secretary-General requested by Council decision 1991/230 of 30 May 1991, concerning the possibility of convening a world summit for social development, to make an appropriate recommendation to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session.

Report of the Secretary-General on the status and role of cooperatives in the light of new economic and social trends (resolution 44/58 of 8 December 1989, para. 4)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the policies and programmes involving youth (resolution 45/103 of 14 December 1990, para. 14)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the International Plan of Action on Ageing: integration of the elderly in development (resolution 46/94, para. 22)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons (resolution 46/96, para. 21)

(*b*) *Crime prevention and criminal justice*

Documentation

Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council on, *inter alia*, international cooperation in combating organized crime (resolutions 44/71 of 8 December 1989, para. 3, and 45/123 of 14 December 1990, para. 3)

Report of the Secretary-General on measures taken to implement the statement of principles and programme of action of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme (resolution 46/152, para. 14)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the resolution on the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (resolution 46/153, para. 3)

Item 5. Advancement of women

Documentation

Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (resolution 45/124 of 14 December 1990, para. 4)

Report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on the United Nations Development Fund for Women (resolution 46/97)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women (resolution 46/98, para. 30)

Report of the Secretary-General on a comprehensive study of the barriers to the advancement of women and an action programme for the advancement of women in the Secretariat for the period 1991-1995 (resolution 46/100, para. 5)

Item 6. Narcotic drugs

Documentation

Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council on:

—Appointment of a Coordinator for the United Nations Decade against Drug Abuse, 1991-2000 (resolution 46/103, sect. I, para. 11)

—Economic and social consequences of illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances (resolution 46/103, sect. II, para. 3)

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[25] The programme of work and documentation for 1992 will be revised in the light of the relevant decisions taken by the Economic and Social Council in 1992.

[26] General debate on the world social situation to be held on the basis of the report of the Economic and Social Council.

[27] In its resolution 46/91, paragraph 4, the General Assembly decided to devote four plenary meetings, that is, two working days, at its forty-seventh session to an international conference on ageing to consolidate a set of targets on ageing for the year 2001 and to celebrate on an appropriate global scale the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the International Plan of Action on Ageing.

[28] In its resolution 46/94, paragraph 19, the General Assembly invited special observance of the International Day for the Elderly on 1 October 1992, to mark the tenth anniversary of the World Assembly on Ageing.

[29] In its resolution 46/96, paragraph 14, the General Assembly decided to devote four plenary meetings at its forty-seventh session to mark, at the appropriate global level, the conclusion of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons.

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (resolution 45/146 of 18 December 1990, para. 7)

Annual report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Global Programme of Action against illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances (resolutions 46/102, para. 5 and 46/101, para. 4)

Report of the Secretary-General on international action to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking (resolution 46/103, sect. I, para. 23)

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (resolution 46/104, para. 11)

Item 7. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, questions relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons and humanitarian questions

(*a*) *Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees*

Documentation

Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

(*b*) *Questions relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons*

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the International Conference on Central American Refugees (resolution 46/107, para. 12)

Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa (resolution 46/108, para. 11)

(*c*) *Humanitarian questions*

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on humanitarian assistance to victims of natural disasters and similar emergency situations (resolution 45/100 of 14 December 1990, para. 8)

Report of the Secretary-General on a new international humanitarian order (resolution 45/101 of 14 December 1990, para. 5)

Item 8. Human rights questions

(*a*) *Implementation of human rights instruments*

Documentation

Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council

Report of the Committee against Torture (resolution 39/46 of 10 December 1984)

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (decision 46/428)

Report of the Human Rights Committee

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (resolution 45/152 of 18 December 1990, para. 5)

Report of the Secretary-General on the effective implementation of international instruments on human rights, including reporting obligations under international instruments on human rights, to contain the following:

- (i) Financing and adequate staffing resources for the operations of human rights treaty bodies (resolution 46/111, para. 6 (*b*));
- (ii) Financial, legal and other implications of providing full funding for the operation of all human rights treaty bodies (resolution 46/111, para. 10);
- (iii) Conclusions and recommendations of the meetings of persons chairing human rights treaty bodies, in the light of the deliberations of the Commission on Human Rights (resolution 46/111, para. 14)

Report of the Committee on the Rights of the Child (resolutions 44/25 of 20 November 1989 and 46/112, para. 10)

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (resolution 46/112, para. 14)

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (resolution 46/114, para. 6)

(*b*) *Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms*

Documentation

Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council

Report of the Secretary-General on the development of public information activities in the field of human rights (resolution 45/99 of 14 December 1990, para. 16)

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations (see decision 45/433 of 18 December 1990)

Report of the Preparatory Committee for the World Conference on Human Rights (resolutions 45/155 of 18 December 1990 and 46/116, para. 8)

Report of the Secretary-General on the state of the regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights (resolution 45/167 of 18 December 1990, para. 10)

Report of the Secretary-General on the views of Member States on General Assembly resolution 43/124 regarding the impact of property on the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms (see decision 45/427 of 14 December 1990)

Report of the Secretary-General on regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights in the Asian and Pacific region (resolution 45/168 of 18 December 1990, para. 8)

Report of the Secretary-General on the preparation of the draft declaration on the rights of persons belonging to national, ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities (resolution 46/115, para. 2)

Report of the Secretary-General on the developments relating to the activities of the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat and on the measures to implement General Assembly resolution 46/118 (resolution 46/118, para. 3)

Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the organizations of the United Nations system on the implementation of the Declaration on the Right to Development (resolution 46/123, para. 8)

Report of the Secretary-General on human rights and mass exoduses (resolution 46/127, paras. 20-22)

Report of the Secretary-General on respect for the principles of national sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of States in their electoral processes (resolution 46/130, para. 11)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 46/137, on the experience of the Organization in providing electoral assistance to requesting Member States and recommendations for providing such assistance, on the detailed guidelines and terms of reference being developed for United Nations electoral involvement and on the nature and disposition of the requests from Member States (resolution 46/137, para. 18)

Questions for consideration for which no advance documentation has been requested

Respect for the right of everyone to own property alone as well as in association with others and its contribution to the economic and social development of Member States (resolution 45/98 of 14 December 1990, para. 6)

International cooperation in solving international problems of a social, cultural or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms (resolution 45/169 of 18 December 1990, para. 9)

Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms (resolution 46/117, para. 13)

Human rights and extreme poverty (resolution 46/121, para. 6)

Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance (resolution 46/131, para.17)

(*c*) *Human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives*

Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council on:

—Situation of human rights in Iraq (resolution 46/134, para. 8)

—Situation of human rights in Afghanistan (resolution 46/136, para. 21)

Questions for consideration for which no advance documentation has been requested

Situation in Myanmar (resolution 46/132, para. 4)

Situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in El Salvador (resolution 46/133, para. 10)

1993[30]

Item 1. Report of the Economic and Social Council

Matters calling for action by the General Assembly (Third Committee) or brought to its attention

Documentation

Relevant chapters of the report of the Economic and Social Council on questions that do not fall within the purview of the other items on the agenda of the General Assembly allocated to the Third Committee

Item 2. Elimination of racism and racial discrimination

Documentation

Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council (resolution 46/85, para. 24)

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (resolutions 2106 A (XX) of 21 December 1965 and 46/83, para. 11)

Report of the Secretary-General on the activities relating to the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (resolution 46/85, para. 24)

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid (resolutions 3380 (XXX) of 10 November 1975 and 46/84, para. 11)

Item 3. Right of peoples to self-determination

No advance documentation requested.

Item 4. Social development

(*a*) *Questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family*

Documentation

Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council

Report on the world social situation (resolutions 44/56 of 8 December 1989 and 46/95)

Report of the Secretary-General on the progress achieved in the implementation of and follow-up action to the Guiding Principles for Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes in the Near Future (resolution 46/90, para. 13)

Report of the Secretary-General on the International Year of the Family (resolution 46/92, para. 14)

(*b*) *Crime prevention and criminal justice*

Documentation

Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council on, *inter alia*, international cooperation in combating organized crime (resolutions 44/71 of 8 December 1989, para. 3, and 45/123 of 14 December 1990, para. 3)

Item 5. Advancement of women

Documentation

Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (resolution 45/124 of 14 December 1990, para. 4)

Report of the Secretary-General on the improvement of the situation of women in rural areas (resolution 44/78 of 8 December 1989, para. 4)

Annual report of the Secretary-General on progress and future strategies to implement action programmes on the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat (resolution 44/75 of 8 December 1989, para. 6)

Report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on the United Nations Development Fund for Women (resolution 46/97)

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (resolution 46/99, para. 9)

Item 6. Narcotic drugs

Documentation

Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (resolution 45/146 of 18 December 1990, para. 7)

Annual report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Global Programme of Action against illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances (resolution 46/102, para. 5)

Item 7. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, questions relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons and humanitarian questions

(*a*) *Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees*

Documentation

Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

(*b*) *Questions relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons*

(*c*) *Humanitarian questions*

Item 8. Human rights questions

(*a*) *Implementation of human rights instruments*

Documentation

Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council

Report of the Committee against Torture (resolution 39/46 of 10 December 1984)

Report of the Human Rights Committee

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (resolution 46/113, para. 18)

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture (resolution 36/151 of 16 December 1981)

(*b*) *Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms*

Documentation

Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council on *inter alia*, popular participation in its various forms as an important factor in development and in the full realization of all human rights (resolution 44/53 of 8 December 1989, para. 2)

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations (see decision 45/433 of 18 December 1990)

Report of the Secretary-General on human rights in the administration of justice (resolution 46/120, para. 9)

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[30] The programme of work and documentation for 1993 will be revised in the light of the relevant decisions taken by the Economic and Social Council in 1993.

Report of the Secretary-General on national institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights (resolution 46/124, para. 15)

Questions for consideration for which no advance documentation has been requested

Human rights and scientific and technological progress (resolution 46/126, para. 6)

Strengthening of United Nations action in the human rights field through the promotion of international cooperation and the importance of non-selectivity, impartiality and objectivity (resolution 46/129)

(*c*) ***Human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives***

DOCUMENT A/46/794

Report of the Fifth Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*17 December 1991*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-sixth session, as item 12, the item entitled "Report of the Economic and Social Council", and to allocate to the Fifth Committee for consideration and report chapters I, IV (section F) and VII (sections B and D) of the report of the Council (A/46/3/Rev.1).

2. The Fifth Committee noted various chapters of the report of the Economic and Social Council in the context of its consideration of other agenda items, notably, item 107 concerning the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993, and item 108 concerning programme planning.

3. At its 45th meeting, on 5 December 1991, the Committee decided, without objection, to recommend to the General Assembly that it should take note of the chapters of the report of the Economic and Social Council that had been allocated to the Committee (see para. 4 below).

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

4. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

The General Assembly takes note of chapters I, IV (section F) and VII (sections B and D) of the report of the Economic and Social Council (A/46/3/Rev.1).

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 64th plenary meeting, on 5 December 1991, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Second committee in part II of its report (A/46/727/Add.1, para. 4). For the final text, see resolution 46/22.[31]

At its 75th plenary meeting, on 17 December 1991, the Assembly adopted the draft resolution and draft decisions I and II submitted by the Third Committee in part I of its report (A/46/717, paras. 12 and 13). For the final texts, see resolution 46/139 and decisions 46/431 and 46/432.[31]

At the same meeting, the Assembly took action on the draft resolution submitted by the Third Committee in part II of its report (A/46/717/Add. 1, para. 7). On the proposal of the representative of Austria, annex I to the draft resolution was amended so that under "Item 4. Social Development", the entry reading "International Literacy Year (odd years)" would read "International Literacy Year (1995)" and would be deleted from the list of biennial questions and added to the list of annual questions. The Assembly then adopted the draft resolution as amended. For the final text, see resolution 46/140.[31]

At its 79th plenary meeting, on 20 December 1991, the Assembly took action on draft resolutions I to V and draft decisions I to III submitted by the Second Committee in part I of its report (A/46/727, paras 41 and 42). Draft resolution I was adopted by 125 votes to 2 with 9 abstentions;* draft resolution II was adopted; draft resolution III was adopted by 137 votes to 2;* draft resolutions IV and V and draft decisions I to III were adopted. For the final texts, see resolutions 46/199 to 46/203 and decisions 46/453 to 46/455.[31]

At the same meeting, the Assembly took action on draft resolutions I to III and draft decisions I to III submitted by the Second Committee in part III of its report (A/46/727/Add.2, paras. 33 and 34). Draft resolutions I and II were adopted; the request (see A/46/787) made by Madagascar to have that country added to the list of countries contained in paragraph 6 of draft resolution III was accepted by the Assembly; draft resolution III was adopted by the Assembly; draft decisions I to III were adopted. For the final texts, see resolutions 46/204 to 46/206 and decisions 46/456 to 46/458.[31]

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*Recorded vote.

[31] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 49* and corrigendum.

Also at the same meeting, the Assembly adopted the draft decision submitted by the Fifth Committee in its report (A/46/794, para. 4) (decision 46/447).[31]

At the same meeting, the Assembly took note of chapters I, IV (section F), VIII and IX of the report of the Economic and Social Council (decision 46/448).[31]

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/46/3 and Add.1	Report of the Economic and Social Council for the year 1991	For the final text, see A/46/3/Rev.1
A/46/3/Rev.1	*Idem*	*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 3*
A/46/19	Report of the World Food Council on the work of its seventeenth session, 5 to 8 June 1991	Ibid., *Supplement No. 19*
A/46/71-E/1991/9	Letter dated 19 January 1991 from the representative of Greece to the Secretary-General	
A/46/132-E/1991/58	Role of the public sector in promoting the economic development of developing countries: report of the Secretary-General	
A/46/134 and Corr.1	Comments of the Administrative Committee on Coordination on the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Coordination of activities related to early warning of possible refugee flows": note by the Secretary-General transmitting the comments	
A/46/160-E/1991/66	Progress of the World Decade for Cultural Development (1988-1997) during the period 1990-1991: report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	
A/46/163	Letter dated 1 May 1991 from the representative of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic to the Secretary-General	
A/46/171-E/1991/61	Report of the Director-General of the World Health Organization on the global strategy for the prevention and control of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS): note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report	
A/46/204-E/1991/80 and Add.1 and 2	Assistance to the Palestinian people: report of the Secretary-General	
A/46/260	Letter dated 14 June 1991 from the representative of Germany to the Secretary-General concerning the invitation of the Government of Germany to host the United Nations World Conference on Human Rights to be held in 1993	
A/46/263-E/1991/88	Report of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia on Israeli land and water practices and policies in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories: note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report	
A/46/288	Letter dated 1 July 1991 from the representative of the Netherlands to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the declaration on the improvement of emergency assistance within the United Nations framework, issued by the European Council on 29 June 1991	
A/46/322	Letter dated 23 July 1991 from the representatives of Germany and Poland to the Secretary-General transmitting the information on the Treaty on Good Neighbourliness and Friendly Cooperation signed by Germany and Poland on 17 June 1991	
A/46/467	Letter dated 12 September 1991 from the representatives of Hungary and Ukraine to the Secretary-General	
A/46/477	Letter dated 16 September 1991 from the representative of Ukraine to the Secretary-General transmitting the letter dated 11 September 1991 from the chairman of the Supreme Rada of Ukraine to the Heads of the States Members of the United Nations	
A/46/493	Letter dated 23 September 1991 from the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the resolutions adopted by the 85th Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, held at Pyongyang from 29 April to 4 May 1991	
A/46/520	Letter dated 1 October 1991 from the representative of Ghana to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a declaration adopted by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Group of 77 at their fifteenth annual meeting, held in New York on 30 September 1991	
A/46/529	Situation of human rights in El Salvador: note by the Secretary-General	

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/46/555	Letter dated 9 October 1991 from the representative of the Congo to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a document entitled "Conclusions of the informal meetings of the Fourth Committee"	
A/46/558 and Corr.1	Report of the President of the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the outcome of the consultations on the code of conduct on transnational corporations: note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report	
A/46/594	Convening of an international conference on development financing: note by the Secretary-General	
A/46/598-S/23166	Letter dated 23 October 1991 from the representative of Chile to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the resolutions adopted by the 86th Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, held at Santiago from 7 to 12 October 1991	
A/46/787	Letter dated 16 December 1991 from the representative of Madagascar to the Secretary-General	
A/C.2/46/2	Letter dated 24 September 1991 from the representative of Botswana to the Secretary-General transmitting the comments of the Government of that country on the criteria for identifying least developed countries which are included in chapter V of the report of the Committee for Development Planning	
A/C.2/46/5	Letter dated 1 October 1991 from the President of the Supreme National Council of Cambodia to the Secretary-General	
A/C.2/46/8	Letter dated 29 October 1991 from the representative of Ghana to the Secretary-General	
A/C.2/46/12 and Add.1	Letter dated 8 November 1991 from the representative of Jamaica to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the executive summary of the report of the Commonwealth Group of Experts entitled "Change for the better: global change and economic development"	
A/C.2/46/19	Note by the Secretariat transmitting the text of resolution GC.4/Res.8 adopted by the General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization at its fourth session	
A/C.2/46/20	Letter dated 3 December 1991 from the representative of Solomon Islands to the Secretary-General	
A/C.2/46/L.8 and Corr.1	Note by the Secretariat transmitting a draft resolution	See A/46/727, para. 8
A/C.2/46/L.10	*Idem*	Ibid., paras. 14 and 41, draft resolution II
A/C.2/46/L.11	*Idem*	See A/46/727/Add.1, paras. 2 and 4
A/C.2/46/L.12	*Idem*	See A/46/727, paras. 17 and 41, draft resolution III
A/C.2/46/L.21	Draft resolution	Ibid., para. 22
A/C.2/46/L.27	*Idem*	See A/46/727/Add.2, para. 2
A/C.2/46/L.31	*Idem*	Ibid., para. 8
A/C.2/46/L.33	*Idem*	See A/46/727, para. 28
A/C.2/46/L.33/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	Ibid., paras. 28, 29 and 41, draft resolution V
A/C.2/46/L.34	Draft resolution	See A/46/727/Add.2, para. 13
A/C.2/46/L.41	Programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.34: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.2/46/L.59	Programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.27: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.2/46/L.62	Draft decision	Ibid., paras. 20, 22 and 34, draft decision I
A/C.2/46/L.63	*Idem*	Ibid., paras. 24, 25 and 34, draft decision II
A/C.2/46/L.64	*Idem*	Ibid., paras. 28, 30, 31 and 34, draft decision III
A/C.2/46/L.65	*Idem*	See A/46/727, para. 32
A/C.2/46/L.78	Programme budget implications of draft decision A/C.2/46/L.62: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.2/46/L.83	Programme budget implications of draft decision A/C.2/46/L.65: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.2/46/L.84	Draft resolution	See A/46/727/Add.2, paras. 4 and 33, draft resolution I
A/C.2/46/L.86	Programme budget implications of draft decision A/C.2/46/L.64: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.2/46/L.101	Draft resolution	Ibid., paras. 15 and 33, draft resolution III

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/C.2/46/L.105	*Idem*	Ibid., paras. 9 and 33, draft resolution II
A/C.2/46/L.107	Note by the Secretariat transmitting the draft biennial programme of work of the Second Committee for 1992-1993	See A/46/727, paras. 38 and 42, draft decision III
A/C.2/46/L.114	Programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.101: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.2/46/L.120	Draft resolution	Ibid., paras. 9 and 41 draft resolution I
A/C.2/46/L.122	*Idem*	Ibid., paras. 23 and 41, draft resolution IV
A/C.3/46/L.23	Draft decision	See A/46/717, paras. 5 and 13, draft decision I
A/C.3/46/L.62	Draft resolution	Ibid., paras. 8 and 12
A/C.3/46/L.68	Report of the Working Group on the Rationalization of the Work of the Third Committee	
E/1991/32	Report of the Committee for Development Planning on the work of its twenty-seventh session, New York, 22 to 26 April 1991	*Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1991, Supplement No. 11*
E/1991/33	Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund, 22 April to 3 May 1991	Ibid., *Supplement No. 12*
E/1991/34	Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on its organizational meeting for 1991, special session and thirty-eighth session	Ibid., *Supplement No. 13*
E/1991/69	Report of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes on the work of its first special session, Rome, 18 March 1991	
E/1991/110	Sixteenth annual report of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes to the Economic and Social Council, the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the World Food Council	

Programme budget implications of draft resolution III submitted by the Second Committee in document A/46/727/Add.2

A/C.5/46/68	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/46/801	Report of the Fifth Committee	See annex fascicle, agenda item 107

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 14

ANNEXES

FORTY-SIXTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1991/1992

Agenda item 14: Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency*

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Document A/46/L.10: Argentina, Australia, Bahamas, Belarus, Belgium, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Samoa, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Uruguay: **draft resolution** 1

Document A/46/L.12: Iraq: amendment to draft resolution A/46/L.10 2

Action taken by the General Assembly 2

List of other documents pertaining to the item 2

* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 33rd to 35th and 45th meetings. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 14.

DOCUMENT A/46/L.10*

Argentina, Australia, Bahamas, Belarus, Belgium, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Samoa, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Uruguay: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*21 October 1991*]

The General Assembly,

Having received the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency to the General Assembly for the year 1990 (see A/46/353),

Taking note of the statement of the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency of 21 October 1991,[1] which provides additional information on the main developments in the activities of the Agency during 1991,

Recognizing the importance of the work of the Agency to promote further the application of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, as envisaged in its statute,

Also recognizing the special needs of the developing countries for technical assistance by the Agency in order to benefit effectively from the application of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes as well as from the contribution of nuclear energy to their economic development,

Conscious of the importance of the work of the Agency in the implementation of safeguards provisions of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons[2] and other international treaties, conventions and agreements designed to achieve similar objectives, as well as in ensuring, as far as it is able, that the assistance provided by the Agency or at its request or under its supervision or control is not used in such a way as to further any military purpose, as stated in article II of its statute,

Further recognizing the importance of the work of the Agency on nuclear power, applications of nuclear methods and techniques, nuclear safety, radiological protection and radioactive waste management, including its work directed towards assisting developing countries in planning for the introduction of nuclear power in accordance with their needs,

Again stressing the need for the highest standards of safety in the design and operation of nuclear plants so as to minimize risks to life, health and the environment,

Bearing in mind resolutions GC(XXXV)/RES/551 on revision of the Basic Safety Standards for Radiation Protection, GC(XXXV)/RES/552 on education and training in radiation protection and nuclear safety, GC(XXXV)/RES/553 on measures to strengthen international cooperation in matters relating to nuclear safety and radiological protection, GC(XXXV)/RES/554 on the contribution of the Agency to sustainable development, GC(XXXV)/RES/555 on the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, GC(XXXV)/RES/559 on strengthening of the safeguards system, GC(XXXV)/RES/563 entitled "Plan for producing potable water economically", GC(XXXV)/ RES/567 on the nuclear capabilities of South Africa, GC(XXXV)/RES/568 on the non-compliance by Iraq with its safeguards obligations, GC(XXXV)/RES/569 on strengthening of the main activities of the Agency, GC(XXXV)/RES/570 on Israeli nuclear capabilities and threat, and GC(XXXV)/RES/571 on the application of safeguards of the Agency in the Middle East, adopted on 20 September 1991 by the General Conference of the Agency at its thirty-fifth regular session,

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*Incorporating document A/46/L.10/Corr.1 dated 12 November 1991.

[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 33rd meeting.

[2] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 729, No. 10485.

1. *Takes note* of the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency;

2. *Affirms* its confidence in the role of the Agency in the application of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes;

3. *Urges* all States to strive for effective and harmonious international cooperation in carrying out the work of the Agency, pursuant to its statute; in promoting the use of nuclear energy and the application of the necessary measures to strengthen further the safety of nuclear installations and to minimize risks to life, health and the environment; in strengthening technical assistance and cooperation for developing countries; and in ensuring the effectiveness and efficiency of the safeguards system of the Agency;

4. *Notes with appreciation* the statements and actions of the Agency concerning the non-compliance by Iraq with its non-proliferation obligations and commends the Director General and his staff for their diligent and effective efforts in the implementation of Security Council resolutions 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991 and 707 (1991) of 15 August 1991;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Director General of the Agency the records of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly relating to the activities of the Agency.

DOCUMENT A/46/L.12

Iraq: amendment to draft resolution A/46/L.10

[*Original: Arabic/English*]
[*22 October 1991*]

1. *Insert* the following new paragraph 4:

"4. *Notes with appreciation* resolution GC(XXXV)/RES/570 on Israeli nuclear capabilities and threat, adopted on 20 September 1991 by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency at its thirty-fifth regular session, and expresses deep concern at the non-compliance by Israel with Security Council resolution 487 (1981) of 19 June 1981;"

2. *Renumber* the subsequent paragraphs accordingly.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 13 November 1991, the General Assembly took action on draft resolution A/46/L.10. Paragraph 4 of the draft resolution was adopted by a recorded vote of 122 to 2, with 11 abstentions, and the draft resolution as a whole was adopted by a vote of 141 to none, with 9 abstentions. For the final text, see resolution 46/16.[3]

At the same meeting, the Assembly decided, by a recorded vote of 88 to 25, with 26 abstentions, that no action would be taken on the amendment contained in document A/46/L.12.

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[3] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 49* and corrigendum.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/46/353	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the thirty-fifth report of the International Atomic Energy Agency	For the report, see International Atomic Energy Agency, *The Annual Report for 1990* (Austria, July 1991), GC(XXXV)/953
A/46/579	Letter dated 15 October 1991 from the representative of Ukraine to the Secretary-General	
A/46/621-S/23201	Letter dated 8 November 1991 from the representative of the Republic of Korea to the Secretary-General	

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 15

ANNEXES

FORTY-SIXTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1991/1992

Agenda item 15: Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs:*

- **(*a*) Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council;**
- **(*b*) Election of eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council;**
- **(*c*) Election of a member of the International Court of Justice**

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Document A/46/192: Secretary-General: request for the inclusion of a supplementary sub-item of item 15 of the provisional agenda of the forty-sixth session	1
Document A/46/706-S/23243: List of candidates nominated by national groups: note by the Secretary-General	1
Action taken by the General Assembly	2
List of other documents pertaining to the item	2

DOCUMENT A/46/192

Secretary-General: request for the inclusion of a supplementary sub-item of item 15 of the provisional agenda of the forty-sixth session

[*Original: English*]
[*16 August 1991*]

1. The Deputy Registrar of the International Court of Justice, by a cable dated 14 August 1991, informed the Secretary-General of the death of Judge Taslim Olawale Elias (Nigeria) on 14 August 1991 and of the occurrence of a vacancy in the Court as a result of Judge Elias's death.

2. Judge Elias was elected as a member of the Court as at 6 February 1976 and re-elected as from 6 February 1985 for a period of nine years. His present term of office would therefore have expired on 5 February 1994. In accordance with the terms of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, the General Assembly and the Security Council will therefore have to elect a member of the Court to serve for the remainder of Judge Elias's term, that is, until 6 February 1994.

3. By a note dated 16 August 1991, the Security Council has been informed of the occurrence of this vacancy in the Court. Pursuant to Article 14 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, the Security Council is to fix the date of the election.

4. In view of the current schedule of the General Assembly and without prejudice to the date to be fixed by the Security Council, it seems appropriate that the Assembly include in the agenda of its forty-sixth session, pursuant to rule 14 of its rules of procedure, a supplementary sub-item of item 15 (Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs) reading as follows:

> "(*c*) Election of a member of the International Court of Justice."

5. This sub-item would be taken up at a meeting of the forty-sixth session on the date fixed therefor by the Security Council. As soon as the Council has done so, the Member States and the other States parties to the Statute of the Court will be informed thereof.

DOCUMENT A/46/706-S/23243

List of candidates nominated by national groups: note by the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*29 November 1991*]

1. By a communication dated 28 August 1991, addressed on behalf of the Secretary-General to the States parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice, attention was drawn to the vacancy in the International Court of Justice caused by the death, on 14 August 1991, of Judge Taslim Olawale Elias (Nigeria). Pursuant to Article 5, paragraph 1, and Article 14 of the Statute of the Court, the national groups of States parties to the Statute of the

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 32nd, 40th and 63rd meetings.

Court were invited to undertake the nomination of persons in a position to accept the duties of a member of the Court and to submit such nomination to the Secretary-General no later than 28 November 1991.

2. In accordance with Article 7 of the Statute of the Court, the Secretary-General has the honour to submit to the General Assembly and to the Security Council the names of the candidates thus nominated (see annex).

3. The composition of the Court and the voting procedure to be followed in the General Assembly and in the Security Council are contained in a memorandum by the Secretary-General (A/46/630-S/23227). The curricula vitae of the candidates are contained in a note by the Secretary-General (A/46/707-S/23244).

ANNEX

List of candidates

Name and nationality	*Nominated by the national group of*
AJIBOLA, Bola (Nigeria)	Gambia Liberia Nigeria Sierra Leone
ASANTE, Samuel K. B. (Ghana)	Belgium Ghana Netherlands Singapore
NJENGA, Frank Xavier (Kenya)	Kenya Sweden
SSEKANDI, Francis Muzingu (Uganda)	Uganda

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 32nd plenary meeting, on 16 October 1991, the General Assembly elected Cape Verde, Hungary, Japan, Morocco and Venezuela non-permanent members of the Security Council for a two-year term beginning on 1 January 1992 (see decision 46/305[1]).

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 4 November 1991, the General Assembly elected Angola, Australia, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Colombia, Ethiopia, India, Italy, Kuwait, Madagascar, the Philippines, Poland, Suriname, Swaziland and the United States of America members of the Economic and Social Council for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1992 (see decision 46/310[1]).

At its 63rd plenary meeting, on 5 December 1991, the General Assembly and, at its 3021st meeting, on the same date, the Security Council elected Mr. Bola Ajibola (Nigeria) a member of the International Court of Justice for a term ending on 5 February 1994 (see decision 46/315[1]).

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[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 49* and corrigendum.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/46/344	Letter dated 5 August 1991 from the representative of Vanuatu to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the twenty-second South Pacific Forum, held at Palikir, Federated States of Micronesia, on 29 and 30 July 1991	
A/46/501/Rev.1	Letter dated 27 September 1991 from the representative of China to the Secretary-General	
A/46/630-S/23227	Memorandum by the Secretary-General	
A/46/707-S/23244	Curricula vitae of candidates nominated by national groups: note by the Secretary-General	

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 16

ANNEXES

FORTY-SIXTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1991/1992

Agenda item 16: Appointment of the Secretary-General*

DOCUMENT A/46/700

Letter dated 21 November 1991 from the President of the Security Council to the President of the General Assembly

[*Original: English*]
[*21 November 1991*]

I have the honour to inform you that the Security Council, at its 3017th meeting, held in private on 21 November 1991, unanimously adopted resolution 720 (1991) concerning the appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The resolution reads as follows:

"*The Security Council*,

"*Having considered* the question of the recommendation for the appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations,

"*Recommends* to the General Assembly that Mr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali be appointed Secretary-General of the United Nations for a term of office from 1 January 1992 to 31 December 1996."

(*Signed*) Aurel Dragos MUNTEANU
President of the Security Council

DOCUMENT A/46/L.26

Austria, Belgium, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Ecuador, France, India, Romania, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Yemen, Zaire and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*29 November 1991*]

The General Assembly,

Acting in accordance with the recommendation contained in Security Council resolution 720 (1991) of 21 November 1991 (see A/46/700),

Appoints Mr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali Secretary-General of the United Nations for a term of office beginning on 1 January 1992 and ending on 31 December 1996.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 59th plenary meeting, on 3 December 1991, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/46/L.26. For the final text, see resolution 46/21.[1]

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* For the record of the relevant meeting, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 59th meeting.

[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 49* and corrigendum.

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 18

ANNEXES

FORTY-SIXTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1991/1992

Agenda item 18: Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments:*

- **(*a*) Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;**
- **(*b*) Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions;**
- **(*c*) Appointment of a member of the Board of Auditors;**
- **(*d*) Confirmation of the appointment of members of the Investments Committee;**
- **(*e*) Appointment of members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal;**
- **(*f*) Appointment of members and alternate members of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee;**
- **(*g*) Appointment of members of the Joint Inspection Unit;**
- **(*h*) Appointment of the members of the Consultative Committee of the United Nations Development Fund for Women;**
- **(*i*) Appointment of members of the Committee on Conferences;**
- **(*j*) Confirmation of the appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;**
- **(*k*) Appointment of members of the International Civil Service Commission**

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DOCUMENT A/46/234

Secretary-General: request for inclusion of an additional sub-item in item 18 of the agenda of the forty-sixth session

[*Original: English*]
[*16 January 1992*]

NOTE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

1. Item 18 of the agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly (Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments) did not include a sub-item relating to the appointment of members of the International Civil Service Commission since no term of office was to expire at the end of 1991.

2. Articles 2 to 4 of the statute of the Commission provide as follows:

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* At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-sixth session, as item 18, the question relating to appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments. At the same meeting, the Assembly decided to allocate sub-items (*a*) to (*f*) to the Fifth Committee for consideration and report and also decided that sub-items (*g*) to (*j*) would be considered directly in plenary meeting. At its 80th plenary meeting, on 4 February 1992, the Assembly decided to include in item 18 an additional sub-item, (*k*), and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee for consideration and report.

For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Fifth Committee*, 48th, 49th, 51st, 58th and 60th meetings, and corrigendum; and ibid., *Plenary Meetings*, 45th, 56th, 72nd, 79th to 82nd, 86th and 92nd meetings. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 17.

"Article 2

"The Commission shall consist of fifteen members appointed by the General Assembly, of whom two, who shall be designated Chairman and Vice-Chairman respectively, shall serve full time.

"Article 3

"1. The members of the Commission shall be appointed in their personal capacity as individuals of recognized competence who have had substantial experience of executive responsibility in public administration or related fields, particularly in personnel management.

"2. The members of the Commission, no two of whom shall be nationals of the same State, shall be selected with due regard for equitable geographical distribution.

"Article 4

"1. After appropriate consultations with Member States, with the executive heads of the other organizations and with staff representatives, the Secretary-General, in his capacity as Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Coordination, shall compile a list of candidates for appointment as Chairman, Vice-Chairman and members of the Commission and shall consult with the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions before consideration and decision by the General Assembly.

"2. In the same way, the names of candidates shall be submitted to the General Assembly to replace members whose terms of office have expired or who have resigned or otherwise ceased to be available."

3. Article 5 of the statute provides in part that "the members of the Commission shall be appointed by the General Assembly for a term of four years and may be reappointed".

4. The Secretary-General has received notification of the resignation of Mrs. Claudia Cooley (United States of America) and Mr. Michel Jean Bardoux (France) as members of the Commission. The General Assembly will therefore be required at its forty-sixth session to appoint two persons to fill the unexpired portion of the terms of office of Mrs. Claudia Cooley and Mr. Michel Jean Bardoux, that is, until 31 December 1993. Accordingly, it will be necessary to include in the agenda of the forty-sixth session under item 18 entitled "Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments", an additional sub-item entitled "Appointment of members of the International Civil Service Commission".

5. The Secretary-General also suggests that the General Assembly should, in accordance with established practice, allocate the additional sub-item to the Fifth Committee for consideration and report.

6. At previous sessions, the Fifth Committee submitted to the General Assembly a draft decision containing the names of the persons recommended for appointment. It is suggested that a similar procedure be followed at the forty-sixth session.

7. The General Assembly may also wish to keep the item open so as to facilitate such further action by it as may become necessary during the forty-sixth session.

DOCUMENT A/46/809

Report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 18 (*a*)

[*Original: English*]
[*19 December 1991*]

1. At its 48th and 51st meetings, on 10 and 13 December 1991, the Fifth Committee considered a note by the Secretary-General (A/46/101) concerning the vacancies that would occur in the membership of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions as a result of the expiration of the term of office of five of its members on 31 December 1991.

2. The Fifth Committee also had before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/46/51 and Add.1) containing the names of seven persons nominated by their respective Governments for appointment or reappointment to the Advisory Committee for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1992.

3. At its 48th meeting, the Fifth Committee decided, by acclamation, to recommend to the General Assembly the appointment as members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1992, of Mr. Ahmad Fathi Al-Masri (Syrian Arab Republic), Mr. Kwaku Dua Dankwa (Ghana), Mr. E. Besley Maycock (Barbados) and Mr. C. S. M. Mselle (United Republic of Tanzania).

4. At its 51st meeting, the Fifth Committee proceeded to elect by secret ballot one person from the candidates proposed by Member States from the Group of Eastern European States. The result of the voting was as follows:

Number of ballot papers:	113
Invalid ballots:	1
Number of valid ballots:	112
Abstentions:	None
Number of members voting:	112
Required majority:	57
Number of votes obtained:	
Mr. Zoran Lazarević	56
Mr. József Tardos	44
Mr. Assen Iliev Zlatanov	12

5. No candidate having obtained the required majority, the Committee then proceeded to a second ballot which was restricted to the two candidates having obtained the largest number of votes. The result of the second ballot was as follows:

Number of ballot papers:	106
Invalid ballots:	None
Number of valid ballots:	106
Abstentions:	1

Number of members voting:	105
Required majority:	53
Number of votes obtained:	
Mr. Zoran Lazarević	60
Mr. József Tardos	45

6. Mr. Zoran Lazarevic (Yugoslavia), having obtained the required majority, the Fifth Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly his appointment as a member of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1992.

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

7. The Fifth Committee recommends that the General Assembly should appoint the following persons as members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1992:

Mr. Ahmad Fathi Al-Masri,
Mr. Kwaku Dua Dankwa,
Mr. Zoran Lazarevic,
Mr. E. Besley Maycock,
Mr. C. S. M. Mselle.

DOCUMENT A/46/810

Report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 18 (*b*)

[*Original: English*]
[*19 December 1991*]

1. At its 49th meeting, on 11 December 1991, the Fifth Committee considered a note by the Secretary-General (A/46/102) concerning the vacancies that would occur in the membership of the Committee on Contributions as a result of the expiration of the term of office of six of its members on 31 December 1991.

2. The Fifth Committee also had before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/46/52) containing the names of six persons nominated by their respective Governments for appointment or reappointment to the Committee on Contributions for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1992.

3. The Fifth Committee decided, by acclamation, to recommend to the General Assembly the appointment as members of the Committee on Contributions, for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1992, of Mr. Kenshiroh Akimoto (Japan), Mr. David Etuket (Uganda), Mr. John D. Fox (United States of America), Mr. Ion Goritza (Romania), Mr. Imre Karbuczky (Hungary) and Mr. Vanu Gopala Menon (Singapore).

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

4. The Fifth Committee recommends that the General Assembly should appoint the following persons as members of the Committee on Contributions for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1992:

Mr. Kenshiroh Akimoto,
Mr. David Etuket,
Mr. John D. Fox,
Mr. Ion Goritza,
Mr. Imre Karbuczky,
Mr. Vanu Gopala Menon.

DOCUMENT A/46/811

Report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 18 (*c*)

[*Original: English*]
[*19 December 1991*]

1. At its 49th meeting, on 11 December 1991, the Fifth Committee considered a note by the Secretary-General (A/46/103) concerning the vacancy that would occur in the membership of the Board of Auditors as a result of the expiration of the term of office of one of its members on 30 June 1992.

2. The Committee also had before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/46/53) indicating that the Comptroller and Auditor General of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was nominated by his Government for appointment to fill the vacancy arising on the Board of Auditors.

3. The Fifth Committee decided, by acclamation, to recommend that the General Assembly should appoint the Comptroller and Auditor General of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland as a member of the Board of Auditors for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 July 1992.

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

4. The Fifth Committee recommends that the General Assembly should appoint the Comptroller and Auditor General of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland as a member of the Board of Auditors for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 July 1992.

DOCUMENT A/46/812

Report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 18 (*d*)

[*Original: English*]
[*19 December 1991*]

1. At its 48th meeting, on 10 December 1991, the Fifth Committee considered a note by the Secretary-General (A/46/104) concerning the vacancies that would occur in the membership of the Investments Committee as a result of the expiration of the term of office of three of its members on 31 December 1991. The Fifth Committee also considered a note by the Secretary-General (A/46/104/Add.1) advising the General Assembly of the death of a member of the Committee, which would require the appointment at the current session of a person to fill the unexpired portion of the term of office of that member, that is, until 31 December 1993.

2. The Fifth Committee also had before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/46/27), in which, in accordance with the provisions of article 20 of the regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, the Secretary-General submitted for confirmation by the General Assembly the appointment as members of the Investments Committee of Mr. Ahmad Abdullatif (Saudi Arabia), Mr. Aloysio de Andrade Faria (Brazil) and Mr. Stanislaw Raczkowski (Poland) for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1992, as well as the appointment of Ms. Francine J. Bovich (United States of America) to fill the unexpired portion of the term of office of the late member.

3. The Fifth Committee decided, by acclamation, to recommend to the General Assembly that it should confirm the appointment as members of the Investments Committee of Mr. Ahmad Abdullatif, Mr. Aloysio de Andrade Faria and Mr. Stanislaw Raczkowski for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1992, and the appointment of Ms. Francine J. Bovich for a two-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1992.

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

4. The Fifth Committee recommends that the General Assembly should confirm the appointment by the Secretary-General of the following persons as members of the Investments Committee:

(*a*) For a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1992:

Mr. Ahmad Abdullatif,

Mr. Aloysio de Andrade Faria,

Mr. Stanislaw Raczkowski;

(*b*) For a two-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1992:

Ms. Francine J. Bovich.

DOCUMENT A/46/813

Report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 18 (*e*)

[*Original: English*]
[*19 December 1991*]

1. At its 49th meeting, on 11 December 1991, the Fifth Committee considered a note by the Secretary-General (A/46/105) concerning the vacancies that would occur in the membership of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal as a result of the expiration of the term of office of three of its members on 31 December 1991.

2. The Fifth Committee also had before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/46/54) containing the names of three persons nominated by their respective Governments for appointment to the United Nations Administrative Tribunal for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1992.

3. The Fifth Committee decided, by acclamation, to recommend to the General Assembly the appointment to the United Nations Administrative Tribunal, for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1992, of Mr. Balanda Mikuin Leliel (Zaire), Mr. Samarendranath Sen (India) and Mr. Hubert Thierry (France).

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

4. The Fifth Committee recommends that the General Assembly should appoint the following persons as members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1992:

Mr. Balanda Mikuin Leliel,

Mr. Samarendranath Sen,

Mr. Hubert Thierry.

DOCUMENT A/46/814

Report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 18 (*f*)

[*Original: English*]
[*18 December 1991*]

1. At its 51st meeting, on 13 December 1991, the Fifth Committee considered a note by the Secretary-General (A/46/106) concerning the appointment of four members and four alternate members to fill vacancies that would arise in the membership of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee, effective 31 December 1991.

2. The Fifth Committee also had before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/46/55 and Add.1) containing the names of the following 10 persons nominated by their respective Governments for appointment or reappointment to the United Nations Staff Pension Committee for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1992:

Mr. Mohamed Férid Belhaj (Tunisia),
Mr. Leonid Efimovich Bidnyi (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics),
Mr. Jorge José Duhalt Villar (Mexico),
Mr. Tadanori Inomata (Japan),
Mr. Nathan Irumba (Uganda),
Mr. Richard Kinchen (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland),
Mr. M'hand Ladjouzi (Algeria),
Mr. Michael George Okeyo (Kenya),
Mr. Ranjit Rae (India),
Ms. Susan Meg Shearouse (United States of America).

3. At the same meeting, the Fifth Committee was informed that the Governments of Algeria and Uganda had decided to withdraw the candidature of Mr. M'hand Ladjouzi and Mr. Nathan Irumba.

4. Also at the same meeting, the Chairman announced that the candidates themselves had expressed the wish that Messrs. Jorge José Duhalt Villar, Tadanori Inomata and Michael George Okeyo and Ms. Susan Meg Shearouse be considered for the vacancies as members and that Messrs. Mohamed Férid Belhaj, Leonid Efimovich Bidnyi, Richard Kinchen and Ranjit Rae should be considered for the vacancies as alternate members.

5. The Fifth Committee decided, by acclamation, to recommend to the General Assembly the appointment of the candidates as indicated in paragraph 4 above.

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

6. The Fifth Committee recommends that the General Assembly should:

(*a*) Appoint the following persons as members of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1992:

Mr. Jorge José Duhalt Villar,
Mr. Tadanori Inomata,
Mr. Michael George Okeyo,
Ms. Susan Meg Shearouse;

(*b*) Appoint the following persons as alternate members of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1992:

Mr. Mohamed Férid Belhaj,
Mr. Leonid Efimovich Bidnyi,
Mr. Richard Kinchen,
Mr. Ranjit Rae.

DOCUMENTS A/46/878 AND ADD.1

Report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 18 (*k*)

DOCUMENT A/46/878

PART I OF THE REPORT

[*Original: English*]
[*12 February 1992*]

1. At its 58th meeting, on 12 February 1992, the Fifth Committee considered a note by the Secretary-General (document A/46/234 above) advising the General Assembly of the resignation of two members of the International Civil Service Commission, which would require the appointment by the Assembly, at its forty-sixth session, of two persons to fill the unexpired portion of the term of office of the members who had resigned, that is, until 31 December 1993.

2. The Fifth Committee also had before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/46/84), in which, in accordance with the provisions of articles 4 and 5 of the statute of the International Civil Service Commission, the Secretary-General transmitted the names of two persons nominated by their Governments for appointment to the Commission to fill the unexpired portion of the term of office of the members who had resigned.

3. The Fifth Committee decided, by acclamation, to recommend to the General Assembly that it should appoint Mr. Mario Bettati (France) and Ms. Lucretia Myers (United States of America) to the International Civil Service Commission for a term of office beginning on ____________ 1992[1] and ending on 31 December 1993.

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

4. The Fifth Committee recommends that the General Assembly should appoint the following persons as members of the International Civil Service Commission for a term of office beginning on _________ 1992[1] and ending on 31 December 1993:

Mr. Mario Bettati,
Ms. Lucretia Myers.

DOCUMENT A/46/878/ADD.1

PART II OF THE REPORT

[*Original: English*]
[*28 February 1992*]

1. At its 60th meeting, on 28 February 1992, the Fifth Committee considered a note by the Secretary-General (A/46/234/Add.1 and Corr.1) advising the General Assembly of the resignation of a member of the International Civil Service Commission, which would require the appointment by the Assembly at its forty-sixth session of a person to fill the unexpired portion of the term of office of the member who had resigned, that is, until 31 December 1992.

2. In the same note, the Secretary-General, in accordance with the provisions of articles 4 and 5 of the statute of the International Civil Service Commission, transmitted the name of a person nominated by his Government for

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[1] Date of adoption of the decision by the General Assembly.

appointment to the Commission to fill the unexpired portion of the term of office of the member who had resigned.

3. The Fifth Committee decided, by acclamation, to recommend that the General Assembly should appoint Mr. Valery Fiodorovich Keniaykin (Russian Federation) as a member of the International Civil Service Commission for a term of office beginning on __________ 1992[1] and ending on 31 December 1992.

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

4. The Fifth Committee recommends that the General Assembly should appoint the following person as a member of the International Civil Service Commission for a term of office beginning on __________ 1992[1] and ending on 31 December 1992:

Mr. Valery Fiodorovich Keniaykin.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Agenda item 18 (a)

At its 79th plenary meeting, on 20 December 1991, the General Assembly adopted the recommendation of the Fifth Committee in its report (A/46/809, para. 7) (see decision 46/317[2]).

Agenda item 18 (b)

At its 79th plenary meeting, the General Assembly adopted the recommendation of the Fifth Committee in its report (A/46/810, para. 4) (see decision 46/318[2]).

Agenda item 18 (c)

At its 79th plenary meeting, the General Assembly adopted the recommendation of the Fifth Committee in its report (A/46/811, para. 4) (see decision 46/319[2]).

Agenda item 18 (d)

At its 79th plenary meeting, the General Assembly adopted the recommendation of the Fifth Committee in its report (A/46/812, para. 4) (see decision 46/320[2]).

Agenda item 18 (e)

At its 79th plenary meeting, the General Assembly adopted the recommendation of the Fifth Committee in its report (A/46/813, para. 4) (see decision 46/321[2]).

Agenda item 18 (f)

At its 79th plenary meeting, the General Assembly adopted the recommendation of the Fifth Committee in its report (A/46/814, para. 6) (see decision 46/322[2]).

Agenda item 18 (g)

At the 56th plenary meeting, on 27 November 1991, the President of the General Assembly informed the Assembly that, following consultations with the chairmen of the regional groups, held in accordance with article 3, paragraph 1, of the statute of the Joint Inspection Unit, contained in the annex to Assembly resolution 31/192 of 22 December 1976, the following States would be requested to propose candidates for appointment to the Unit for a term of office beginning on 1 January 1993: Dominican Republic and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The Assembly then selected from the three remaining regional groups the following States which would be requested to propose candidates for appointment to the Joint Inspection Unit: Algeria, Italy and Jordan (see decision 46/314 A[2]).

At its 92nd plenary meeting, on 14 September 1992, the General Assembly, in accordance with article 3, paragraph 2, of the statute of the Joint Inspection Unit and on the recommendation of its President (A/46/742/Add.1, para. 2), appointed the following persons as members of the Joint Inspection Unit for a term of office beginning on 1 January 1993 and expiring on 31 December 1997: Mr. Fatih Bouayad-Agha (Algeria), Mr. Homero Luis Hernández Sánchez (Dominican Republic), Mr. Francesco Mezzalama (Italy), Mr. Khalil Issa Othman (Jordan) and Mr. Boris Krasulin (Russian Federation) (see decision 46/314 B[3]).

Agenda item 18 (h)

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 13 November 1991, the General Assembly took note of the appointment by its President of Denmark and Uganda as members of the Consultative Committee on the United Nations Development Fund for Women for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1992 (see decision 46/311 A[2]).

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[2] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth session, Supplement No. 49* and corrigendum.

[3] Ibid., *Supplement No. 49A*.

At its 79th plenary meeting, the General Assembly took note of the appointment by its President of the Bahamas and Indonesia as members of the Consultative Committee on the United Nations Development Fund for Women for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1992 (see decision 46/311 B[2]).

At its 86th plenary meeting, on 22 May 1992, the General Assembly took note of the appointment by its President of Poland as a member of the Consultative Committee on the United Nations Development Fund for Women for a term of office beginning on 22 May 1992 and ending on 31 December 1994(see decision 46/311 C[3]).

Agenda item 18 (i)

At its 45th plenary meeting, the General Assembly, in accordance with paragraph 2 of its resolution 43/222 B of 21 December 1988, took note of the appointment by its President of Honduras, Hungary, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica and Turkey as members of the Committee on Conferences for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1992 (see decision 46/312 A[2]).

At its 79th plenary meeting, the General Assembly took note of the appointment by its President of Mozambique and Senegal as members of the Committee on Conferences for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1992 (see decision 46/312 B[2]).

Agenda item 18 (j)

At its 72nd plenary meeting, on 13 December 1991, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General (A/46/761, para. 3) confirmed the extension of the appointment of Mr. Kenneth K. S. Dadzie as Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development for a period of three months, from 1 January to 31 March 1992 (see decision 46/316 A[2]).

At its 82nd plenary meeting, on 2 March 1992, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General (A/46/761/Add.1, para. 3), confirmed the extension of the appointment of Mr. Kenneth K. S. Dadzie as Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development for a further period of one year, from 1 April 1992 to 31 March 1993 (see decision 46/316 B[3]).

Agenda item 18 (k)

At its 81st plenary meeting, on 14 February 1992, the General Assembly adopted the recommendation of the Fifth Committee in part I of its report (A/46/878, para. 4) (see decision 46/323 A[3]).

At its 82nd plenary meeting, the General Assembly adopted the recommendation of the Fifth Committee in part II of its report (A/46/878/Add.1, para. 4) (see decision 46/323 B[3]).

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Agenda item*
A/46/101	Note by the Secretary-General	18 (*a*)
A/46/102	*Idem*	18 (*b*)
A/46/103	*Idem*	18 (*c*)
A/46/104 and Add.1	*Idem*	18 (*d*)
A/46/105	*Idem*	18 (*e*)
A/46/106	*Idem*	18 (*f*)
A/46/107 and Corr.1	*Idem*	18 (*g*)
A/46/109	*Idem*	18 (*i*)
A/46/234/Add.1 and Corr.1	*Idem*	18 (*k*)
A/46/742 and Add.1	Note by the President of the General Assembly	18 (*g*)
A/46/761 and Add.1	Note by the Secretary-General	18 (*j*)
A/46/899	*Idem*	18 (*h*)
A/C.5/46/27	*Idem*	18 (*d*)
A/C.5/46/51 and Add.1	*Idem*	18 (*a*)
A/C.5/46/52	*Idem*	18 (*b*)
A/C.5/46/53	*Idem*	18 (*c*)
A/C.5/46/54	*Idem*	18 (*e*)
A/C.5/46/55 and Add.1	*Idem*	18 (*f*)
A/C.5/46/84	*Idem*	18 (*k*)

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda items 19, 99, 101 and 12, and 103*

ANNEXES

FORTY-SIXTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1991/1992

Agenda item 19: Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

Agenda item 99: Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations

Agenda item 101: Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations

Agenda item 12: Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapters I and VII (section C))**

Agenda item 103: Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories

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Document A/46/L.28 and Add.1: Afghanistan, Algeria, Benin, Congo, Cuba, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Namibia, Papua New Guinea, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Ukraine, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution submitted under agenda item 19 24

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**For the documentation concerning the other parts of the report of the Economic and Social Council, see the annex fascicle for agenda item 12.

DOCUMENT A/46/629

Report of the Fourth Committee on agenda item 19

[*Original: English*]
[*27 November 1991*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-sixth session, as item 19, the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples". At the same meeting, the Assembly decided to refer to the Fourth Committee, for consideration and report, those chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to specific Territories (A/46/23 (Part V), chap. VIII and (Part VI), chap. IX) so that the Assembly might deal in plenary meeting with the question of the implementation of the Declaration as a whole.

2. The chapters of the Special Committee's report concerning the Territories which were not covered by other agenda items (ibid.) related to the following specific Territories: American Samoa, Anguilla, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Gibraltar, Guam, Montserrat, New Caledonia, Pitcairn, St. Helena, Tokelau, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, Turks and Caicos Islands, United States Virgin Islands and Western Sahara.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 1 October 1991, the Fourth Committee decided to hold a general debate covering agenda items 19, 99, 101 and 12, and 103, on the understanding that individual proposals on matters covered by those items would be considered separately.

4. The Committee considered item 19 at its 7th to 17th meetings, on 15, 18, 21 to 25 and 29 October and on 6, 13 and 15 November 1991 (see A/C.4/46/SR.7-17). The general debate took place at the 8th to 14th meetings.

5. At the 7th meeting, the Rapporteur of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples gave an account of the activities of the Special Committee during 1991 relating to the item and drew the Fourth Committee's attention to the chapters of the report of the Special Committee referred to in paragraph 1 above, containing, *inter alia*, the draft resolutions and draft decisions submitted by the Special Committee for the consideration of the Fourth Committee, as well as other relevant documentation of the Special Committee (A/AC.109/1056-1063, 1064 and Corr.1, 1065-1067, 1068 and Corr.1, 1069-1071, 1073, 1074 and Corr.1, 1075-1078, 1079 and Corr.1 and 1082).

6. The Fourth Committee had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the question of Western Sahara (A/46/589), submitted in accordance with General Assembly resolution 45/21 of 20 November 1990.

7. In addition, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

8. The Committee granted the following requests for hearing in connection with its consideration of the item:

Petitioner	*Meeting at which request for hearing was granted*
Mr. Yann Célène Uregei, Front uni de libération kanak (FULK) (A/C.4/46/2)	3rd
Ms. Judith L. Bourne, Save Long Bay Coalition, Inc. (A/C.4/46/5)	4th
Mr. Rock Wamytan, Front de libération nationale kanak socialiste (FLNKS) (A/C.4/46/2/Add.1)	5th
Mr. J. A. González González (A/C.4/46/6 and A/C.4/46/8)	5th and 6th
Mr. Madjid Abdullah, Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el-Hamra y de Río de Oro (Frente POLISARIO) (A/C.4/46/3)	6th
Mr. Ahmed A. Cherif, Sahara Fund (A/C.4/46/3/Add.1)	7th

9. The Committee heard statements of petitioners as follows: Mr. Rock Wamytan, Mr. Yann Célène Uregei and Ms. Judith L. Bourne at the 7th meeting; Mr. Brahim Mohktar, on behalf of the Frente POLISARIO, Mr. James Knight, on behalf of the Sahara Fund, and Mr. J. A. González González at the 8th meeting.

Consideration of proposals

10. Following its consideration of the proposals relating to the Territories referred to in paragraph 2 above, the Committee adopted 4 draft resolutions, 2 draft consensuses and a draft decision.

11. At the 14th meeting, the Secretary of the Committee made a statement, in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, concerning the programme budget implications relating to the proposals on American Samoa, Anguilla, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Guam, Montserrat, New Caledonia, Pitcairn, St. Helena, Tokelau, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, Turks and Caicos Islands and United States Virgin Islands. At the same meeting, the Chairman made a statement concerning the programme budget implications relating to the proposals on Western Sahara.

12. During the general debate covering agenda items 19, 99, 101 and 12, and 103, a number of members expressed concerns regarding the need for cooperation and coordination of the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations in addressing the specific problems and needs of the remaining Non-Self-Governing Territories. In that connection, on 6 November a draft resolution (A/C.4/46/L.9) was tabled entitled "Cooperation and coordination of specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations in their assistance to Non-Self-Governing Territories".

Western Sahara

13. At the 9th meeting, the Chairman drew attention to draft resolution A/C.4/46/L.2, sponsored by Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mali, Mexico, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Seychelles, Swaziland, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe, which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

"*Having considered in depth* the question of Western Sahara,

"*Recalling* the inalienable right of all peoples to self-determination and independence, in accordance with the principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

"*Recalling also* its resolution 45/21 of 20 November 1990,

"*Recalling further* that, on 30 August 1988, the Kingdom of Morocco and the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el-Hamra y de Río de Oro agreed in principle to the proposals of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the current Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity in the context of their joint mission of good offices,

"*Recalling* Security Council resolution 621 (1988) of 20 September 1988 concerning the question of Western Sahara,

"*Recalling also* Security Council resolution 658 (1990) of 27 June 1990, in which the Council approved the report of the Secretary-General of 18 June 1990,[1] which contained the full text of the settlement proposals as accepted by the two parties as well as an outline of the Secretary-General's plan for the implementation of those proposals,

"*Taking note with satisfaction* of the paragraph on Western Sahara in the report of the Tenth Ministerial Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries, held at Accra from 2 to 7 September 1991 (A/46/726, annex, para. 64),

"*Having examined* the relevant chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (A/46/23 (Part V), chap. VIII),

"*Having also examined* the report of the Secretary-General (A/46/589),

"1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General;

"2. *Reaffirms* that the question of Western Sahara is a question of decolonization which remains to be completed on the basis of the exercise by the people of Western Sahara of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence;

"3. *Welcomes* the unanimous adoption of Security Council resolution 690 (1991) of 29 April 1991, by which the Council approved the report of the Secretary-General of 19 April 1991[2] and decided to establish, under its authority, a United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara;

"4. *Welcomes also* the entry into force of the cease-fire in Western Sahara on 6 September 1991, in accordance with the proposal of the Secretary-General accepted by the Kingdom of Morocco and the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el-Hamra y de Río de Oro;

"5. *Endorses* the call by the Security Council upon the two parties to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General in the implementation of his plan, as described in his report of 18 June 1990[1] and amplified in his report of 19 April 1991;

"6. *Expresses* its full support for the efforts of the Secretary-General for the organization and supervision by the United Nations, in cooperation with the Organization of African Unity, of a referendum for self-determination of the people of Western Sahara, in accordance with the objectives set forth in his report to the Security Council of 19 April 1991;

"7. *Requests* the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to continue to consider the situation in Western Sahara as a matter of priority and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

"8. *Invites* the Secretary-General to follow the situation in Western Sahara closely with a view to the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session."

14. At the 14th meeting, the representative of Namibia introduced draft resolution A/C.4/46/L.2/Rev.1, sponsored by Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mozambique, Namibia, Nicaragua, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Seychelles, Suriname, Swaziland, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe, joined by Barbados, Dominica, Haiti, Mauritius, Sierra Leone and Solomon Islands. Botswana, Mali and Nicaragua withdrew their sponsorship. The text of the draft resolution was identical to that of draft resolution A/C.4/46/L.2, contained in paragraph 13 above.

15. In introducing the draft resolution, the representative of Namibia revised it as follows:

(*a*) Paragraph 2 was deleted and paragraphs 3 to 5 were renumbered as paragraphs 2 to 4;

(*b*) In paragraph 4 (former paragraph 5), the word "cooperate" was replaced by the words "continue to cooperate";

(*c*) A new paragraph was added, as paragraph 5, which read:

> "5. *Pays tribute* to the Secretary-General for his action with a view to settling the question of Western Sahara by the implementation of his peace plan;"

(*d*) In paragraph 7, the words "as a matter of priority" were replaced by "bearing in mind the ongoing referendum process";

(*e*) Paragraph 8 was replaced by the following text:

> "8. *Invites* the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session."

The orally revised version of draft resolution A/C.4/46/L.2/Rev.1 then became draft resolution A/C.4/46/L.2/Rev.2.

16. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.4/46/L.2/Rev.2 without a vote (see para. 27 below, draft resolution I).

American Samoa, Anguilla, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Guam, Montserrat, Tokelau, Turks and Caicos Islands and United States Virgin Islands

17. At its 15th meeting, the Committee authorized the Chairman to hold consultations on draft resolution I, contained in paragraph 23 of chapter IX of the report of the Special Committee (A/46/23 (Part VI)) and to report thereon to the Committee at its following meeting.

18. At the 16th meeting, on the basis of his consultations, the Chairman introduced amendments (A/C.4/46/L.10 and A/C.4/46/L.11) to the sections relating to Guam and the United States Virgin Islands, respectively, contained in draft resolution I B in paragraph 23 of chapter IX of the report of the Special Committee (A/46/23 (Part VI)). The amendments consisted of the following:

Guam

A/C.4/46/L.10

(*a*) The text of the third preambular paragraph, which read:

> "*Reaffirming* its strong conviction that the presence of military bases and installations in the Territory could, in

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[1] S/21360; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fifth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1990*, document S/21360.

[2] S/22464 and Corr.1; see Ibid., *Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1991*, document S/22464.

certain circumstances, constitute an obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,"

would be replaced by:

"*Noting* that the second round of negotiations between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Guam aimed at transferring land and facilities at the Naval Air Station, Agana, opened in July 1991,";

(*b*) In paragraph 1, the word "would" would be replaced by "should";

(*c*) The text of paragraph 3, which read:

"3. *Urges* the administering Power to support measures by the territorial Government aimed at removing constraints to growth in commercial fishing and agriculture;",

would be replaced by:

"3. *Urges* the administering Power to support measures by the territorial Government aimed at promoting growth in commercial fishing and agriculture;".

United States Virgin Islands

A/C.4/46/L.11

(*a*) The text of the sixth and seventh preambular paragraphs, which read:

"*Noting further* that discussions are continuing between the territorial Government and the administering Power over the transfer of the ownership of Water Island to the Territory at the end of its lease in December 1992,

"*Noting* the continued concerns of the Long Bay Coalition over the reclamation and development of submerged land at Long Bay in the Charlotte Amalie Harbour,"

would be replaced by:

"*Noting further* that discussions are continuing between the territorial Government and the administering Power over the transfer of the ownership of Water Island to the Territory at the end of its lease in December 1992, and noting the exchange of communications between the Governor of the Territory and the Government of the United States concerning the reclamation and development of submerged land at Long Bay in the Charlotte Amalie Harbour, and that the West Indian Company's title to the land was recently upheld by the appropriate United States judicial authorities,";

(*b*) The text of paragraph 1, which read:

"1. *Calls upon* the administering Power, in cooperation with the territorial Government, to consider a review of the residency requirement for those eligible to participate in a genuine exercise of the right to self-determination in the United States Virgin Islands;",

would be replaced by:

"1. *Requests* the administering Power, in cooperation with the territorial Government, to provide the necessary advice to the Commission on Status and Federal Relations in its review of the residency requirement for those eligible to participate in a genuine exercise of the right to self-determination in the United States Virgin Islands;"

(*c*) The text of paragraph 2, which read:

"2. *Urges* the administering Power to ensure the transfer of Water Island to the Territory at the end of 1992 and to further ensure that the permanent sovereignty of the territorial Government over the Territory's natural resources is fully respected and safeguarded;",

would be replaced by:

"2. *Invites* the administering Power to review the options for the transfer of Water Island to the Territory at the end of 1992;"

(*d*) The text of paragraph 3, which read:

"3. *Requests* the administering Power to assist the Government of the United States Virgin Islands in securing the means to acquire the reclaimed and submerged land at Long Bay in the Charlotte Amalie Harbour from the West Indian Company;",

would be replaced by:

"3. *Requests* the administering Power and the Government of the United States Virgin Islands to continue to hold discussions, within the framework of existing juridical provisions, with a view to securing the financial means to acquire the reclaimed and submerged land at Long Bay in the Charlotte Amalie Harbour from the West Indian Company;"

(*e*) The text of paragraph 4, which read:

"4. *Reiterates* its requests to the administering Power to facilitate the participation of the Territory in the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States and the Caribbean Community, as well as in various international and regional organizations, including the Caribbean Group for Cooperation and Economic Development of the World Bank;",

would be replaced by:

"4. *Reiterates* its requests to the administering Power to facilitate as appropriate the participation of the Territory in the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States and the Caribbean Community, as well as in various international and regional organizations, including the Caribbean Group for Cooperation and Economic Development of the World Bank, in accordance with the terms of reference of such organizations;".

19. At its 17th meeting, the Committee took the following action on draft resolution I contained in paragraph 23 of chapter IX of the report of the Special Committee (A/46/23 (Part VI)) and the amendments (A/C.4/46/L.10 and A/C.4/46/L.11) relating to Guam and the United States Virgin Islands to draft resolution I B contained in the same paragraph:

(*a*) A/C.4/46/L.10

The Committee adopted the amendments relating to Guam as follows:

(i) The amendment to the third preambular paragraph was adopted by a recorded vote of 90 to 4, with 27 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Albania, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Djibouti, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Greece, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

Against: Cuba, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Syrian Arab Republic.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Brazil, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Ghana, Haiti, Jamaica, Lesotho, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Panama, Peru, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zambia.

Statements in explanation of vote were made by the representatives of the Syrian Arab Republic, Cuba, Mali, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

(ii) The amendment to paragraph 1 was adopted by a recorded vote of 91 to 4, with 29 abstentions. The voting was as follows:[3]

In favour: Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, China, Congo, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Greece, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Micronesia (Federated States of), Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

Against: Cuba, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Syrian Arab Republic.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Ghana, Haiti, Jamaica, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Statements in explanation of vote were made by the representatives of the Syrian Arab Republic, Cuba, Mali, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

(iii) The amendment to paragraph 3 was adopted by a recorded vote of 104 to 3, with 22 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Djibouti, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Greece, Grenada, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Latvia, Lesotho, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

Against: Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Syrian Arab Republic.

Abstaining: Algeria, Angola, Brazil, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Ghana, Haiti, Jamaica, Jordan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Mexico, Papua New Guinea, Peru, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Statements in explanation of vote were made by the representatives of the Syrian Arab Republic, Cuba, Mali, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

(*b*) A/C.4/46/L.11

The Committee adopted, without a vote, the amendments relating to the United States Virgin Islands.

(*c*) A/46/23 (Part VI), chapter IX, paragraph 23

The Committee adopted draft resolution I as a whole, as amended, without a vote (see para. 27 below, draft resolution II).

New Caledonia

20. At its 14th meeting, the Committee adopted, without objection, the draft resolution concerning New Caledonia contained in paragraph 29 of chapter VIII of the report of the Special Committee (A/46/23 (Part V)) (see para. 27 below, draft resolution III).

Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands

21. At the 14th meeting, the Chairman suggested that, on the basis of his consultations with the Chairman of the Special Committee as well as with a number of delegations concerned, the Fourth Committee should decide not to take any action at that stage on draft resolution II contained in paragraph 23 of chapter IX of the report submitted by the Special Committee (A/46/23 (Part VI)). The Fourth Committee decided, without objection, to adopt the Chairman's suggestion.

Gibraltar and Pitcairn

22. At its 14th meeting, the Committee adopted, without objection, the draft consensus relating to Gibraltar contained in document A/C.4/46/L.3 (see para. 28 below, draft consensus I).

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[3] The delegations of Djibouti and Qatar subsequently informed the Committee that they had intended to vote in favour of the amendment.

23. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted, without objection, the draft consensus on the question of Pitcairn contained in paragraph 24 of chapter IX of the report of the Special Committee (A/46/23 (Part VI)) (see para. 28 below, draft consensus II).

St. Helena

24. At its 14th meeting, the Committee adopted, by a recorded vote of 101 to 2, with 32 abstentions, the draft decision on the question of St. Helena contained in paragraph 24 of chapter IX of the report of the Special Committee (A/46/23 (Part VI)) (see para. 29 below). The voting was as follows:[4]

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Dominica, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Samoa, Spain, Sweden, Turkey.

The representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made a statement in explanation of vote.

Cooperation and coordination of specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations in their assistance to Non-Self-Governing Territories

25. At the 17th meeting, the representative of Vanuatu introduced draft resolution A/C.4/46/L.9, sponsored by Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Botswana, Cape Verde, Dominica, Fiji, Ghana, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Madagascar, Mauritius, Micronesia (Federated States of), Namibia, Papua New Guinea, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Solomon Islands, Uganda, Ukraine, the United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu and Venezuela, later joined by Brazil, Cuba, Iran (Islamic Republic of), New Zealand, the Philippines, Samoa, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago.

26. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without objection (see para. 27 below, draft resolution IV).

Recommendations of the Fourth Committee

27. The Fourth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I to IV below:

Draft resolution I

QUESTION OF WESTERN SAHARA

The General Assembly,

Having considered in depth the question of Western Sahara,

Recalling the inalienable right of all peoples to self-determination and independence, in accordance with the principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling also its resolution 45/21 of 20 November 1990,

Recalling further that, on 30 August 1988, the Kingdom of Morocco and the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el-Hamra y de Río de Oro agreed in principle to the proposals of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the current Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity in the context of their joint mission of good offices,

Recalling Security Council resolution 621 (1988) of 20 September 1988, concerning the question of Western Sahara,

Recalling also Security Council resolution 658 (1990) of 27 June 1990, approving the report of the Secretary-General of 18 June 1990,[1] which contains the full text of the settlement proposals as accepted by the two parties, as well as an outline of the plan of the Secretary-General for the implementation of those proposals,

Noting with satisfaction the paragraph on Western Sahara in the report of the Tenth Ministerial Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries, held at Accra from 2 to 7 September 1991 (A/46/726, annex, para. 64),

Having examined the relevant chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (A/46/23 (Part V), chap. VIII),

Having also examined the report of the Secretary-General (A/46/589),

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. *Welcomes* the unanimous adoption by the Security Council on 29 April 1991 of resolution 690 (1991), by which the Council approved the report submitted by the Secretary-General on 19 April 1991[2] and decided to establish, under its authority, a United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara;

3. *Also welcomes* the entry into force of the cease-fire in Western Sahara on 6 September 1991, in accordance with the proposal of the Secretary-General accepted by the Kingdom of Morocco and the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el-Hamra y de Río de Oro;

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[4] The delegation of Saudi Arabia subsequently informed the Committee that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft decision.

4. *Endorses* the call by the Security Council upon the two parties to continue to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General in the implementation of his plan as described in his report of 18 June 1990[1] and amplified in his report of 19 April 1991;

5. *Pays tribute* to the Secretary-General for his action with a view to settling the question of Western Sahara by the implementation of his peace plan;

6. *Expresses its full support* for the efforts of the Secretary-General for the organization and supervision by the United Nations, in cooperation with the Organization of African Unity, of a referendum for self-determination of the people of Western Sahara, in accordance with the objectives mentioned in his report of 19 April 1991;

7. *Requests* the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to continue to consider the situation in Western Sahara, bearing in mind the ongoing referendum process, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

8. *Invites* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution II

Questions of American Samoa, Anguilla, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Guam, Montserrat, Tokelau, Turks and Caicos Islands and United States Virgin Islands

A

General

The General Assembly,

Having considered the questions of American Samoa, Anguilla, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Guam, Montserrat, Tokelau, Turks and Caicos Islands and United States Virgin Islands,

Having examined the relevant chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (A/46/23 (Part VI), chap. IX),

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to those Territories, including, in particular, those resolutions adopted by the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the individual Territories covered by the present resolution,

Recalling also its resolution 1541 (XV) of 15 December 1960, containing the principles which should guide Member States in determining whether or not an obligation exists to transmit the information called for under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of those Territories, in view of the target set by the United Nations to eradicate colonialism by the year 2000,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of each Territory, and bearing in mind the necessity of promoting economic stability and diversifying and strengthening further the economies of the respective Territories as a matter of priority,

Conscious of the particular vulnerability of the small Territories to natural disasters and environmental degradation,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide a means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories, and considering that the possibility of sending further visiting missions to those Territories at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Powers should be kept under review,

Noting with appreciation the contribution to the development of some Territories by specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, as well as regional institutions such as the Caribbean Development Bank,

Bearing in mind the fragile economy of the small Territories and their vulnerability to natural disasters and environmental degradation, and recalling General Assembly resolutions and the recommendations of the Meeting of Governmental Experts of Island Developing Countries and Donor Countries and Organizations, held in New York from 25 to 29 June 1990 (A/CONF.147/5-TD/B/AC.46/4),

Taking note of the conclusions and recommendations of the United Nations regional seminars held in 1990 in observance of the thirtieth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, as well as the position taken by the territorial Governments contained in the reports of the seminars,[5]

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to American Samoa, Anguilla, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Guam, Montserrat, Tokelau, the Turks and Caicos Islands and the United States Virgin Islands (A/46/23 (Part VI), chap. IX);

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of those Territories to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations and General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. *Also reaffirms* that it is ultimately for the people of those Territories themselves to determine freely their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter, the Declaration and the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and, in that connection, calls upon the administering Powers, in cooperation with the territorial Governments, to facilitate programmes of political education in the Territories in order to foster an awareness among the people of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination, in conformity with the legitimate political status options clearly defined in General Assembly resolution 1541 (XV);

4. *Reiterates* that it is the responsibility of the administering Powers to create such conditions in the Territories as

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[5] A/AC.109/1040 and Corr.1 and A/AC.109/1043.

will enable their people to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence;

5. *Also reiterates the view* that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way serve as a pretext to delay the speedy exercise by the peoples of those Territories of their inalienable right to self-determination;

6. *Reaffirms* the responsibility of the administering Powers under the Charter to promote the economic and social development and to preserve the cultural identity of those Territories, and recommends that priority should continue to be given, in consultation with the territorial Governments concerned, to the strengthening and diversification of their respective economies;

7. *Urges* the administering Powers, in cooperation with the territorial Governments concerned, to take or continue to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the peoples of those Territories to own, develop or dispose of the natural resources of those Territories, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources;

8. *Also urges* the administering Powers to take all necessary measures to protect and conserve the environment of the Territories under their administration against any environmental degradation, and requests the specialized agencies concerned to continue to monitor environmental conditions in those Territories;

9. *Calls upon* the administering Powers to continue to take all necessary measures, in cooperation with the respective territorial Governments, to counter problems related to drug trafficking;

10. *Urges* the administering Powers to foster or continue to foster close relations between the Territories and other island communities in their respective regions, and to promote cooperation between the respective territorial Governments and regional institutions, as well as the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system;

11. *Also urges* the administering Powers to cooperate or continue to cooperate with the Special Committee in its work by providing timely and up-to-date information for each Territory under their administration, in accordance with Article 73 *e* of the Charter, and by facilitating the dispatch of visiting missions to the Territories to secure first-hand information thereon and to ascertain the wishes and aspirations of the inhabitants;

12. *Appeals* to the administering Powers to continue or to resume their participation in future meetings and activities of the Special Committee and to ensure the participation in the work of the Special Committee of representatives of the Non-Self-Governing Territories;

13. *Urges* Member States to contribute to the efforts of the United Nations to achieve the eradication of colonialism by the year 2000, and calls upon them to continue to give their full support to the action of the Special Committee towards the attainment of that objective;

14. *Invites* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to initiate or to continue to take all necessary measures to accelerate progress in the social and economic life of the Territories;

15. *Requests* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in formulating their assistance programmes, to take due account of the text entitled "Challenges and opportunities: a strategic framework", which was adopted unanimously by the Meeting of Governmental Experts of Island Developing Countries and Donor Countries and Organizations (A/CONF.147/5-TD/B/AC.46/4);

16. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue the examination of the question of the small Territories and to recommend to the General Assembly the most suitable steps to be taken to enable the populations of those Territories to exercise their right to self-determination and independence, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session.

B

INDIVIDUAL TERRITORIES

I. *American Samoa*

The General Assembly,

Referring to resolution A above,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United States of America, as the administering Power (see A/C.4/46/SR.13),

Recalling the dispatch in 1981 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory,

1. *Welcomes* the measures taken by the territorial Government during 1990 to implement the American Samoa Environmental Act by protecting and conserving marine resources and by preventing the pollution of its territorial waters;

2. *Calls upon* the administering Power, in cooperation with the territorial Government, to promote the economic and social development of the Territory, to reduce its heavy economic and financial dependence on the United States and to take measures to create more employment opportunities for the people of the Territory;

3. *Notes* that a period of ten years has elapsed since a United Nations mission visited the Territory.

II. *Anguilla*

The General Assembly,

Referring to resolution A above,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power (see A/C.4/46/SR.11),

Aware of the desire of the people of Anguilla for a higher level of self-government,

Recognizing the contribution of the marine resources of Anguilla to its local economy,

Cognizant of the economic and social impact of unemployment on the communities of the Territory,

1. *Takes note* of the results of the general elections of February 1989 and the statement of the Chief Minister that the Government of Anguilla had no intention of moving towards independence during its current term of office;

2. *Notes with concern* that the administering Power continues to deny further delegation of competence over the special areas of responsibility of the Governor to ministers of the territorial Government prior to setting a time-frame for independence;

3. *Welcomes* the measures taken by the territorial Government and the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States designed to protect and conserve marine resources and to control the activities of foreign fishermen operating illegally in the area, but expresses its preoccupation over the continued illegal operation of foreign fishing vessels within the territorial waters of Anguilla;

4. *Notes with satisfaction* the measures being taken by the territorial Government aimed at alleviating the problems of unemployment and at providing increased job opportunities, and urges the administering Power, in cooperation with the territorial Government, to continue to provide the assistance necessary to increase the employment of local personnel in the civil service and other sectors of the economy.

III. *Bermuda*

The General Assembly,

Referring to resolution A above,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power (see A/C.4/46/SR.11),

Reaffirming its strong conviction that the presence of military bases and installations in the Territory could, in certain circumstances, constitute an obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Noting that, following the general elections of 1989, during which the ruling United Bermuda Party retained power in the House of Assembly, its leader, the Prime Minister, stated that the question of independence was no longer a major issue and that his Government would pay special attention to the problem of drug trafficking and the laundering of illegal money, as well as to the question of overcrowding of the Territory,

Noting also the view of the leader of the Progressive Labour Party that independence would help to unify the people of Bermuda, and further noting that the Governor of Bermuda has stated that the complexities confronting Bermuda require different solutions and call for greater participation of individuals from all segments of the population,

Recalling that in January 1988 the Government of Bermuda started work on a new development plan for the Territory and announced that it would involve the public as closely as possible in its preparation,

Noting that the Territory has never been visited by a United Nations visiting mission,

1. *Calls upon* the administering Power to ensure that the presence of military bases and installations in the Territory would not constitute an obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples nor hinder the population of the Territory from exercising its right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

2. *Also calls upon* the administering Power, in cooperation with the territorial Government, to take specific measures aimed at ensuring the economic and social stability of the Territory, taking into account the recommendations made by the working groups appointed in January 1989 to study the main areas covered by the development plan;

3. *Further calls upon* the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures, in cooperation with the territorial Government, to counter problems related to drug trafficking;

4. *Calls upon* the administering Power to facilitate the dispatch of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory.

IV. *British Virgin Islands*

The General Assembly,

Referring to resolution A above,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power (see A/C.4/46/SR.11),

Taking note of the general elections held in the Territory on 12 November 1990, and noting that the question of the future political status of the Territory was not an election issue,

Noting the participation of the Territory as an associate member in some regional and international organizations and its applications for similar membership in the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and in the Caribbean Community,

Recalling its resolution 44/3 of 12 October 1989, on emergency assistance to the British Virgin Islands and other Caribbean countries that were struck by hurricane Hugo,

Taking into account the statement of the Chief Minister in 1990 that the economy of the Territory showed sustained growth, and the report of the Caribbean Development Bank that the favourable economic trend would probably continue,

Recalling the dispatch in 1976 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory,

Noting the substantial proportion of land owned by expatriates and the concerns of local groups and individuals over the sale of land to foreigners, which could give rise to environmental issues and which interferes with the right of the local people to free access to their beaches,

1. *Calls* upon the administering Power to facilitate the admission of the British Virgin Islands to associate membership in the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and in the Caribbean Community, as well as its participation in other regional and international organizations as identified by the territorial Government;

2. *Also calls upon* the administering Power, in cooperation with the territorial Government, to provide the necessary assistance to the Territory to develop and diversify its economy, through, *inter alia*, the revitalization of agriculture, the promotion of industrial development and the establishment of intersectoral linkages;

3. *Notes with satisfaction* the measures being taken by the territorial Government to prevent drug trafficking and money laundering, and urges the administering Power to continue its assistance to the Territory in those endeavours;

4. *Urges* the regional and international financial institutions, as well as the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, to assist the Government of the British Virgin Islands in identifying its medium- and long-term needs and to increase their participation in the recovery and reconstruction of the Territory;

5. *Notes with regret* that a period of fifteen years has elapsed since a United Nations mission visited the Territory.

V. *Cayman Islands*

The General Assembly,

Referring to resolution A above,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power (see A/C.4/46/SR.11),

Noting the constitutional review being conducted in the Cayman Islands by the Constitutional Commission appointed by the administering Power,

Noting also the measures being taken by the territorial Government to promote agricultural production with a view to reducing the heavy dependence of the Territory on imported provisions,

Expressing its concern that property and land continue to be owned and developed largely by foreign investors,

Noting that a large proportion of the labour force of the Territory consists of expatriates and that there is a need for the training of nationals in the technical, vocational, managerial and professional fields,

Noting also the action taken by the territorial Government to implement its localization programme to promote increased participation of the local population in the decision-making process in the Cayman Islands,

Noting with concern the vulnerability of the Territory to drug trafficking and related activities,

Noting with satisfaction the efforts of the territorial Government, the Governments of other countries of the region, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to prevent and repress illicit activities such as money laundering, funds smuggling, false invoicing and various forms of white-collar fraud, as well as the use of and trafficking in illegal drugs,

Recalling the dispatch in 1977 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory,

1. *Requests* the administering Power to expedite the constitutional review exercise in the Territory, in close cooperation with the territorial Government and in conformity with the wishes and aspirations of the Caymanian population, with a view to enabling the people of the Cayman Islands to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination;

2. *Calls upon* the administering Power, in consultation with the territorial Government, to continue to promote the agricultural development of the Cayman Islands with a view to reducing the dependence of the Territory on imported food supplies;

3. *Urges* the administering Power, in consultation with the territorial Government, to continue to facilitate the expansion of the current localization programme;

4. *Calls upon* the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures, in cooperation with the territorial Government, to counter problems related to money laundering, funds smuggling and various forms of white-collar crime, as well as drug trafficking;

5. *Notes with regret* that a period of fourteen years has elapsed since a United Nations mission visited the Territory.

VI. *Guam*

The General Assembly,

Referring to resolution A above,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United States of America, as the administering Power (see A/C.4/46/SR.13),

Noting that the second round of negotiations between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Guam aimed at transferring land and facilities at the Naval Air Station, Agana, opened in July 1991,

Aware that large tracts of land in the Territory continue to be reserved for the use of the Department of Defense of the administering Power,

Noting that the administering Power has undertaken a programme of transferring surplus federal land to the Government of Guam,

Also noting the potential for diversifying and developing the economy of Guam through commercial fishing and agriculture,

Taking note of the statement of the representative of the administering Power regarding the presence of military bases and installations in the Territory,[6]

Recalling the dispatch in 1979 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory,

1. *Calls upon* the administering Power to ensure that the presence of military bases and installations in the Territory should not constitute an obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples nor hinder the population of the Territory from exercising its right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

2. *Also calls upon* the administering Power, in cooperation with the territorial Government, to expedite the transfer of land to the people of the Territory and to take the necessary steps to safeguard their property rights;

3. *Urges* the administering Power to support measures by the territorial Government aimed at promoting growth in commercial fishing and agriculture;

4. *Notes* that a period of twelve years has elapsed since a United Nations mission visited the Territory.

VII. *Montserrat*

The General Assembly,

Referring to resolution A above,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power (see A/C.4/46/SR.11),

Recalling the devastation caused by hurricane Hugo in September 1989 and the recovery efforts of the territorial Government in conjunction with the administering Power and the international community,

Taking into account the membership of Montserrat in regional and international bodies and the statement of the representative of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization regarding the outstanding request of the Territory for readmission to associate membership in that organization,

Noting the statement of the Chief Minister that the current rate of economic growth could not be maintained,

Also noting the policy of the territorial Government to control the growth and upgrade the efficiency of the public service,

Recalling the dispatch of United Nations visiting missions to the Territory in 1975 and 1982,

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[6] Statement made at the 636th meeting of the Subcommittee on Small Territories, held on 29 July 1991.

1. *Urges* the administering Power to continue to intensify and expand its programme of aid in order to accelerate the development of the economic and social infrastructure of the Territory;

2. *Reiterates* its call upon the administering Power, in cooperation with the territorial Government, to take the necessary steps to facilitate the readmission of Montserrat as an associate member of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization;

3. *Requests* the administering Power to secure the assistance of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as regional and other multilateral financial institutions, in the strengthening, development and diversification of the economy of Montserrat;

4. *Urges* the administering Power, in cooperation with the territorial Government, to provide the necessary assistance for the training of local personnel in the skills essential to the development of the Territory and to encourage skilled workers to remain in the Territory;

5. *Notes with regret* that a period of nine years has elapsed since a United Nations mission visited the Territory.

VIII. *Tokelau*

The General Assembly,

Referring to resolution A above,

Having heard the statement of the representative of New Zealand, the administering Power (see A/C.4/46/SR.10),

Noting the continuing devolution of power to the local authority, the General *Fono* (Council), and mindful that the cultural heritage and traditions of the people of Tokelau should be taken fully into account in the evolution of the political institutions of Tokelau,

Also noting the endeavours of Tokelau to develop its marine and other resources and its efforts to diversify the income-earning ability of its population,

Welcoming the information that the wish of Tokelau to pursue avenues that give greater political autonomy to its leadership remains keen, while it wishes to maintain its current relationship with the administering Power,

Noting with appreciation the relief assistance extended to Tokelau by the administering Power, other Member States and international organizations, in particular the United Nations Development Programme and the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator, following the natural disasters caused by cyclone Ofa in February 1990,

1. *Encourages* the Government of New Zealand, the administering Power, to continue to respect fully the wishes of the people of Tokelau in carrying out the political and economic development of the Territory in order to preserve their social, cultural and traditional heritage;

2. *Calls upon* the administering Power, in consultation with the General *Fono* (Council), to continue to expand its development assistance to Tokelau in order to promote the economic and social development of the Territory;

3. *Takes note* of the plan of Tokelau to transfer the Office for Tokelau Affairs from Apia to Tokelau, as well as the support of New Zealand for the transfer, and invites the administering Power to continue to provide maximum assistance to the Territory in this regard;

4. *Invites* all governmental and non-governmental organizations, financial institutions, Member States and organizations of the United Nations system to grant or to continue to grant Tokelau special emergency economic assistance to mitigate the effects of cyclone Ofa and to enable the Territory to meet its medium- and long-term reconstruction and rehabilitation requirements.

IX. *Turks and Caicos Islands*

The General Assembly,

Referring to resolution A above,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power (see A/C.4/46/SR.11),

Recalling the entry into force of the new Constitution under the Turks and Caicos Islands Constitution Order, 1988,

Noting the holding of general elections on 3 April 1991 and the return to power of the Progressive National Party after three years in opposition,

Also noting the establishment, under the 1988 Constitution, of a Public Service Commission to advise the Governor on civil service matters, and of a Public Service Training Board under the Commission to advise on and assist in the supervision of policies and programmes for the training of public officers at all levels,

Further noting the enactment in May 1990 of an immigration bill designed to effect improved regulations governing the status of immigrants and migrant workers,

Noting with satisfaction the arrangements made to make university-level education available to the Turks and Caicos Islanders,

Recalling the dispatch in 1980 of two United Nations visiting missions to the Territory,

1. *Urges* the administering Power, in consultation with the territorial Government, to continue to provide the necessary assistance for the localization of the civil service at all levels and for the training of local personnel;

2. *Notes with satisfaction* the opening in February 1990 of the School for Field Studies on South Caicos, the first university-level institution in the Territory, as well as the arrangements made by the Government of the Bahamas enabling qualified students from the Territory to attend the College of the Bahamas on scholarships provided by the Government of the Bahamas;

3. *Takes note* that, as a result of the manpower review undertaken in 1989, a number of measures have been taken to strengthen and restructure the public service, including the establishment of new posts and the regrading of existing posts;

4. *Notes with regret* that a period of eleven years has elapsed since a United Nations mission visited the Territory.

X. *United States Virgin Islands*

The General Assembly,

Referring to resolution A above,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United States of America, as the administering Power (see A/C.4/46/SR.13), *Having also heard* the statement of the representative of the Governor of the United States Virgin Islands (see A/C.4/46/SR.9),

Noting that legislation has been introduced in the Virgin Islands Senate to postpone the referendum on political status until 1993,

Noting also that the extension to ninety days of the residency requirement for voting has not addressed the concerns of the representatives of the territorial Government and those of the Commission on Status and Federal Relations regarding eligibility to participate in a referendum on self-determination,

Noting further that discussions are continuing between the territorial Government and the administering Power over the transfer of the ownership of Water Island to the Territory at the end of its lease in December 1992, and noting the exchange of communications between the Governor of the Territory and the Government of the United States concerning the reclamation and development of submerged land at Long Bay in the Charlotte Amalie Harbour and that the title of the West Indian Company to the land was recently upheld by the appropriate United States judicial authorities,

Noting the continuing interest of the territorial Government in seeking associate membership in the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States and in the Caribbean Community,

Recalling the dispatch in 1977 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory and the outstanding request by the territorial Government for a further visiting mission to the Territory,

1. *Requests* the administering Power, in cooperation with the territorial Government, to provide the necessary advice to the Commission on Status and Federal Relations in its review of the residency requirement for those eligible to participate in a genuine exercise of the right to self-determination in the United States Virgin Islands;

2. *Invites* the administering Power to review the options for the transfer of Water Island to the Territory at the end of 1992;

3. *Requests* the administering Power and the Government of the United States Virgin Islands to continue to hold discussions, within the framework of existing juridical provisions, with a view to securing the financial means to acquire the reclaimed and submerged land at Long Bay in the Charlotte Amalie Harbour from the West Indian Company;

4. *Reiterates* its request to the administering Power to facilitate as appropriate the participation of the Territory in the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States and the Caribbean Community, as well as in various international and regional organizations, including the Caribbean Group for Cooperation in Economic Development of the World Bank, in accordance with the terms of reference of such organizations;

5. *Calls upon* the administering Power to respond favourably to the request of the territorial Government for the dispatch of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory.

Draft resolution III

QUESTION OF NEW CALEDONIA

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of New Caledonia,

Having examined the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to New Caledonia (A/46/23 (Part V), chap. VIII),

Reaffirming the right of peoples to self-determination as enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling its resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and 1541 (XV) of 15 December 1960,

Noting the importance of the positive measures being pursued in New Caledonia by the French authorities, in cooperation with all sectors of the population, to promote political, economic and social development in the Territory, including measures in the area of environmental protection and action with respect to drug abuse and trafficking, in order to provide a framework for its peaceful progress to self-determination,

Noting also, in this context, the importance of equitable economic and social development, as well as continued dialogue among the parties involved in New Caledonia in the preparation of the act of self-determination of New Caledonia,

Acknowledging the close links between New Caledonia and the peoples of the South Pacific and the positive actions being taken by the French authorities to facilitate the further development of those links, including the development of closer relations with the member countries of the South Pacific Forum,

1. *Approves* the section of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to New Caledonia (ibid., sect. B.3);

2. *Urges* all the parties involved, in the interest of all the people of New Caledonia, to maintain their dialogue in a spirit of harmony;

3. *Invites* all the parties involved to continue promoting a framework for the peaceful progress of the Territory towards an act of self-determination in which all options are open and which would safeguard the rights of all New Caledonians;

4. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session.

Draft resolution IV

COOPERATION AND COORDINATION OF SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH THE UNITED NATIONS IN THEIR ASSISTANCE TO NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

The General Assembly,

Aware that in addition to general problems facing developing countries, the remaining Non-Self-Governing Territories, many of which are small island Territories, also suffer handicaps arising from the interplay of such factors as their size, remoteness, geographical dispersion, vulnerability to natural disasters, the fragility of their ecosystems, constraints in transport and communications, great distances from market centres, a highly limited internal market, lack of natural resources, weak indigenous technological capacity, the acute problem of obtaining freshwater supplies, heavy dependence on imports and a small number of commodities, depletion of non-renewable resources, migration, particularly of personnel with high-level skills, shortage of administrative personnel and heavy financial burdens,

Recalling resolution 24 (XI), on the Programme of Assistance to Small Island Developing Countries, adopted by the eleventh session of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee on 22 November 1988, in which the Committee directed its secretariat to continue to examine the access of the non-independent Caribbean countries to programmes and activities of the United Nations system with the aim of identifying areas within that system which could provide technical and other assistance to those countries in the furtherance of their development process, and other resolutions of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee,

Taking note of the report of the Meeting of Governmental Experts of Island Developing Countries and Donor Countries and Organizations which was held in New York from 25 to 29 June 1990 (A/CONF.147/5-TD/B/AC.46/4),

Mindful of the growing importance that the General Assembly attaches to the contributions of specialized agencies and the international institutions to the economic and social development of Non-Self-Governing Territories,

Welcoming the role being played by the United Nations Development Programme and the specialized agencies in that regard,

Recalling its resolution 44/211 of 22 December 1989, entitled "Comprehensive triennial policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system",

Taking into account the suggestions made by Member States during the general debate on the relevant item,

1. *Invites* the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations to increase their participation in the debates of the General Assembly on the remaining Non-Self-Governing Territories, with a view to apprising the Assembly of their development programmes in those Territories and thereby facilitating more informed comments on their work;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures for promoting and expanding cooperation and coordination among the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations in their assistance to Non-Self-Governing Territories and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution;

3. *Decides* to keep this question under review.

* * *

28. The Fourth Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft consensuses I and II below:

Draft consensus I

QUESTION OF GIBRALTAR

The General Assembly, recalling its decision 45/407 of 20 November 1990 and recalling at the same time that the statement agreed to by the Governments of Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland at Brussels on 27 November 1984[7] stipulates, *inter alia*, the following:

> "The establishment of a negotiating process aimed at overcoming all the differences between them over Gibraltar and at promoting cooperation on a mutually beneficial basis on economic, cultural, touristic, aviation, military and environmental matters. Both sides accept that the issues of sovereignty will be discussed in that process. The British Government will fully maintain its commitment to honour the wishes of the people of Gibraltar as set out in the preamble of the 1969 Constitution",

takes note of the fact that, as part of this process, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs have held annual meetings alternatively in each capital, and urges both Governments to continue their negotiations with the object of reaching a definitive solution to the problem of Gibraltar in the light of relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and in the spirit of the Charter of the United Nations.

Draft consensus II

QUESTION OF PITCAIRN

The General Assembly, having examined the relevant chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (A/46/23 (Part VI), chap. IX), reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Pitcairn to self-determination in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, which fully applies to the Territory. The Assembly further reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory. The Assembly urges the administering Power to continue to respect the very individual lifestyle that the people of the Territory have chosen and to preserve, promote and protect it. The Assembly requests the Special Committee to continue to examine the question of Pitcairn at its next session and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session.

* * *

29. The Fourth Committee further recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

Draft decision

QUESTION OF ST. HELENA

The General Assembly, having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (A/46/23 (Part II), chap. III, and A/46/23 (Part VI), chap. IX), reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of St. Helena to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960. The

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[7] A/39/732, annex.

Assembly urges the administering Power, in consultation with the Legislative Council and other representatives of the people of St. Helena, to continue to take all necessary steps to ensure the speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory and, in that connection, reaffirms the importance of promoting an awareness among the people of St. Helena of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination. The Assembly reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory and calls upon the administering Power to continue, in cooperation with the territorial Government, to strengthen the economy and to increase its assistance to diversification programmes. The Assembly urges the administering Power, in cooperation with the territorial Government, to continue to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of St. Helena to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources. The Assembly expresses the view that the administering Power should continue to implement infrastructure and community development projects aimed at improving the general welfare of the community, including the unemployment situation, and to encourage local initiative and enterprise, particularly in the areas of fisheries development, forestry, handicrafts and agriculture. The Assembly reaffirms that continued development assistance from the administering Power, together with any assistance that the international community might be able to provide, constitutes an important means of developing the economic potential of the Territory and of enhancing the capacity of its people to realize fully the goals set forth in the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations. The Assembly, in that connection, welcomes the assistance rendered by the United Nations Development Programme and invites other organizations of the United Nations system to assist in the development of the Territory. The continued presence of military facilities in the Territory prompts the Assembly, on the basis of previous United Nations resolutions and decisions concerning military bases and installations in colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories, to urge the administering Power to take measures to avoid the involvement of the Territory in offensive acts or interference against neighbouring States. The Assembly considers that the possibility of dispatching a United Nations visiting mission to St. Helena at an appropriate time should be kept under review, and requests the Special Committee to continue to examine the question of St. Helena at its next session and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session.

DOCUMENT A/46/625

Report of the Fourth Committee on agenda item 99

[*Original: English*]
[*8 November 1991*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-sixth session, as item 99, the item entitled "Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations" and to allocate it to the Fourth Committee for consideration and report.

2. At its 2nd meeting, on 1 October 1991, the Fourth Committee decided to hold a general debate covering agenda items 19, 99, 101 and 12, and 103, on the understanding that individual proposals on matters covered by those items would be considered separately.

3. The Committee considered item 99 at its 7th to 14th meetings, on 15, 18, 21 to 25 and 29 October 1991 (see A/C.4/46/SR.7-14). The general debate took place at the 8th to 14th meetings.

4. At the 7th meeting, the Rapporteur of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples gave an account of the activities of the Special Committee during 1991 relating to the item and drew the Fourth Committee's attention to chapter VII of the report of the Special Committee relating to item 99 (A/46/23 (Part IV)) containing, *inter alia*, a draft resolution submitted by the Special Committee for the consideration of the Fourth Committee.

5. For its consideration of item 99, the Fourth Committee also had before it the report of the Secretary-General relating to the question (A/46/516).

6. At its 14th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution contained in paragraph 9 of chapter VII of the report of the Special Committee (A/46/23 (Part IV)) by a recorded vote of 140 to none, with 3 abstentions (see para. 7 below). The voting was as follows:[8]

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands,

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[8] The delegation of Italy subsequently informed the Committee that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

Spain, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

The representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made a statement in explanation of vote.

Recommendation of the Fourth Committee

7. The Fourth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES TRANSMITTED UNDER ARTICLE 73 *e* OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

The General Assembly,

Having examined the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations (A/46/23 (Part IV), chap. VII) and the action taken by the Special Committee in respect of that information,

Having also examined the report of the Secretary-General on the question (A/46/516),

Recalling its resolution 1970 (XVIII) of 16 December 1963, in which it requested the Special Committee to study the information transmitted to the Secretary-General in accordance with Article 73 *e* of the Charter and to take such information fully into account in examining the situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Recalling also its resolution 45/16 of 20 November 1990, in which it requested the Special Committee to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it under resolution 1970 (XVIII),

Stressing the importance of timely transmission by the administering Powers of adequate information under Article 73 *e* of the Charter, in particular in relation to the preparation by the Secretariat of the working papers on the Territories concerned,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations;

2. *Reaffirms* that, in the absence of a decision by the General Assembly itself that a Non-Self-Governing Territory has attained a full measure of self-government in terms of Chapter XI of the Charter, the administering Power concerned should continue to transmit information under Article 73 *e* of the Charter with respect to that Territory;

3. *Requests* the administering Powers concerned to transmit or continue to transmit to the Secretary-General the information prescribed in Article 73 *e* of the Charter, as well as the fullest possible information on political and constitutional developments in the Territories concerned, within a maximum period of six months following the expiration of the administrative year in those Territories;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to ensure that adequate information is drawn from all available published sources in connection with the preparation of the working papers relating to the Territories concerned;

5. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it under General Assembly resolution 1970 (XVIII), in accordance with established procedures, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session.

DOCUMENT A/46/627

Report of the Fourth Committee on agenda items 101 and 12

[*Original: English*]
[*25 November 1991*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-sixth session, as items 101 and 12, the following items:

> "101. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations.
>
> "12. Report of the Economic and Social Council."

At the same meeting, the Assembly decided to allocate to the Fourth Committee, for consideration and report, agenda item 101, together with chapter I and chapter VII (sect. C) of the report of the Economic and Social Council (A/46/3 and Add.1), which relate to the item.

2. At its 2nd meeting, on 1 October 1991, the Fourth Committee decided to hold a general debate covering agenda items 19, 99, 101 and 12, and 103, on the understanding that individual proposals on matters covered by those items would be considered separately.

3. The Committee considered item 101 and related aspects of item 12 at its 7th to 17th meetings, on 15, 18, 21 to 25 and 29 October and on 6, 13 and 15 November 1991 (see A/C.4/46/SR.7-17). The general debate took place at the 8th to 14th meetings.

4. At the 7th meeting, the Rapporteur of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples gave an account of the activities of the Special Committee during 1991 relating to

item 101 and drew the Fourth Committee's attention to chapter VI of the report of the Special Committee relating to that item (A/46/23 (Part IV)) containing, *inter alia*, a related draft resolution submitted by the Special Committee for the consideration of the Fourth Committee.

5. During its consideration of items 101 and 12, the Fourth Committee had before it the report of the Secretary-General submitted in pursuance of paragraph 19 of General Assembly resolution 45/18 of 20 November 1990 (A/46/229).

6. At its 5th and 8th meetings, the Committee granted requests for hearing to Mr. J. A. González González (A/C.4/46/7) and Mr. Carlyle Corbin, Working Group of Non-Independent Caribbean Countries of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (A/C.4/46/7/Add.1). Mr. González González made a statement at the 7th meeting (see A/C.4/46/SR.7) and Mr. Corbin did so at the 10th meeting (see A/C.4/46/SR.10).

7. At the 15th meeting, the representative of the Congo introduced amendments (A/C.4/46/L.8) to the draft resolution relating to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations contained in paragraph 18 of chapter VI of the report of the Special Committee (A/46/23 (Part IV)). The amendments consisted of the following:

(*a*) The text of the fifteenth preambular paragraph, which read:

> "*Reiterating its deep concern* over the destabilization by South Africa of the front-line and neighbouring States, whether through direct aggression, sponsorship of surrogates, economic subversion or other means, the forms and consequences of which stand well documented in United Nations and other publications,"

would be replaced by:

> "*Noting with serious concern* the continuing effects of the acts of aggression and destabilization that have been committed by South Africa against neighbouring independent African States,";

(*b*) After the fifteenth preambular paragraph, the following new paragraph would be inserted:

> "*Noting with appreciation* that assistance has continued to be extended to refugees from southern Africa through the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,";

(*c*) The text of the eighteenth preambular paragraph, which read:

> "*Noting with grave concern* the extensive links and collaboration between the apartheid regime of South Africa and certain countries in the political, diplomatic, economic, nuclear, military and other fields, and the growing military and nuclear cooperation between racist Pretoria and Israel,"

would be replaced by:

> "*Gravely concerned* that while the international community has generally adhered to the Programme of Action contained in the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa, some Member States have continued relations with South Africa in the political, diplomatic, economic, nuclear, military and other fields,";

(*d*) The text of paragraph 19, which read:

> "19. *Condemns* the extensive links and collaboration between the apartheid regime of South Africa and certain countries in the political, diplomatic, economic, nuclear, military and other fields, and the growing military and nuclear cooperation between the racist regime and Israel;",

would be replaced by:

> "19. *Urges* all States, especially those that continue to have economic, financial, military and nuclear links to South Africa, to adhere fully to the Programme of Action contained in the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa and to honour their obligations under Security Council resolution 421 (1977) of 9 December 1977;".

8. At the 17th meeting, the representative of Gabon, on behalf of the Group of African States, introduced amendments (A/C.4/46/L.14) to the draft resolution relating to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations contained in paragraph 18 of chapter VI of the report of the Special Committee (A/46/23 (Part IV)). The amendments consisted of the following:

(*a*) The text of the fifteenth preambular paragraph, which read:

> "*Reiterating its deep concern* over the destabilization by South Africa of the front-line and neighbouring States, whether through direct aggression, sponsorship of surrogates, economic subversion or other means, the forms and consequences of which stand well documented in United Nations and other publications,"

would be replaced by:

> "*Noting with serious concern* the continuing effects of the acts of aggression and destabilization that have been committed by South Africa against neighbouring independent African States,";

(*b*) The text of the eighteenth preambular paragraph, which read:

> "*Noting with grave concern* the extensive links and collaboration between the apartheid regime of South Africa and certain countries in the political, diplomatic, economic, nuclear, military and other fields, and the growing military and nuclear cooperation between racist Pretoria and Israel,"

would be replaced by:

> "*Gravely concerned* that while the international community has generally adhered to the Programme of Action contained in the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa, some Member States have continued relations with South Africa in the political, diplomatic, economic and other fields,";

(*c*) The text of paragraph 19, which read:

> "19. *Condemns* the extensive links and collaboration between the apartheid regime of South Africa and certain countries in the political, diplomatic, economic, nuclear, military and other fields, and the growing military and nuclear cooperation between the racist regime and Israel;",

would be replaced by:

> "19. *Urges* all States, especially those that continue to have economic and financial links to South Africa, to adhere fully to the Programme of Action contained in the

Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa;".

9. At the same meeting, the representative of the Congo informed the Committee that his delegation had withdrawn the amendments (A/C.4/46/L.8) to the draft resolution mentioned in paragraph 7 above.

10. Also at its 17th meeting, the Committee took the following action on the draft resolution contained in paragraph 18 of chapter VI of the report of the Special Committee (A/46/23 (Part IV)) and the amendments thereto (A/C.4/46/L.14) (see para. 8 above):

(*a*) The Committee adopted the amendment to the fifteenth preambular paragraph by a recorded vote of 87 to none, with 36 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Micronesia (Federated States of), Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Samoa, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay.

Statements in explanation of vote were made by the representatives of Argentina, Australia, Austria, the Congo, Greece, Hungary, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, the Netherlands (on behalf of the States members of the European Community), New Zealand, Norway (on behalf also of Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Sweden), Papua New Guinea, Spain, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United States of America, Uruguay and Venezuela.

(*b*) The Committee adopted the amendment to the eighteenth preambular paragraph by a recorded vote of 83 to 1, with 41 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Samoa, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

Statements in explanation of vote were made by the representatives of Argentina, Australia, Austria, the Congo, Greece, Hungary, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, the Netherlands (on behalf of the States members of the European Community), New Zealand, Norway (on behalf also of Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Sweden), Papua New Guinea, Spain, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United States of America, Uruguay and Venezuela.

(*c*) The Committee adopted the amendment to paragraph 19 by a recorded vote of 83 to none, with 41 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cyprus, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Samoa, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay.

Statements in explanation of vote were made by the representatives of Argentina, Australia, Austria, the Congo, Greece, Hungary, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, the Netherlands (on behalf of the States members of the European Community), New Zealand, Norway (on behalf also of Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Sweden), Papua New Guinea, Spain, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United States of America, Uruguay and Venezuela.

(*d*) The Committee adopted, as a whole, as amended, the draft resolution contained in paragraph 18 of chapter VI of the report of the Special Committee (A/46/23 (Part IV)) by a recorded vote of 94 to 27, with 13 abstentions (see para. 11 below). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Argentina, Côte d'Ivoire, Greece, Ireland, Japan, Micronesia (Federated States of), New Zealand, Republic of Korea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Spain, Turkey, Uruguay.

Statements in explanation of vote were made by the representatives of Argentina, Australia, Austria, the Congo, Greece, Hungary, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, the Netherlands (on behalf of the States members of the European Community), New Zealand, Norway (on behalf also of Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Sweden), Papua New Guinea, Spain, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United States of America, Uruguay and Venezuela.

Recommendation of the Fourth Committee

11. The Fourth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations",

Having considered the reports submitted on the item by the Secretary-General (A/46/229) and the Acting Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (A/AC.109/L.1761),

Having examined the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the item (A/46/23 (Part IV), chap. VI),

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and resolution 1541 (XV) of 15 December 1960, as well as all its other resolutions on this subject, including, in particular, resolution 43/47 of 22 November 1988, on the International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism,

Recalling also its resolution S-16/1 of 14 December 1989, the annex to which contains the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa,

Bearing in mind the relevant provisions of the final documents of the successive Conferences of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries and of the resolutions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity,

Deeply concerned that the objectives of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples have not been fully achieved,

Recognizing that permanent peace and stability in southern Africa can only be achieved when the system of apartheid in South Africa has been eradicated and South Africa has been transformed into a united, democratic and non-racial country, and reiterating therefore that all the necessary measures should be adopted at the present time to bring a speedy end to the apartheid system in the interest of all the people of southern Africa, the African continent and the world at large,

Noting that the large majority of the remaining colonial Territories are small island Territories,

Recalling its resolution 43/189 of 20 December 1988, concerning specific measures in favour of island developing countries,

Bearing in mind the conclusions and recommendations of the Meeting of Governmental Experts of Island Developing Countries and Donor Countries and Organizations, held in New York from 25 to 29 June 1990 (A/CONF.147/5-TD/B/AC.46/4, chap. II),

Recalling relevant resolutions of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee concerning the access of colonial Territories to programmes of the United Nations system,

Noting the assistance extended thus far to colonial Territories by certain specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, and considering that such assistance should be expanded further, commensurate with the pressing needs of the peoples concerned for external assistance,

Stressing the importance of securing necessary resources for funding expanded assistance programmes for the peoples concerned and the need to enlist the support of all major funding institutions within the United Nations system in that regard, *Noting with serious concern* the continuing effects of the acts of aggression and destabilization that have been committed by South Africa against neighbouring independent African States,

Reaffirming the responsibility of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to take all the necessary measures, within their respective spheres of competence, to ensure the full implementation, without further delay, of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations, particularly those relating to the extension of assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories,

Expressing its appreciation to the General Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity for the continued cooperation and assistance it has extended to the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in this regard,

Gravely concerned that while the international community has generally adhered to the Programme of Action contained in the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa, some Member States have continued relations with South Africa in the political, diplomatic, economic and other fields,

Bearing in mind the importance of the activities of non-governmental organizations aimed at putting an end to the assistance which is still being rendered to South Africa by some specialized agencies,

Expressing its conviction that closer contacts and consultations between and among the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and regional organizations help to facilitate the effective formulation of assistance programmes to the peoples concerned,

Mindful of the imperative need to keep under continuous review the activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in the implementation of the various United Nations decisions relating to decolonization,

Bearing in mind the extremely fragile economies of the small island Territories and their vulnerability to natural disasters, such as hurricanes and cyclones, and recalling relevant resolutions of the General Assembly,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the item (A/46/23 (Part IV), chap. VI);

2. *Recommends* that all States intensify their efforts in the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to ensure the full and effective implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

3. *Reaffirms* that the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system should continue to be guided by the relevant resolutions of the United Nations in their efforts to contribute to the full implementation, without further delay, of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and all other relevant General Assembly resolutions;

4. *Reaffirms also* that the recognition by the General Assembly, the Security Council and other United Nations organs of the legitimacy of the struggle of colonial peoples to exercise their right to self-determination and independence entails, as a corollary, the extension of all necessary moral and material assistance to those peoples and their national liberation movements by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system;

5. *Expresses its appreciation* to those specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system that have continued to cooperate with the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and urges all the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to accelerate the full and speedy implementation of the relevant provisions of those resolutions;

6. *Requests* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as international and regional organizations, to examine and review conditions in each Territory so as to take appropriate measures to accelerate progress in the economic and social sectors of the Territories;

7. *Requests* all specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to strengthen measures of support and formulate adequate programmes of assistance to the peoples of colonial Territories, bearing in mind that such assistance should not only meet their immediate needs but also create conditions for development after they have exercised their right to self-determination and independence;

8. *Also requests* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to provide, through an inter-agency framework, the necessary assistance to colonial Territories in order to alleviate the adverse conditions arising from the interplay of a combination of factors reflecting the vulnerable character of their economies;

9. *Further requests* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in formulating their assistance programmes, to take due account of the conclusions and recommendations, entitled "Challenges and opportunities: a strategic framework", of the Meeting of Governmental Experts of Island Developing Countries and Donor Countries and Organizations, held in New York in June 1990 (A/CONF.147/5-TD/B/AC.46/4, chap. II);

10. *Requests once again* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to provide all humanitarian, material and moral assistance to Namibia and all newly independent and emerging States so as to enable them to consolidate their political independence and achieve genuine economic independence;

11. *Urges* the executive heads of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in cooperation with the regional and other organizations where appropriate, to submit to their governing and legislative organs concrete proposals for the full implementation of the relevant United Nations decisions, particularly specific programmes of assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements;

12. *Recommends* to the executive heads of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund to draw the attention of their governing bodies to the present resolution and to consider introducing flexible procedures to prepare specific programmes for the peoples of the colonial Territories;

13. *Urges* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system that have not already done so to include in the agenda of the regular meetings of

their governing bodies a separate item on the progress they have made in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

14. *Welcomes* the continued initiative exercised by the United Nations Development Programme in maintaining close liaison among the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and in coordinating the activities of the agencies in extending effective assistance to the peoples of colonial Territories, and calls upon the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as a matter of urgency, to contribute generously to the relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts in those Non-Self-Governing Territories affected by natural disasters;

15. *Urges* the administering Powers concerned to facilitate the participation of the representatives of the Governments of Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories in the relevant meetings and conferences of the agencies and organizations so that the Territories may draw the maximum benefits from the related activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system;

16. *Urges* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to adhere to the Programme of Action contained in the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa, in particular with regard to increased support for the opponents of apartheid, the use of concerted and effective measures aimed at applying pressure to ensure a speedy end to apartheid, and ensuring the non-relaxation of existing measures to encourage the South African regime to eradicate apartheid until there is clear evidence of profound and irreversible changes;

17. *Stresses*, in the context of the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa, the need for the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to render all possible assistance to the front-line and neighbouring States to enable them to rebuild their economies, which have been adversely affected by acts of aggression and destabilization by South Africa, to withstand any further such acts and to continue to support the people of South Africa;

18. *Invites* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to cooperate with the Action for Resisting Invasion, Colonialism and Apartheid Fund established by the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986, with the common objective of providing emergency assistance to the front-line States and national liberation movements struggling against the apartheid regime;

19. *Urges* all States, especially those which continue to have economic and financial links to South Africa, to adhere fully to the Programme of Action contained in the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa;

20. *Recommends* that all Governments should intensify their efforts in the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system of which they are members to ensure the full and effective implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations and, in that connection, should accord priority to the question of providing assistance on an emergency basis to the peoples of the colonial Territories;

21. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to assist the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in working out appropriate measures for implementing the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and to prepare for submission to the relevant bodies, with the assistance of those agencies and organizations, a report on the action taken in implementation of the relevant resolutions, including the present resolution, since the circulation of his previous report;

22. *Commends* the Economic and Social Council for its debate and resolution on this issue and requests it to continue, as appropriate, to consider, in consultation with the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, appropriate measures for coordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in implementing the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

23. *Requests* the specialized agencies to report periodically to the Secretary-General on the implementation of the present resolution;

24. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution to the governing bodies of the appropriate specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations so that those bodies take the necessary measures to comply with the resolution, and also requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution;

25. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to examine the question and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session.

DOCUMENT A/46/628

Report of the Fourth Committee on agenda item 103

[*Original: English*]
[*8 November 1991*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-sixth session, as item 103, the item entitled "Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories" and to allocate it to the Fourth Committee for consideration and report.

2. At its 2nd meeting, on 1 October 1991, the Fourth Committee decided to hold a general debate covering

agenda items 19, 99, 101 and 12, and 103, on the understanding that individual proposals on matters covered by those items would be considered separately.

3. The Committee considered item 103 at its 7th to 14th meetings, on 15, 18, 21 to 25 and 29 October 1991 (see A/C.4/46/SR.7-14). The general debate took place at the 8th to 14th meetings.

4. For its consideration of item 103, the Committee had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the question (A/46/517 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and 2).

5. At the 13th meeting, the Chairman drew the Committee's attention to draft resolution A/C.4/46/L.4, sponsored by Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Belarus, Belize, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Dominica, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Grenada, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Madagascar, Mali, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Senegal, the Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Vanuatu and Venezuela, later joined by Argentina, Australia, Barbados, Jamaica, Singapore, Solomon Islands and the United States of America.

6. At its 14th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without objection (see para. 7 below).

Recommendation of the Fourth Committee

7. The Fourth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

OFFERS BY MEMBER STATES OF STUDY AND TRAINING FACILITIES FOR INHABITANTS OF NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 45/20 of 20 November 1990,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General on offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories (A/46/517 and Corr.1 and Add.1), prepared pursuant to General Assembly resolution 845 (IX) of 22 November 1954,

Conscious of the importance of promoting the educational advancement of the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories,

Strongly convinced that the continuation and expansion of offers of scholarships is essential in order to meet the increasing need of students from Non-Self-Governing Territories for educational and training assistance, and considering that students in those Territories should be encouraged to avail themselves of such offers,

1. *Takes* note of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States that have made scholarships available to the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories;

3. *Invites* all States to make or continue to make generous offers of study and training facilities to the inhabitants of those Territories that have not yet attained self-government or independence and, wherever possible, to provide travel funds to prospective students;

4. *Urges* the administering Powers to take effective measures to ensure the widespread and continuous dissemination in the Territories under their administration of information relating to offers of study and training facilities made by States and to provide all the necessary facilities to enable students to avail themselves of such offers;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution;

6. *Draws the attention* of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to the present resolution.

DOCUMENT A/46/L.22/REV.1 AND ADD.1*

Algeria, Barbados, Burundi, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Gabon, Ghana, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Jordan, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Nigeria, Saint Lucia, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe: revised draft resolution submitted under agenda item 19

[*Original: English*]
[*5 December 1991*]

INTERNATIONAL DECADE FOR THE ERADICATION OF COLONIALISM

The General Assembly,

Guided by the fundamental and universal principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[9]

Reaffirming in all its terms its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, which contains the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling its resolution 43/47 of 22 November 1988, by which it declared the decade beginning in 1990 as the International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism,

Having examined the three interim reports of the Secretary-General prepared in pursuance of its resolution 43/47,[10]

Bearing in mind the report of the Working Group of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on Decolonization, adopted by the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Accra from 2 to 7 September 1991 (see A/46/593**),

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*Document A/46/L.22/Rev.1/Add.1 of 19 December 1991 was issued to add three States to the list of sponsors.

[9] Resolution 217 A (III).

[10] A/44/800; A/45/624; A/46/593 and Add.1.

**Reply submitted by Yugoslavia on behalf of States Members that are members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries.

Bearing in mind also the important contribution of the United Nations in the field of decolonization, in particular through the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the peoples of the remaining Non-Self-Governing Territories to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and other relevant United Nations resolutions and decisions;

2. *Declares* that the ultimate goal of the International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism is the free exercise of the right to self-determination by the peoples of each and every remaining Non-Self-Governing Territory in accordance with resolution 1514 (XV) and all other relevant resolutions and decisions adopted by the General Assembly;

3. *Declares* that exercise of the right to self-determination should be carried out freely and without outside pressure, in a form reflecting authentic interests and aspirations of the peoples of Non-Self-Governing Territories and with the United Nations playing an appropriate role;

4. *Adopts* the proposals contained in the annex to the report of the Secretary-General, dated 13 December 1991, to serve as a plan of action for the International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism (see A/46/634/Rev.1);

5. *Invites* Member States, the United Nations system and other governmental and non-governmental organizations actively to support and participate in the implementation of the plan of action.

DOCUMENT A/46/L.27* AND ADD.1**

Afghanistan, Algeria, Benin, Congo, Cuba, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Namibia, Papua New Guinea, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution submitted under agenda item 19

[*Original: English*]
[*2 December 1991*]

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES

The General Assembly,

Having examined the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (A/46/23),

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all its previous resolutions concerning the implementation of the Declaration, most recently resolution 45/34 of 20 November 1990, as well as the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

Recognizing that the eradication of colonialism is one of the priorities of the Organization for the decade beginning in 1990,

Deeply conscious of the need to take, speedily, measures to eliminate the last vestiges of colonialism by the year 2000, as called for in its resolution 43/47 of 22 November 1988,

Reiterating its conviction of the need for the elimination of colonialism, as well as of the need for the total eradication of racial discrimination, apartheid and violations of basic human rights,

Conscious that the success of national liberation struggles and the resultant international situation have provided the international community with a unique opportunity to make a decisive contribution towards the elimination of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations,

Noting with satisfaction the achievements of the Special Committee in contributing to the effective and complete implementation of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations on decolonization,

Stressing the importance of the participation of the administering Powers in the work of the Special Committee,

Noting also with satisfaction the cooperation and active participation of some administering Powers in the work of the Special Committee, as well as their continued readiness to receive United Nations visiting missions in the Territories under their administration,

Noting with concern the negative impact which the non-participation of certain administering Powers has had on the work of the Special Committee, depriving it of an important source of information on the Territories under their administration,

Aware of the pressing need of newly independent and emerging States for assistance from the United Nations and its system of organizations in the economic, social and other fields,

Aware also of the pressing need of the remaining Non-Self-Governing Territories, including particularly the small island Territories, for economic, social and other assistance from the United Nations and the organizations within its system,

1. *Reaffirms* its resolution 1514 (XV) and all other resolutions on decolonization, including its resolution 43/47 in which it declared the decade beginning in 1990 as the International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism, and calls upon the administering Powers, in accordance with those resolutions, to take all necessary steps to enable the peoples of the Territories concerned to exercise fully as soon as possible their right to self-determination and independence;

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*Incorporating document A/46/L.27/Corr.1 of 9 December 1991.

**Document A/46/L.27/Add.1 of 11 December 1991 was issued to add one State to the list of sponsors.

2. *Affirms once again* that the continuation of colonialism in any form or manifestation—including racism, apartheid and economic exploitation, as well as policies and practices to suppress legitimate national liberation movements—is incompatible with the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[9] and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and poses a threat to international peace and security;

3. *Reaffirms its determination* to continue to take all steps necessary to bring about the complete and speedy eradication of colonialism and the faithful and strict observance by all States of the relevant provisions of the Charter, the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

4. *Affirms once again* its support for the struggle of the peoples under colonial rule to exercise their right to self-determination and independence;

5. *Approves* the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples covering its work during 1991, including the programme of work envisaged for 1992 (A/46/23 (Part I), chap. I, sect. J);

6. *Calls upon* all States, in particular the administering Powers, as well as the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, to give effect within their respective spheres of competence to the recommendations of the Special Committee for the speedy implementation of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

7. *Condemns* the activities of foreign economic and other interests that are impeding the implementation of the Declaration as well as the elimination of colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination;

8. *Calls upon* the administering Powers to ensure that no activity of foreign economic and other interests in the Non-Self-Governing Territories under their administration hinders the peoples of those Territories from exercising their right to self-determination and independence;

9. *Strongly condemns* any nuclear collaboration with the Government of South Africa and calls upon any States that are so involved to cease all such collaboration forthwith;

10. *Calls upon* the administering Powers to terminate military activities in the Territories under their administration and to eliminate military bases there in compliance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and urges them not to involve those Territories in any offensive acts or interference against other States;

11. *Urges* all States, directly and through their action in the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, to provide moral and material assistance to the peoples of colonial Territories and requests that the administering Powers, in consultation with the Governments of the Territories under their administration, take steps to enlist and make effective use of all possible assistance, on both a bilateral and a multilateral basis, in the strengthening of the economies of those Territories;

12. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of the Declaration and to carry out those actions approved by the General Assembly regarding the International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism in all Territories that have not yet attained independence and, in particular:

(*a*) To formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

(*b*) To make concrete suggestions which could assist the Security Council in considering appropriate measures under the Charter with regard to developments in colonial Territories that are likely to threaten international peace and security;

(*c*) To continue to examine the compliance of Member States with resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions on decolonization;

(*d*) To continue to pay special attention to the small Territories, in particular through the dispatch of regular visiting missions, and to recommend to the General Assembly the most suitable steps to be taken to enable the populations of those Territories to exercise their right to self-determination and independence;

(*e*) To take all necessary steps to enlist world-wide support among Governments, as well as national and international organizations, for the achievement of the objectives of the Declaration and the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

13. *Also calls upon* the administering Powers to continue to cooperate with the Special Committee in the discharge of its mandate and to receive visiting missions to the Territories to secure first-hand information and ascertain the wishes and aspirations of their inhabitants;

14. *Further calls upon* the administering Powers that have not participated in the work of the Special Committee to do so at its 1992 session;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to provide economic, social and other assistance to the Non-Self-Governing Territories and to continue to do so, as appropriate, after they exercise their right to self-determination and independence;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Special Committee with the facilities and services required for the implementation of the present resolution, as well as of the other resolutions and decisions on decolonization adopted by the General Assembly and the Special Committee.

DOCUMENT A/46/L.28 AND ADD.1*

Afghanistan, Algeria, Benin, Congo, Cuba, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Namibia, Papua New Guinea, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Ukraine, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution submitted under agenda item 19

[*Original: English*]
[*2 December 1991*]

DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION ON DECOLONIZATION

The General Assembly,

Having examined the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the dissemination of information on decolonization and publicity for the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization (A/46/23 (Part II), chap. II),

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations concerning the dissemination of information on decolonization, in particular General Assembly resolution 45/35 of 20 November 1990,

Reiterating the importance of publicity as an instrument for furthering the aims of the Declaration and mindful of the role of world public opinion in effectively assisting the peoples of the colonial Territories to achieve self-determination and independence,

Noting that while censorship laws have been repealed, existing legislation and other measures still curtail the freedom of the press in South Africa,

Aware of the importance of non-governmental organizations in the dissemination of information on decolonization,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the dissemination of information on decolonization and publicity for the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization (ibid.);

2. *Considers it important* for the United Nations to continue to play an active role in the process of decolonization and to intensify its efforts to ensure the widest possible dissemination of information on decolonization, with a view to further mobilizing international public opinion in support of complete decolonization by the year 2000;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, taking into account the suggestions of the Special Committee, to continue to take concrete measures through all the media at his disposal, including publications, radio and television, to give widespread and continuous publicity to the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization and, *inter alia*:

(*a*) To continue, in consultation with the Special Committee, to collect, prepare and disseminate basic material, studies and articles relating to the problems of decolonization and, in particular, to continue to publish the periodical *Objective: Justice* and other publications, special articles and studies, including the *Decolonization* series, and to increase the information on all the Territories under consideration by the Special Committee, selecting appropriate material for wider dissemination by reprints in various languages;

(*b*) To seek the full cooperation of the administering Powers in the discharge of the tasks referred to above;

(*c*) To intensify the decolonization-oriented activities of all United Nations information centres;

(*d*) To maintain a working relationship with the Organization of African Unity and appropriate regional and intergovernmental organizations, particularly in the Pacific and Caribbean regions, by holding periodic consultations and exchanging information;

(*e*) To solicit, in consultation with United Nations information centres, assistance in the dissemination of information on decolonization from non-governmental organizations;

(*f*) To continue to produce comprehensive press releases for all meetings of the Special Committee and its subsidiary bodies;

(*g*) To ensure that the necessary facilities and services to that end are made available;

(*h*) To report to the Special Committee on measures taken in the implementation of the present resolution;

4. *Requests* all States, in particular the administering Powers, as well as the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations with a special interest in decolonization, to undertake or intensify, in cooperation with the Secretary-General and within their respective spheres of competence, the large-scale dissemination of information referred to in paragraph 2 above;

5. *Requests* the Special Committee to follow the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session.

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*Document A/46/L.28/Add.1 of 11 December 1991 was issued to add two States to the list of sponsors.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 68th plenary meeting, on 11 December 1991, the General Assembly took action on the draft resolutions submitted by the Fourth Committee in its reports on agenda items 19, 99, 101 and 12, and 103.

Draft resolutions I to IV, draft consensuses I and II and the draft decision submitted in the report on item 19 (A/46/629, paras. 27-29) were adopted. Draft resolutions I to IV were adopted. For the final text, see resolutions 46/67 to 46/70.[11] Draft consensuses I and II were adopted. For the final text, see decisions 46/420 and 46/421.[11] The draft decision was adopted by 120 votes to 2, with 38 abstentions.* For the final text, see decision 46/422.[11]

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 99 (A/46/625, para. 7) and recommended by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in its report (A/46/23 (Part IV), chap. VII, para. 9), relating to information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations, was adopted by 157 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolution 46/63.[11]

The draft resolution submitted in the report on items 101 and 12 (A/46/627, para. 11) was adopted by 115 votes to 28, with 17 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolution 46/65.[11]

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 103 (A/46/628, para. 7) was adopted. For the final text, see resolution 46/66.[11]

At the same meeting, draft resolutions A/46/L.27 and Add.1 and A/46/L.28 and Add.1 submitted under agenda item 19 were adopted as follows: paragraph 9 of draft resolution A/46/L.27 and Add.1 was adopted by 105 votes to 34, with 17 abstentions.* The draft resolution as a whole was adopted by 137 votes to 2, with 22 abstentions.* Draft resolution A/46/L.28 and Add.1 was adopted by 143 votes to 2, with 16 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolutions 46/71 and 46/72.[11]

At its 78th plenary meeting, on 19 December 1991, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/46/L.22/Rev.1 and Add.1 submitted under agenda item 19. For the final text, see resolution 46/181.[11]

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*Recorded vote.

[11] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 49* and corrigendum.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEMS

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Agenda item*	*Observations and references*
A/46/3 and Add.1	Report of the Economic and Social Council for 1991	101 and 12	For the final text, see A/46/3/Rev.1
A/46/3/Rev.1	*Idem*	101 and 12	*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 3*
A/46/23 (Parts I, II and IV-VI)	Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples	19, 99, 101 and 12, 103	Ibid., *Supplement No. 23*
A/46/131	Note verbale dated 28 March 1991 from the representative of Portugal to the Secretary-General	99	
A/46/201-S/22646	Letter dated 24 May 1991 from the representative of Venezuela to the Secretary-General	19	*Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1991, document S/22646*
A/46/229	Report of the Secretary-General	101	
A/46/336	Letter dated 1 August 1991 from the representative of Saint Kitts and Nevis to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué of the Twelfth Meeting of the Conference of Heads of Government of the Caribbean Community, held at Basseterre from 2 to 4 July 1991	19	
A/46/344	Letter dated 5 August 1991 from the representative of Vanuatu to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the twenty-second South Pacific Forum, held at Palikir, Federated States of Micronesia, on 29 and 30 July 1991	19	

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A/46/359-S/22932	Letter dated 12 August 1991 from the representative of Algeria to the Secretary-General	19	Ibid, *Supplement for July, August and September 1991*, document S/22932
A/46/409-S/23001	Letter dated 3 September 1991 from the representative of Uruguay to the Secretary-General	19	Ibid., document S/23001
A/46/486-S/23055	Letter dated 19 September 1991 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of documents adopted by the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Istanbul, Turkey, from 4 to 8 August 1991	19	
A/46/501	Letter dated 12 August 1991 from the representative of China to the Secretary-General	19, 103	
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A/46/555	Letter dated 9 October 1991 from the representative of the Congo to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a document entitled "Conclusions of the informal meetings of the Fourth Committee"	19, 99, 101 and 12, 103	
A/46/587	Letter dated 21 October 1991 from the representative of Ukraine to the Secretary-General	99	
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A/46/634 and Rev.1 and Rev.1/Corr.1	*Idem*	19	
A/46/659-S/23223	Letter dated 14 November 1991 from the representative of Ghana to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Accra Declaration of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries adopted by the Tenth Ministerial Conference, held at Accra from 2 to 7 September 1991	19	
A/46/683	Letter dated 15 November 1991 from the representative of the Netherlands to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a declaration on East Timor issued by the European Community and its member States on 13 November 1991	19	
A/46/699-S/23242	Letter dated 22 November 1991 from the representative of Portugal to the Secretary-General	19	Ibid., *Supplement for October, November and December 1991*, document S/23242
A/46/708	Letter dated 22 November 1991 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the Harare Commonwealth Declaration and Communiqué, adopted at the meeting of the Heads of Government of the countries of the Commonwealth, held at Harare from 16 to 22 October 1991	19	
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A/46/716-S/23258	Letter dated 12 November 1991 from the representative of Portugal to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a communiqué of the Government of Portugal on the human rights situation in East Timor	19	Ibid., document S/23258
A/46/726-S/23265	Letter dated 2 December 1991 from the representative of Ghana to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the report of the Tenth Ministerial Conference of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Accra from 2 to 7 September 1991, and of the Declaration adopted at that Conference	19	
A/46/747	Letter dated 3 December 1991 from the representative of the Netherlands to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a declaration on the situation in East Timor, issued by the European Community at Brussels on 3 December 1991	19	
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A/C.4/46/L.2/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	19	Ibid., para. 14

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A/C.4/46/L.2/Rev.2	*Idem*	19	Ibid., paras. 14-16 and 27, draft resolution I
A/C.4/46/L.3	Question of Gibraltar: draft consensus	19	Ibid., para. 28, draft consensus I
A/C.4/46/L.4	Draft resolution	103	See A/46/628, paras. 5 and 7
A/C.4/46/L.8	Congo: amendments to the draft resolution contained in document A/46/23 (Part IV)	101	See A/46/627, para. 7
A/C.4/46/L.9	Draft resolution	19	See A/46/629, paras. 25 and 27, draft resolution IV
A/C.4/46/L.10	Amendments submitted by the Chairman to the section on Guam in draft resolution I B contained in document A/46/23 (Part VI)	19	Ibid., para. 18
A/C.4/46/L.11	Amendments submitted by the Chairman to the section on the United States Virgin Islands in draft resolution I B contained in document A/46/23 (Part VI)	19	Ibid.
A/C.4/46/L.14	Gabon: amendments to the draft resolution contained in document A/46/23 (Part IV)	101	See A/46/627, para. 8
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Document A/46/L.60 and Add.1: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cambodia, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia: draft resolution 27

Document A/46/L.61 and Add.1; Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cambodia, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia: draft resolution 27

Document A/46/L.62 and Add.1: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cambodia, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia: draft resolution 28

Document A/46/L.63 and Add.1: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cambodia, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia: draft resolution 28

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Document A/46/L.64 and Add.1: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cambodia, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia: draft resolution 29

Document A/46/L.65 and Add.1: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burundi, Cambodia, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia: draft resolution 29

Document A/46/L.66 and Add.1: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Brazil, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Yemen and Yugoslavia: draft resolution 30

Document A/46/L.71 and Add.1: Albania, Algeria, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay and Yemen: draft resolution 30

Document A/46/L.73 and Add.1: Albania, Algeria, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Comoros, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Kuwait, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russian Federation, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay and Yemen: draft resolution 31

Document A/46/L.74 and Add.1: Albania, Algeria, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay and Yemen: draft resolution 31

Document A/46/L.75 and Add.1: Afghanistan, Albania, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution 32

Action taken by the General Assembly 32

List of other documents pertaining to the item 33

DOCUMENT A/46/295-S/22777

Application of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for admission to membership in the United Nations

[*Original: English*]
[*10 July 1991*]

NOTE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

In accordance with rule 135 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General has the honour to circulate herewith the application of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for admission to membership in the United Nations, contained in a letter dated 2 July 1991 from the Vice-Premier of the Administration Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the Secretary-General.

ANNEX

Letter dated 2 July 1991 from the Vice-Premier of the Administration Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the Secretary-General

On behalf of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, I have the honour to inform you that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea hereby makes application for membership in the United Nations, in accordance with Article 4 of the Charter of the United Nations.

I attach a declaration made in pursuance of rule 58 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council.

I would be grateful if this application could be submitted to the Security Council.

Declaration

On behalf of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, I solemnly declare that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea accepts the obligations contained in the Charter of the United Nations and undertakes to fulfil them.

(Signed) KIM Yong Nam
Vice-Premier of the Administration Council
and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the
Democratic People's Republic of Korea

DOCUMENT A/46/296-S/22778

Application of the Republic of Korea for admission to membership in the United Nations

[*Original: English*]
[*7 August 1991*]

NOTE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

In accordance with rule 135 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General has the honour to circulate herewith the application of the Republic of Korea for admission to membership in the United Nations, contained in a letter dated 19 July 1991 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Korea to the Secretary-General.

ANNEX

Letter dated 19 July 1991 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Korea to the Secretary-General

On behalf of the Government of the Republic of Korea, I have the honour to inform you that the Government of the Republic of Korea herewith applies for membership of the Republic of Korea in the United Nations.

I have further the honour to attach herewith a declaration made in accordance with rule 58 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council.

I should be grateful if you would place this application before the Security Council at the earliest opportunity.

(Signed) LEE Sang Ock
Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Korea

Declaration

On behalf of the Government of the Republic of Korea, I, Roh Tae Woo, in my capacity as Head of State, have the honour to solemnly declare that the Republic of Korea accepts the obligations contained in the Charter of the United Nations and undertakes to fulfil them.

(Signed) ROH Tae Woo
President of the Republic of Korea

DOCUMENT A/46/342-S/22864

Application of the Federated States of Micronesia for admission to membership in the United Nations

[*Original: English*]
[*6 August 1991*]

NOTE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

In accordance with rule 135 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General has the honour to circulate herewith the application of the Federated States of Micronesia for admission to membership in the United Nations, contained in a letter dated 17 July 1991 from the President of the Federated States of Micronesia to the Secretary-General.

ANNEX

Letter dated 17 July 1991 from the President of the Federated States of Micronesia to the Secretary-General

On behalf of the Government of the Federated States of Micronesia and in my capacity as President, I have the honour to inform you that the Federated States of Micronesia wishes herewith to make application for membership in the United Nations, with all the rights and duties attached thereto.

I would accordingly be grateful if you would arrange for this application to be placed before the Security Council and the General Assembly at their next meetings.

For this purpose, a declaration made pursuant to rule 58 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council and rule 134 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly is set out hereunder.

Declaration

In connection with the application by the Federated States of Micronesia for membership in the United Nations, I have the honour, on behalf of the Federated States of Micronesia and in my capacity as Head of State, to declare that the Federated States of Micronesia accepts the obligations contained in the Charter of the United Nations and solemnly undertakes to fulfil them.

(Signed) Bailey OLTER
President of the Federated States of Micronesia

DOCUMENT A/46/343-S/22865

Application of the Republic of the Marshall Islands for admission to membership in the United Nations

[*Original: English*]
[*6 August 1991*]

NOTE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

In accordance with rule 135 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-

General has the honour to circulate herewith the application of the Republic of the Marshall Islands for admission to membership in the United Nations, contained in a letter dated 25 July 1991 from the President of the Republic of the Marshall Islands to the Secretary-General.

ANNEX

Letter dated 25 July 1991 from the President of the Republic of the Marshall Islands to the Secretary-General

On behalf of the Government of the Republic of the Marshall Islands and in my capacity as its Chief of State and Government, I have the honour to submit the application of the Republic of the Marshall Islands for membership in the United Nations.

I should accordingly be grateful if you would arrange for this application to be placed before the Security Council and the General Assembly at their next meetings.

To this end, a declaration made in pursuance of rule 58 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council and rule 134 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly is set out hereunder.

Declaration

In connection with the application by the Republic of the Marshall Islands for membership in the United Nations, I have the honour, on behalf of the Republic of the Marshall Islands and in my capacity as President, to declare that the Republic of the Marshall Islands accepts the obligations contained in the Charter of the United Nations and solemnly undertakes to fulfil them.

(*Signed*) Amata KABUA
President of the Republic of the Marshall Islands

DOCUMENT A/46/354

Letter dated 8 August 1991 from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*8 August 1991*]

I have the honour to request you to transmit to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session resolution 702 (1991) concerning the admission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea to membership in the United Nations, adopted without a vote by the Security Council at its 3001st meeting, on 8 August 1991:

"*The Security Council*,

"*Having examined separately* the applications of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (document A/46/295-S/22777 above) and of the Republic of Korea (document A/46/296-S/22778 above) for admission to the United Nations,

"1. *Recommends* to the General Assembly that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea be admitted to membership in the United Nations;

"2. *Recommends* to the General Assembly that the Republic of Korea be admitted to membership in the United Nations."

In accordance with the second paragraph of rule 60 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council, I also request you to transmit to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session, for information, the verbatim records of the 2998th and 3001st meetings of the Council, at which it considered the applications of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea.

(*Signed*) José AYALA LASSO
President of the Security Council

DOCUMENT A/46/355

Letter dated 9 August 1991 from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*12 August 1991*]

I have the honour to request you to transmit to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session resolution 703 (1991) concerning the admission of the Federated States of Micronesia to membership in the United Nations, adopted without a vote by the Security Council at its 3002nd meeting, on 9 August 1991:

> "*The Security Council*,
>
> "*Having examined* the application of the Federated States of Micronesia for admission to the United Nations (document A/46/342-S/22864 above),
>
> "*Recommends* to the General Assembly that the Federated States of Micronesia be admitted to membership in the United Nations."

In accordance with the second paragraph of rule 60 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council, I also request you to transmit to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session, for information, the verbatim records of the 2999th and 3002nd meetings of the Council, at which the application of the Federated States of Micronesia was examined.

(*Signed*) José AYALA LASSO
President of the Security Council

DOCUMENT A/46/356

Letter dated 9 August 1991 from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*12 August 1991*]

I have the honour to request you to transmit to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session resolution 704 (1991) concerning the admission of the Republic of the Marshall Islands to membership in the United Nations, adopted without a vote by the Security Council at its 3003rd meeting, on 9 August 1991:

> "*The Security Council*,
>
> "*Having examined* the application of the Republic of the Marshall Islands for admission to the United Nations (document A/46/343-S/22865 above),
>
> "*Recommends* to the General Assembly that the Republic of the Marshall Islands be admitted to membership in the United Nations."

In accordance with the second paragraph of rule 60 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council, I also request you to transmit to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session, for information, the verbatim records of the 3000th and 3003rd meetings of the Council, at which the application of the Republic of the Marshall Islands was examined.

(*Signed*) José AYALA LASSO
President of the Security Council

DOCUMENT A/46/411-S/23002

Application of the Republic of Estonia for admission to membership in the United Nations

[*Original: English*]
[*4 September 1991*]

NOTE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

In accordance with rule 135 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General has the honour to circulate herewith the application of the Republic of Estonia for admission to membership in the United Nations, contained in a letter dated 30 August

1991 from the Chairman of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Estonia to the Secretary-General.

ANNEX

Letter dated 30 August 1991 from the Chairman of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Estonia to the Secretary-General

On behalf of the Republic of Estonia and in my capacity as Chairman of the Supreme Council, I have the honour to inform you that the Republic of Estonia herewith applies for membership in the United Nations.

I would be grateful if you would place the present application before the Security Council at the earliest opportunity.

A declaration made in pursuance of rule 134 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and rule 58 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council is set out hereunder.

Declaration

In connection with the application of the Republic of Estonia for membership in the United Nations, I have the honour, on behalf of the Republic of Estonia and in my capacity as Chairman of the Supreme Council, to declare that the Republic of Estonia accepts the obligations contained in the Charter of the United Nations and solemnly undertakes to fulfil them.

(Signed) Arnold RÜÜTEL
Chairman of the Supreme Council
of the Republic of Estonia

DOCUMENT A/46/412-S/23003

Application of the Republic of Latvia for admission to membership in the United Nations

[*Original: English*]
[*4 September 1991*]

NOTE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

In accordance with rule 135 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General has the honour to circulate herewith the application of the Republic of Latvia for admission to membership in the United Nations, contained in a letter dated 30 August 1991 from the Vice-Chairman of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Latvia to the Secretary-General.

ANNEX

Letter dated 30 August 1991 from the Vice-Chairman of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Latvia to the Secretary-General

The Republic of Latvia, having enjoyed statehood and participated as a full-fledged member in the activities of international organizations until the Second World War, and taking into consideration the declarations of 4 May 1990 and 21 August 1991 of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Latvia, by which it restored the sovereign power of the State of Latvia, which was abolished by foreign forces in 1940, is now once again an independent State.

The Republic of Latvia is fully executing government control in all its territory and is pursuing peaceful policies in accordance with the principles and purposes of the United Nations.

Permit me, in accordance with the above-mentioned declarations of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Latvia, to request the participation of the Republic of Latvia as an equal member of the world community of nations. Please regard the present letter as a formal application by the Republic of Latvia for membership in the United Nations in accordance with Article 4 of the Charter of the United Nations.

Believing that our request will be favourably received, the Republic of Latvia formally assumes the obligations of the Charter of the United Nations, which it is able and willing to carry out.

The Republic of Latvia would be very grateful for debate concerning the present request to be given precedence and for the opportunity for a delegation from the Republic of Latvia to participate in the next session of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

(Signed) Dainis IVANS
Vice-Chairman of the Supreme Council
of the Republic of Latvia

DOCUMENT A/46/413-S/23004

Application of the Republic of Lithuania for admission to membership in the United Nations

[*Original: English*]
[*4 September 1991*]

NOTE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

In accordance with rule 135 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General has the honour to circulate herewith the application of the Republic of Lithuania for admission to membership in the United Nations, contained in a letter dated 29 August 1991 from the President of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Lithuania to the Secretary-General.

ANNEX

Letter dated 29 August 1991 from the President of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Lithuania to the Secretary-General

The Republic of Lithuania, having a centuries-long history of statehood, participated in the activities of international organizations until the Second World War as a full-fledged member. The Supreme Council of the Republic of Lithuania, by a declaration of 11 March 1991, restored the execution of sovereign power of the State of Lithuania, abolished by foreign forces in 1940, which is once again an independent State.

The Republic of Lithuania is fully executing governing control over all its territory and is pursuing peaceful policies in accordance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

Permit me, in accordance with the 11 February 1991 Declaration of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Lithuania on the Participation of the Republic of Lithuania as an Equal Member of the World Community of Nations, by the present letter to submit a request for the admission of the Republic of Lithuania to the United Nations in accordance with Article 4 of the Charter of the United Nations.

Believing that our request will be favourably received, the Republic of Lithuania formally assumes the obligations of the Charter of the United Nations, which it is able and willing to carry out.

The Republic of Lithuania would be very grateful for debate concerning the present request to be given precedence and for the opportunity for a delegation from the Republic of Lithuania to participate in the next session of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

(Signed) Vytautas LANDSBERGIS
President of the Supreme Council
of the Republic of Lithuania

DOCUMENT A/46/460

Letter dated 12 September 1991 from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

[*Original: French*]
[*12 September 1991*]

I have the honour to request you to transmit to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session the following resolutions concerning the admission to membership in the United Nations of the Republic of Estonia, the Republic of Latvia and the Republic of Lithuania, which the Security Council adopted without a vote at its 3007th meeting, on 12 September 1991:

A. Resolution 709 (1991):

"*The Security Council,*

"*Having examined* the application of the Republic of Estonia for admission to the United Nations (document A/46/411-S/23002 above),

"*Recommends* to the General Assembly that the Republic of Estonia be admitted to membership in the United Nations."

B. Resolution 710 (1991):

"*The Security Council,*

"*Having examined* the application of the Republic of Latvia for admission to the United Nations (document A/46/412-S/23003 above), "*Recommends* to the General Assembly that the Republic of Latvia be admitted to membership in the United Nations."

C. Resolution 711 (1991):

"*The Security Council,*

"*Having examined* the application of the Republic of Lithuania for admission to the United Nations (document A/46/413-S/23004 above),

"*Recommends* to the General Assembly that the Republic of Lithuania be admitted to membership in the United Nations."

I would point out that, when it adopted these resolutions, the Council decided to invoke the provisions of the last paragraph of rule 60 of its provisional rules of procedure in order to make its recommendation to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session.

In accordance with the second paragraph of rule 60 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure, I also request you to transmit to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session, for information, the verbatim records of the 3006th and 3007th meetings of the Council, at which the applications for membership submitted by the Republic of Estonia, the Republic of Latvia and the Republic of Lithuania were examined.

(*Signed*) Jean-Bernard MÉRIMÉE
President of the Security Council

DOCUMENT A/46/834-S/23353

Application of the Republic of Kazakhstan for admission to membership in the United Nations

[*Original: English/Russian*]
[*3 January 1992*]

NOTE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

In accordance with rule 135 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General has the honour to circulate herewith the application of the Republic of Kazakhstan for admission to membership in the United Nations, contained in a letter dated 31 December 1991 from the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan to the Secretary-General.

ANNEX

Letter dated 31 December 1991 from the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan to the Secretary-General

On behalf of the Republic of Kazakhstan and as Head of State, I have the honour to submit the application of the Republic of Kazakhstan for membership in the United Nations.

I should be grateful if you would transmit the application as soon as possible to the Security Council.

Declaration

In connection with the application of the Republic of Kazakhstan for membership in the United Nations, I have the honour, on behalf of the Republic of Kazakhstan and as President, to declare that the Republic of Kazakhstan accepts the obligations contained in the Charter of the United Nations and solemnly undertakes to discharge them.

(*Signed*) Nursultan Abishevich NAZARBAEV
President of the Republic of Kazakhstan

DOCUMENT A/46/842-S/23450

Application of the Republic of Kyrgyzstan for admission to membership in the United Nations

[*Original: English/Russian*]
[*21 January 1992*]

NOTE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

In accordance with rule 135 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General has the honour to circulate herewith the application of the Republic of Kyrgyzstan for admission to membership in the United Nations, contained in a declaration dated 6 January 1992 from the President of the Republic of Kyrgyzstan to the Secretary-General.

ANNEX

Declaration of the President of the Republic of Kyrgyzstan dated 6 January 1992

The Republic of Kyrgyzstan, with reference to the Declaration of Independence of the Republic of Kyrgyzstan,

Proceeding from the conviction that all nations have the right to the free determination of their political status and to the realization of their economic, social and cultural development,

Aspiring to the creation of a humane and democratic State, based on the rule of law, which guarantees the decent life, the honour and the dignity of every person living in its territory, irrespective of his or her nationality, religion and social affiliation,

Taking into consideration the important role of the United Nations in assisting the independence movements of developing countries,

Declaring its adherence to the Charter of the United Nations and its readiness to comply with its obligations under the Charter, requests you, in accordance with Article 4 of the Charter of the United Nations, to consider the question of its admission to membership in the Organization.

(Signed) A. AKAEV
President of the Republic of Kyrgyzstan

DOCUMENT A/46/843-S/23451

Application of the Republic of Uzbekistan for admission to membership in the United Nations

[*Original: English/Russian*]
[*21 January 1992*]

NOTE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

In accordance with rule 135 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General has the honour to circulate herewith the application of the Republic of Uzbekistan for admission to membership in the United Nations, contained in a letter dated 6 January 1992 from the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan to the Secretary-General.

ANNEX

Letter dated 6 January 1992 from the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan to the Secretary-General

On behalf of the Republic of Uzbekistan and in my capacity as Head of State, I have the honour to transmit this application from the Republic of Uzbekistan for admission to membership in the United Nations.

I should be very grateful if you would convey the application as soon as possible to the Security Council.

Below is the text of the declaration made in accordance with rule 58 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council and rule 134 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.

Declaration

In connection with the application by the Republic of Uzbekistan for admission to membership in the United Nations, I have the honour to declare, on behalf of the Republic of Uzbekistan and in my capacity as its President, that the Republic of Uzbekistan accepts the obligations contained in the Charter of the United Nations and solemnly undertakes to fulfil those obligations.

(Signed) Islam KARIMOV
President of the Republic of Uzbekistan

DOCUMENT A/46/847-S/23405

Application of the Republic of Armenia for admission to membership in the United Nations

[*Original: English*]
[*17 January 1992*]

NOTE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

In accordance with rule 135 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General has the honour to circulate herewith the application of the Republic of Armenia for admission to membership in the United Nations, contained in a letter dated 31 December 1991 from the President of the Republic of Armenia to the Secretary-General.

ANNEX

Letter dated 31 December 1991 from the President of the Republic of Armenia to the Secretary-General

On behalf of the Republic of Armenia and in my capacity as President, I have the honour to inform you that the Republic of Armenia herewith applies for membership in the United Nations.

I would be grateful if you would place this application before the Security Council at the earliest opportunity.

A declaration made in pursuance of rule 58 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council and rule 134 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly is set forth hereunder.

Declaration

In connection with the application of the Republic of Armenia for membership in the United Nations, I have the honour, on behalf of the Republic of Armenia and in my capacity as President, to declare that the Republic of Armenia accepts the obligations contained in the Charter of the United Nations and solemnly undertakes to fulfil them.

(Signed) Levon TER-PETROSIAN
President of the Republic of Armenia

DOCUMENT A/46/850-S/23455

Application of the Republic of Tajikistan for admission to membership in the United Nations

[*Original: Russian*]
[*21 January 1992*]

NOTE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

In accordance with rule 135 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General has the honour to circulate herewith the application of the Republic of Tajikistan for admission to membership in the United Nations, contained in a letter dated 16 January 1992 from the President of the Republic of Tajikistan to the Secretary-General.

ANNEX

Letter dated 16 January 1992 from the President of the Republic of Tajikistan to the Secretary-General

On behalf of the Republic of Tajikistan and in my capacity as Head of State, I have the honour to transmit herewith an application for admission of the Republic of Tajikistan to membership in the United Nations.

I should be very grateful if you would convey this application as soon as possible to the Security Council.

Declaration

In connection with the application by the Republic of Tajikistan for admission to membership in the United Nations, I have the honour to declare, on behalf of the Republic of Tajikistan and in my capacity as

President, that the Republic of Tajikistan accepts the obligations contained in the Charter of the United Nations and solemnly undertakes to fulfil them.

(Signed) Rakhmon NABIEV
President of the Republic of Tajikistan

DOCUMENT A/46/852-S/23468

Application of the Republic of Moldova for admission to membership in the United Nations

[*Original: French*]
[*23 January 1992*]

NOTE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

In accordance with rule 135 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General has the honour to circulate herewith the application of the Republic of Moldova for admission to membership in the United Nations, contained in a letter dated 17 January 1992 from the President of the Republic of Moldova to the Secretary-General.

ANNEX

Letter dated 17 January 1992 from the President of the Republic of Moldova to the Secretary-General

On behalf of the Government of the Republic of Moldova and in my capacity as Head of State and Government, I have the honour to apply for admission of the Republic of Moldova to membership in the United Nations.

I should be grateful if you would convey this application to the Security Council and the General Assembly at their forthcoming meetings.

To this end, I append hereto the text of a declaration made in accordance with rule 58 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council and rule 134 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.

Declaration

In connection with the application by the Republic of Moldova for admission to membership in the United Nations, I have the honour to declare, on behalf of the Republic of Moldova and in my capacity as its President, that the Republic of Moldova accepts the obligations contained in the Charter of the United Nations and solemnly undertakes to fulfil those obligations.

(Signed) Mircea SNEGUR
President of the Republic of Moldova

DOCUMENT A/46/853

Letter dated 23 January 1992 from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*23 January 1992*]

I have the honour to request you to transmit to the General Assembly at its resumed forty-sixth session resolution 732 (1992) on the admission of the Republic of Kazakhstan to membership in the United Nations, adopted by the Security Council at its 3034th meeting, on 23 January 1992:

"*The Security Council*,

"*Having examined* the application of the Republic of Kazakhstan for admission to the United Nations (document A/46/834-S/23353 above),

"*Recommends* to the General Assembly that the Republic of Kazakhstan be admitted to membership in the United Nations."

I would point out that, when adopting the resolution, the Council decided to have recourse to the provisions of the last paragraph of rule 60 of its provisional rules of procedure in order to submit its recommendation to the Assembly at its resumed forty-sixth session.

In accordance with the second paragraph of rule 60 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council, I also request you to transmit to the Assembly at its resumed forty-sixth session, for information, the verbatim records of the 3032nd and 3034th meetings of the Council, at which the application of the Republic of Kazakhstan was considered.

(*Signed*) David HANNAY
President of the Security Council

DOCUMENT A/46/856-S/23489*

Application of Turkmenistan for admission to membership in the United Nations

[*Original: English/Russian*]
[*30 January 1992*]

NOTE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

In accordance with rule 135 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General has the honour to circulate herewith the application of Turkmenistan for admission to membership in the United Nations, contained in a letter dated 20 January 1992 from the President of Turkmenistan to the Secretary-General.

ANNEX

Letter dated 20 January 1992 from the President of Turkmenistan to the Secretary-General

Turkmenistan, which I have the honour to represent, is a country with a long history that has played an important role in the development of world culture and science of which ancient Merv has justifiably been considered the centre. However, for a number of historical reasons, the Turkmenian people subsequently lost its statehood, and the restoration of statehood became the cherished dream of the Turkmenian people.

Our people acquired a great deal of experience in nation-building and achieved significant social progress when Turkmenistan was part of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. However, rigid centralization in all areas hampered the full development of democratic processes in society and civilized statehood, which was not in keeping with the demands of the times. In that connection, the Declaration on the State Sovereignty of Turkmenistan was adopted on 22 August 1990; the Declaration clearly defined the mutual relations of the Republic with the centre and the Union Republics and prospects for Turkmenistan's independent development.

The general referendum on independence held on 27 October 1991, in which 94 per cent of the population voted for the full independence of Turkmenistan, reflected once and for all the free choice of our people and once again demonstrated its unity, of which we are exceedingly proud. The results of the referendum were unanimously approved at a session of the Supreme Soviet of Turkmenistan.

Today Turkmenistan, which has great economic potential, has embarked on the path of independent development. Turkmenistan exercises full control over its entire territory and is conducting a peaceful policy based on the peace-loving traditions of the Turkmenian people and conforming to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

Mr. Secretary-General, allow me, in accordance with the Declaration on the State Sovereignty of Turkmenistan of 22 August 1990, the results of the general referendum of 27 October 1991 and Turkmenistan's desire to become part of the international community, to appeal to you on behalf of the people of Turkmenistan to support the full participation of Turkmenistan in the world community of States.

I request that you consider this letter as the official application of Turkmenistan for admission to membership in the United Nations in conformity with Article 4 of the Charter of the United Nations.

Assuming that our request will be granted, Turkmenistan officially assumes, on the basis of this application, its obligations as a Member of the United Nations in accordance with the Charter—obligations that it can and wishes to fulfil.

Turkmenistan would be very grateful if you would consider this request as a matter of priority and allow the delegation of Turkmenistan to participate in the next session of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

(*Signed*) Saparmurat NIYAZOV
President of Turkmenistan

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*Incorporating document A/46/856/Corr.1-S/23489/Corr.1 dated 3 February 1992.

DOCUMENT A/46/859

Letter dated 29 January 1992 from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*29 January 1992*]

I have the honour to request you to transmit to the General Assembly at its resumed forty-sixth session resolution 735 (1992) on the admission of the Republic of Armenia to membership in the United Nations, adopted by the Security Council at its 3041st meeting, on 29 January 1992:

> "*The Security Council*,
>
> "*Having examined* the application of the Republic of Armenia for admission to the United Nations (document A/46/847-S/23405 above),
>
> "*Recommends* to the General Assembly that the Republic of Armenia be admitted to membership in the United Nations."

I would point out that, when adopting the resolution, the Council decided to have recourse to the provisions of the last paragraph of rule 60 of its provisional rules of procedure in order to submit its recommendation to the Assembly at its resumed forty-sixth session.

In accordance with the second paragraph of rule 60 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council, I also request you to transmit to the Assembly at its resumed forty-sixth session, for information, the verbatim records of the 3035th and 3041st meetings of the Council, at which the application of the Republic of Armenia was considered.

(*Signed*) David HANNAY
President of the Security Council

DOCUMENT A/46/860

Letter dated 29 January 1992 from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*29 January 1992*]

I have the honour to request you to transmit to the General Assembly at its resumed forty-sixth session resolution 736 (1992) on the admission of the Republic of Kyrgyzstan to membership in the United Nations, adopted by the Security Council at its 3042nd meeting, on 29 January 1992:

"*The Security Council*,

"*Having examined* the application of the Republic of Kyrgyzstan for admission to the United Nations (document A/46/842-S/23450 above),

"*Recommends* to the General Assembly that the Republic of Kyrgyzstan be admitted to membership in the United Nations."

I would point out that, when adopting the resolution, the Council decided to have recourse to the provisions of the last paragraph of rule 60 of its provisional rules of procedure in order to submit its recommendation to the Assembly at its resumed forty-sixth session.

In accordance with the second paragraph of rule 60 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council, I also request you to transmit to the Assembly at its resumed forty-sixth session, for information, the verbatim records of the 3036th and 3042nd meetings of the Council, at which the application of the Republic of Kyrgyzstan was considered.

(*Signed*) David HANNAY
President of the Security Council

DOCUMENT A/46/861

Letter dated 29 January 1992 from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*29 January 1992*]

I have the honour to request you to transmit to the General Assembly at its resumed forty-sixth session resolution 737 (1992) on the admission of the Republic of Uzbekistan to membership in the United Nations, adopted by the Security Council at its 3043rd meeting, on 29 January 1992:

"*The Security Council*,

"*Having examined* the application of the Republic of Uzbekistan for admission to the United Nations (document A/46/843-S/23451 above),

"*Recommends* to the General Assembly that the Republic of Uzbekistan be admitted to membership in the United Nations."

I would point out that, when adopting the resolution, the Council decided to have recourse to the provisions of the last paragraph of rule 60 of its provisional rules of procedure in order to submit its recommendation to the Assembly at its resumed forty-sixth session.

In accordance with the second paragraph of rule 60 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council, I also request you to transmit to the Assembly at its resumed forty-sixth session, for information, the verbatim records of the 3037th and 3043rd meetings of the Council, at which the application of the Republic of Uzbekistan was considered.

(*Signed*) David HANNAY
President of the Security Council

DOCUMENT A/46/862

Letter dated 29 January 1992 from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*29 January 1992*]

I have the honour to request you to transmit to the General Assembly at its resumed forty-sixth session resolution 738 (1992) on the admission of the Republic of Tajikistan to membership in the United Nations, adopted by the Security Council at its 3044th meeting, on 29 January 1992:

"*The Security Council*,

"*Having examined* the application of the Republic of Tajikistan for admission to the United Nations (document A/46/850-S/23455 above),

"*Recommends* to the General Assembly that the Republic of Tajikistan be admitted to membership in the United Nations."

I would point out that, when adopting the resolution, the Council decided to have recourse to the provisions of the last paragraph of rule 60 of its provisional rules of procedure in order to submit its recommendation to the Assembly at its resumed forty-sixth session.

In accordance with the second paragraph of rule 60 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council, I also request you to transmit to the Assembly at its resumed forty-sixth session, for information, the verbatim records of the 3038th and 3044th meetings of the Council, at which the application of the Republic of Tajikistan was considered.

(*Signed*) David HANNAY
President of the Security Council

DOCUMENT A/46/870

Letter dated 5 February 1992 from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*5 February 1992*]

I have the honour to request you to transmit to the General Assembly at its resumed forty-sixth session resolution 739 (1992) on the admission of the Republic of Moldova to membership in the United Nations, adopted by the Security Council at its 3047th meeting, on 5 February 1992:

"*The Security Council*,

"*Having examined* the application of the Republic of Moldova for admission to the United Nations (document A/46/852-S/23468 above),

"*Recommends* to the General Assembly that the Republic of Moldova be admitted to membership in the United Nations."

I would point out that, when adopting the resolution, the Council decided to have recourse to the provisions of the last paragraph of rule 60 of its provisional rules of procedure in order to submit its recommendation to the Assembly at its resumed forty-sixth session.

In accordance with the second paragraph of rule 60 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council, I also request you to transmit to the Assembly at its resumed forty-sixth session, for information, the verbatim records of the 3045th and 3047th meetings of the Council, at which the application of the Republic of Moldova was considered.

(*Signed*) Thomas R. PICKERING
President of the Security Council

DOCUMENT A/46/871

Letter dated 7 February 1992 from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*7 February 1992*]

I have the honour to request you to transmit to the General Assembly at its resumed forty-sixth session resolution 741 (1992) on the admission of Turkmenistan to membership in the United Nations, adopted by the Security Council at its 3050th meeting, on 7 February 1992:

"*The Security Council*,

"*Having examined* the application of Turkmenistan for admission to the United Nations (document A/46/856-S/23489 above),

"*Recommends* to the General Assembly that Turkmenistan be admitted to membership in the United Nations."

I would point out that, when adopting the resolution, the Council decided to have recourse to the provisions of the last paragraph of rule 60 of its provisional rules of procedure in order to submit its recommendation to the Assembly at its resumed forty-sixth session.

In accordance with the second paragraph of rule 60 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council, I also request you to transmit to the Assembly at its resumed forty-sixth session, for information, the verbatim records of the 3048th and 3050th meetings of the Council, at which the application of Turkmenistan was considered.

(*Signed*) Thomas R. PICKERING
President of the Security Council

DOCUMENT A/46/872-S/23558

Application of the Azerbaijani Republic for admission to membership in the United Nations

[*Original: English*]
[*7 February 1992*]

NOTE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

In accordance with rule 135 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General has the honour to circulate herewith a letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Azerbaijani Republic dated 17 January 1992 (see annex I) transmitting the application of the Azerbaijani Republic for admission to membership in the United Nations, contained in a letter dated 14 January 1992 (see annex II) from the President of the Azerbaijani Republic to the Secretary-General.

ANNEX I

Letter dated 17 January 1992 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Azerbaijani Republic to the Secretary-General

I have the honour of bringing to your attention the official application of the President of the Azerbaijani Republic requesting the admission of the Azerbaijani Republic to membership in the United Nations.

I have also the honour to inform you that the above-mentioned application was adopted by the Supreme Soviet of the Azerbaijani Republic at its session on 29 October 1991.

(*Signed*) G. SADIKOV
Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Azerbaijani Republic

ANNEX II

Letter dated 14 January 1992 from the President of the Azerbaijani Republic to the Secretary-General

On behalf of the Azerbaijani Republic and in my capacity as Head of State, I have the honour to submit this request for membership of the Azerbaijani Republic in the United Nations.

I would be extremely grateful to you for transmitting this request to the Security Council at an early date.

Enclosed herewith is a declaration made in conformity with rule 58 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council and rule 134 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.

Proclaiming in accordance with the will of the Azerbaijani people the restoration of the independence, which had been liquidated in April 1920; attaching special importance to the principles of democracy, freedom and equality; seeking to attain its rightful place in the world community and to do its utmost in the cause of strengthening international security and cooperation; declaring its adherence to the Charter of the United Nations and readiness to fulfil the commitments enshrined therein and in accordance with Article 4 of the Charter, the Azerbaijani Republic requests the Members of the United Nations to consider the issue of Azerbaijan's admission to the Organization.

In connection with the Azerbaijani Republic's application to join the United Nations, on behalf of the Azerbaijani Republic and in my capacity as President, I am honoured to inform you that the Azerbaijani Republic accepts all the responsibilities of the Charter of the United Nations and solemnly commits itself to their fulfilment.

Esteemed Mr. Secretary-General, I hope that after the completion of the required procedures, the Azerbaijani Republic will become a full Member of the United Nations.

(Signed) Ayaz MUTALIBOV
President of the Azerbaijani Republic

DOCUMENT A/46/880

Letter dated 14 February 1992 from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*14 February 1992*]

I have the honour to request you to transmit to the General Assembly at its resumed forty-sixth session resolution 742 (1992) on the admission of the Azerbaijani Republic to membership in the United Nations, adopted by the Security Council at its 3052nd meeting, on 14 February 1992:

"*The Security Council*,

"*Having examined* the application of the Azerbaijani Republic for admission to the United Nations (document A/46/872-S/23558 above),

"*Recommends* to the General Assembly that the Azerbaijani Republic be admitted to membership in the United Nations."

I would point out that, when adopting the resolution, the Council decided to have recourse to the provisions of the last paragraph of rule 60 of its provisional rules of procedure in order to submit its recommendation to the Assembly at its resumed forty-sixth session.

In accordance with the second paragraph of rule 60 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council, I also request you to transmit to the Assembly at its resumed forty-sixth session, for information, the verbatim records of the 3051st and 3052nd meetings of the Council, at which the application of the Azerbaijani Republic was considered.

(*Signed*) Thomas R. PICKERING
President of the Security Council

DOCUMENT A/46/881-S/23619

Application of the Republic of San Marino for admission to membership in the United Nations

[*Original: English*]
[*20 February 1992*]

NOTE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

In accordance with rule 135 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General has the honour to circulate herewith the application of the Republic of San Marino for admission to membership in the United Nations, contained in a letter dated 19 February 1992 from the Secretary of State for Foreign and Political Affairs of the Republic of San Marino to the Secretary-General.

ANNEX

Letter dated 19 February 1992 from the Secretary of State for Foreign and Political Affairs of the Republic of San Marino to the Secretary-General

On behalf of the Government of the Republic of San Marino and in my capacity as Secretary of State for Foreign and Political Affairs of my Government, I have the honour to inform you that the Republic of San Marino wishes herewith to make application for membership in the United Nations, with all the rights and duties attached thereto.

I should accordingly be grateful if you would arrange for this application to be placed before the Security Council and General Assembly at their next meetings.

For this purpose I attach a declaration made in pursuance of rule 58 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council and rule 134 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.

Declaration

In connection with the application by the Republic of San Marino for membership in the United Nations, I have the honour, on behalf of the Republic of San Marino and in my capacity as Secretary of State for Foreign and Political Affairs, to declare that the Republic of San Marino accepts the obligations contained in the Charter of the United Nations and solemnly undertakes to fulfil them.

(Signed) Gabriele GATTI
Secretary of State for Foreign and Political Affairs

DOCUMENT A/46/885

Letter dated 25 February 1992 from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*25 February 1992*]

I have the honour to request you to transmit to the General Assembly at its resumed forty-sixth session resolution 744 (1992) on the admission of the Republic of San Marino to membership in the United Nations, adopted by the Security Council at its 3056th meeting, on 25 February 1992:

"*The Security Council*,

"*Having examined* the application of the Republic of San Marino for admission to the United Nations (document A/46/881-S/23619 above),

"*Recommends* to the General Assembly that the Republic of San Marino be admitted to membership in the United Nations."

I would point out that, when adopting the resolution, the Council decided to have recourse to the provisions of the last paragraph of rule 60 of its provisional rules of procedure in order to submit its recommendation to the Assembly at its resumed forty-sixth session.

In accordance with the second paragraph of rule 60 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council, I also request you to transmit to the Assembly at its resumed forty-sixth session, for information, the verbatim records of the 3054th and 3056th meetings of the Council, at which the application of the Republic of San Marino was considered.

(*Signed*) Thomas R. PICKERING
President of the Security Council

DOCUMENT A/46/912-S/23884

Application of the Republic of Croatia for admission to membership in the United Nations

[*Original: English*]
[*7 May 1992*]

NOTE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

In accordance with rule 135 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General has the honour to circulate herewith the application of the Republic of Croatia for admission to membership in the United Nations, contained in a letter dated 11 February 1992 from the President of the Republic of Croatia to the Secretary-General.

ANNEX

Letter dated 11 February 1992 from the President of the Republic of Croatia to the Secretary-General

In accordance with Article 4 of the Charter of the United Nations and in compliance with rules 58 to 60 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council and rules 134 to 138 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly relating to admission of new members to the United Nations, I have the honour, on behalf of the Republic of Croatia and in my capacity as President, to apply for membership of the Republic of Croatia in the United Nations.

According to the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples as enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and having in mind that the establishment of a sovereign and independent State is one of the modes of implementing the right of self-determination, the Republic of Croatia has constituted itself as an independent State. The proclamation of independence by the Parliament of the Republic of Croatia on 25 June 1991, is based on the decision of the entire population of the Republic of Croatia as expressed in a referendum held on 19 May 1991. Due to the leading role and utmost importance of the United Nations in the contemporary world, admission to the United Nations would certainly represent a supremely important achievement for the new State of Croatia.

The Declaration of the European Community on the "Guidelines on the Recognition of New States in Eastern Europe and in the Soviet Union" has set very detailed and strict criteria for the formal recognition of new States in these regions. This common European position requires, *inter alia*: respect for the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the commitments subscribed to in the Final Act of Helsinki and in the Charter of Paris, especially with regard to the rule of law, democracy and human rights; guarantees for the rights of ethnic and national groups and minorities in accordance with the commitments subscribed to in the framework of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe; respect for the inviolability of all frontiers which can only be changed by peaceful means and by common agreement; commitment to settle by agreement, including, where appropriate, by recourse to arbitration, all questions concerning State succession and regional disputes. These criteria encompass the five requisite conditions for admission to the United Nations as determined by the International Court of Justice in its Advisory Opinion on Conditions of Admission of a State to Membership in the United Nations. The judgement that these requirements have been fulfilled by the Republic of Croatia has already been confirmed by more than forty States Members of the United Nations, from all the geographic regions, that have formally recognized the Republic of Croatia. We bear in mind that all the conditions for admission to the United Nations are subject to the judgement of the General Assembly but we would also like to underline that the spirit as well as the terms of the Charter of the United Nations preclude the idea that considerations extraneous to the principles and obligations set therein can prevent the admission of a State which complies with them.

Reaffirming our commitment to continue to seek an overall solution of the crisis through the Conference on Yugoslavia, under the auspices of the European Community and when appropriate its Arbitration Committee, it should also be stressed that the Republic of Croatia has undertaken all efforts to support the role that the United Nations will play in achieving a peaceful solution. In this sense it has requested the Security Council to establish a peace-keeping operation and has given its consent to the plan for the deployment of a United Nations peace-keeping operation referred to in Security Council resolutions 724 (1991) and 727 (1992). In accordance with such efforts the Republic of Croatia is undertaking all necessary measures to observe the cease-fire agreed at Geneva on 23 November 1991 and further elaborated by the Implementing Accord at Sarajevo on 2 January 1992, signed under the auspices of your Personal Envoy. We believe that the admission of the Republic of Croatia to the United Nations would facilitate the cooperation of the authorities of our Republic with United Nations peace-keeping forces and contribute to the success of the peace plan in the same way as the accelerated acceptance of the Republics of the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is contributing to political solution, peaceful dissociation and armament control.

As also stated in a separate formal declaration attached to this application the Republic of Croatia is willing to accept and carry out the obligations contained in the Charter of the United Nations and by this letter express its desire to become a Member of the United Nations.

Declaration

In connection with the application by the Republic of Croatia for membership in the United Nations I have the honour, in my capacity as President of the Republic, as pursuant to Articles 94 and 99 of the Constitution of the Republic of Croatia, to declare that the Republic of Croatia accepts the obligations contained in the Charter of the United Nations and solemnly undertakes to fulfil them.

(Signed) **Franjo TUDJMAN**
President of the Republic of Croatia

DOCUMENT A/46/913-S/23885

Application of the Republic of Slovenia for admission to membership in the United Nations

[*Original: English*]
[*7 May 1992*]

NOTE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

In accordance with rule 135 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General has the honour to circulate herewith the application of the Republic of Slovenia for admission to membership in the United Nations, contained in a letter dated 5 May 1992 from the President of the Republic of Slovenia to the Secretary-General.

ANNEX

Letter dated 5 May 1992 from the President of the Presidency of the Republic of Slovenia to the Secretary-General

On behalf of the Republic of Slovenia and in my capacity as President of the Presidency of the Republic, I have the honour to inform you that the Republic of Slovenia herewith applies for membership in the United Nations.

The democratically elected Government of the Republic of Slovenia is fully executing its control over all its territory and is pursuing peaceful policies in accordance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

Even as a constituent part of Yugoslavia, Slovenia made an important contribution within the framework of the participation of former Yugoslavia in the United Nations. In full knowledge, therefore, of the rights and obligations which derive from the Charter of the United Nations, the Republic of Slovenia is prepared honourably to carry out its obligations and actively to participate in the accomplishment of the aims of the world Organization.

Bearing in mind the importance and the universal character of the United Nations and in order to contribute to its efforts towards a peaceful solution to the Yugoslav crisis, the Republic of Slovenia has kept the United Nations informed about its views on the causes of this crisis and offered proposals for its peaceful and just settlement.

I would be grateful if you would arrange for the present application to be placed before the Security Council and the General Assembly at the earliest opportunity.

A declaration made in pursuance of rule 134 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and rule 58 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council is set out hereunder.

Declaration

In connection with the application of the Republic of Slovenia for membership in the United Nations, I have the honour, on behalf of the Republic of Slovenia and in my capacity as President of the Presidency of the Republic, to solemnly declare that the Republic of Slovenia accepts the obligations contained in the Charter of the United Nations and undertakes to fulfil them.

(Signed) **Milan KUČAN**
President of the Presidency
of the Republic of Slovenia

DOCUMENT A/46/919

Letter dated 18 May 1992 from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*18 May 1992*]

I have the honour to request you to transmit to the General Assembly at its resumed forty-sixth session resolution 753 (1992) on the admission of the Republic of Croatia to membership in the United Nations, adopted by the Security Council at its 3076th meeting, on 18 May 1992:

"*The Security Council*,

"*Having examined* the application of the Republic of Croatia for admission to the United Nations (document A/46/912-S/23884 above),

"*Recommends* to the General Assembly that the Republic of Croatia be admitted to membership in the United Nations."

I would point out that, when adopting the resolution, the Council decided to have recourse to the provisions of the last paragraph of rule 60 of its provisional rules of procedure in order to submit its recommendation to the Assembly at its resumed forty-sixth session.

In accordance with the second paragraph of rule 60 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council, I also request you to transmit to the Assembly at its resumed forty-sixth session, for information, the verbatim records of the 3073rd and 3076th meetings of the Council, at which the application of the Republic of Croatia was considered.

(Signed) Peter HOHENFELLNER
President of the Security Council

DOCUMENT A/46/920

Letter dated 18 May 1992 from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*18 May 1992*]

I have the honour to request you to transmit to the General Assembly at its resumed forty-sixth session resolution 754 (1992) on the admission of the Republic of Slovenia to membership in the United Nations, adopted by the Security Council at its 3077th meeting, on 18 May 1992:

"*The Security Council,*

"*Having examined* the application of the Republic of Slovenia for admission to the United Nations (document A/46/913-S/23885 above),

"*Recommends* to the General Assembly that the Republic of Slovenia be admitted to membership in the United Nations."

I would point out that, when adopting the resolution, the Council decided to have recourse to the provisions of the last paragraph of rule 60 of its provisional rules of procedure in order to submit its recommendation to the Assembly at its resumed forty-sixth session.

In accordance with the second paragraph of rule 60 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council, I also request you to transmit to the Assembly at its resumed forty-sixth session, for information, the verbatim records of the 3074th and 3077th meetings of the Council, at which the application of the Republic of Slovenia was considered.

(*Signed*) Peter HOHENFELLNER
President of the Security Council

DOCUMENT A/46/921-S/23971

Application of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina for admission to membership in the United Nations

[*Original: English*]
[*19 May 1992*]

NOTE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

In accordance with rule 135 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General has the honour to circulate herewith the application of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina for admission to membership in the United Nations, contained in a letter dated 8 May 1992 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the Secretary-General.

ANNEX

Letter dated 8 May 1992 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the Secretary-General

On behalf of the Presidency of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations, I am submitting the request of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina to be admitted to the United Nations as a full Member State.

On the basis of the recommendation adopted on 6 April 1992 by the Ministerial Council of the European Community, the member States of the European Community, as well as a significant number of other States, recognized the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina as an independent and sovereign State.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Senior Officials of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina was admitted to the Conference as a fully participating State on 4 May 1992.

The Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as an independent and sovereign State, accepts the obligations of the Charter of the United Nations and is willing to carry out these obligations.

With regard to the above-mentioned, it is with great pleasure that I would like to propose that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and officials of the United Nations start with the first contacts related to the commencement of regular procedure for applying for membership in the United Nations.

(Signed) Haris SILAJDZIC
Minister for Foreign Affairs of the
Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina

DOCUMENT A/46/922

Letter dated 20 May 1992 from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*20 May 1992*]

I have the honour to request you to transmit to the General Assembly at its resumed forty-sixth session resolution 755 (1992) on the admission of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina to membership in the United Nations, adopted by the Security Council at its 3079th meeting, on 20 May 1992:

"*The Security Council,*

"*Having examined* the application of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina for admission to the United Nations (document A/46/921-S/23971 above),

"*Recommends* to the General Assembly that the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina be admitted to membership in the United Nations."

I would point out that, when adopting the resolution, the Council decided to have recourse to the provisions of the last paragraph of rule 60 of its provisional rules of procedure in order to submit its recommendation to the Assembly at its resumed forty-sixth session.

In accordance with the second paragraph of rule 60 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council, I also request you to transmit to the Assembly at its resumed forty-sixth session, for information, the verbatim records of the 3078th and 3079th meetings of the Council, at which the application of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina was considered.

(*Signed*) Peter HOHENFELLNER
President of the Security Council

DOCUMENT A/46/938-S/24116

Application of the Republic of Georgia for admission to membership in the United Nations

[*Original: English/Russian*]
[*18 June 1992*]

NOTE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

In accordance with rule 135 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General has the honour to circulate herewith the application of the Republic of Georgia for admission to membership in the United Nations, contained in a letter dated 6 May 1992 from the President of the State Council of the Republic of Georgia to the Secretary-General and a letter dated 6 May 1992 from the First Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Georgia to the Secretary-General.

ANNEX I

Letter dated 6 May 1992 from the President of the State Council of the Republic of Georgia to the Secretary-General

On behalf of the Republic of Georgia and as Head of State, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the application of the Republic of Georgia for admission to membership in the United Nations.

I should be grateful if you would have the text circulated to the members of the Security Council as soon as possible.

On behalf of the Republic of Georgia and as President of the State Council, I wish to declare that the Republic of Georgia accepts the obligations contained in the Charter of the United Nations and solemnly undertakes to carry them out.

(*Signed*) E. SHEVARDNADZE
President of the State Council
of the Republic of Georgia

ANNEX II

Letter dated 6 May 1992 from the First Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Georgia to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you that the Republic of Georgia accepts the obligations contained in the Charter of the United Nations and solemnly undertakes to carry them out.

The Government of the Republic of Georgia has stated that it is willing to accede to the treaties and international conventions and other instruments elaborated by the world community in the fields of human rights, the safeguarding of international security and the strengthening of confidence-building measures, with a view to reducing confrontations and to bringing about a spirit of cooperation and good will in relations among States.

The Republic of Georgia does not regard any of the States surrounding it as enemies or adversaries and seeks, on the contrary, to establish with them close links based on cooperation and collaboration in political and economic matters. We are willing, in this connection, to play an active role in the disarmament and arms-control process; we shall accede to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons; we declare ourselves in favour of the prohibition of weapons of mass destruction of all kinds and we are focusing our endeavours on the limitation and reduction of conventional weapons.

Integration into the pan-European process is one of the most important components of the foreign policy of the Republic of Georgia. Some progress has, moreover, been made in that respect. We therefore believe that the Republic of Georgia is in a position to carry out effectively the obligations contained in the Charter of the United Nations and that it is ready to contribute to furthering the progress of mankind as a full member of the world community.

The Republic of Georgia has approached the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, which has agreed to recommend to the Security Council that the Republic of Georgia be admitted to the United Nations.

(*Signed*) T. DZHAPARIDZE
First Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Republic of Georgia

DOCUMENT A/46/942

Letter dated 6 July 1992 from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*7 July 1992*]

I have the honour to request you to transmit to the General Assembly at its resumed forty-sixth session resolution 763 (1992) on the admission of the Republic of Georgia to membership in the United Nations, adopted by the Security Council at its 3091st meeting, on 6 July 1992:

"*The Security Council*,

"*Having examined* the application of the Republic of Georgia for admission to the United Nations (document A/46/938-S/24116 above),

"*Recommends* to the General Assembly that the Republic of Georgia be admitted to membership in the United Nations."

I would point out that, when adopting the resolution, the Council decided to have recourse to the provisions of the last paragraph of rule 60 of its provisional rules of procedure in order to submit its recommendation to the Assembly at its resumed forty-sixth session.

In accordance with the second paragraph of rule 60 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council, I also request you to transmit to the Assembly at its resumed forty-sixth session, for information, the verbatim records of the 3090th and 3091st meetings of the Council, at which the application of the Republic of Georgia was considered.

(*Signed*) José Luis JESÚS
President of the Security Council

DOCUMENT A/46/L.1 AND ADD.1*

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*13 September 1991*]

ADMISSION OF THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA AND THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA TO MEMBERSHIP IN THE UNITED NATIONS

The General Assembly,

Having received the recommendation of the Security Council of 8 August 1991 that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea should be admitted to membership in the United Nations (document A/46/354 above),

Having considered separately the application for membership of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (document A/46/295-S/22777 above) and the application for membership of the Republic of Korea (document A/46/296-S/22778 above),

1. *Decides* to admit the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to membership in the United Nations;

2. *Decides* to admit the Republic of Korea to membership in the United Nations.

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*Document A/46/L.1/Add.1 was issued to add 27 States to the list of sponsors.

DOCUMENT A/46/L.2 AND ADD.1**

Albania, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Viet Nam and Zambia: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*13 September 1991*]

ADMISSION OF THE FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA TO MEMBERSHIP IN THE UNITED NATIONS

The General Assembly,

Having received the recommendation of the Security Council of 9 August 1991 that the Federated States of Micronesia should be admitted to membership in the United Nations (document A/46/355 above),

Having considered the application for membership of the Federated States of Micronesia (document A/46/342-S/22864 above),

Decides to admit the Federated States of Micronesia to membership in the United Nations.

**Document A/46/L.2/Add.1 was issued to add 13 States to the list of sponsors.

DOCUMENT A/46/L.3 AND ADD.1*

Albania, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Viet Nam and Zambia: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*13 September 1991*]

ADMISSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE MARSHALL ISLANDS TO MEMBERSHIP IN THE UNITED NATIONS

The General Assembly,

Having received the recommendation of the Security Council of 9 August 1991 that the Republic of the Marshall Islands should be admitted to membership in the United Nations (document A/46/356 above),

Having considered the application for membership of the Republic of the Marshall Islands (document A/46/343-S/22865 above),

Decides to admit the Republic of the Marshall Islands to membership in the United Nations.

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*Document A/46/L.3/Add.1 was issued to add 14 States to the list of sponsors.

DOCUMENT A/46/L.4 AND ADD.1**

Albania, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam and Zambia: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*13 September 1991*]

ADMISSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF ESTONIA TO MEMBERSHIP IN THE UNITED NATIONS

The General Assembly,

Having received the recommendation of the Security Council of 12 September 1991 that the Republic of Estonia should be admitted to membership in the United Nations (document A/46/460 above),

Having considered the application for membership of the Republic of Estonia (document A/46/411-S/23002 above),

Decides to admit the Republic of Estonia to membership in the United Nations.

**Document A/46/L.4/Add.1 was issued to add 23 States to the list of sponsors.

DOCUMENT A/46/L.5 AND ADD.1*

Albania, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam and Zambia: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*13 September 1991*]

ADMISSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF LATVIA TO MEMBERSHIP IN THE UNITED NATIONS

The General Assembly,

Having received the recommendation of the Security Council of 12 September 1991 that the Republic of Latvia should be admitted to membership in the United Nations (document A/46/460 above),

Having considered the application for membership of the Republic of Latvia (document A/46/412-S/23003 above),

Decides to admit the Republic of Latvia to membership in the United Nations.

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*Document A/46/L.5/Add.1 was issued to add 23 States to the list of sponsors.

DOCUMENT A/46/L.6 AND ADD.1**

Albania, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam and Zambia: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*13 September 1991*]

ADMISSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA TO MEMBERSHIP IN THE UNITED NATIONS

The General Assembly,

Having received the recommendation of the Security Council of 12 September 1991 that the Republic of Lithuania should be admitted to membership in the United Nations (document A/46/460 above),

Having considered the application for membership of the Republic of Lithuania (document A/46/413-S/23004 above),

Decides to admit the Republic of Lithuania to membership in the United Nations.

**Document A/46/L.6/Add.1 was issued to add 23 States to the list of sponsors.

DOCUMENT A/46/L.58 AND ADD.1*

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cambodia, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela and Viet Nam: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*27 February 1992*]

ADMISSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA TO MEMBERSHIP IN THE UNITED NATIONS

The General Assembly,

Having received the recommendation of the Security Council of 5 February 1992 that the Republic of Moldova should be admitted to membership in the United Nations (document A/46/870 above),

Having considered the application for membership of the Republic of Moldova (document A/46/852-S/23468 above),

Decides to admit the Republic of Moldova to membership in the United Nations.

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*Document A/46/L.58/Add.1 was issued to add seven States to the list of sponsors.

DOCUMENT A/46/L.59 AND ADD.1**

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cambodia, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*27 February 1992*]

ADMISSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN TO MEMBERSHIP IN THE UNITED NATIONS

The General Assembly,

Having received the recommendation of the Security Council of 23 January 1992 that the Republic of Kazakhstan should be admitted to membership in the United Nations (document A/46/853 above),

Having considered the application for membership of the Republic of Kazakhstan (document A/46/834-S/23353 above),

Decides to admit the Republic of Kazakhstan to membership in the United Nations.

**Document A/46/L.59/Add.1 was issued to add seven States to the list of sponsors.

DOCUMENT A/46/L.60 AND ADD.1*

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cambodia, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*27 February 1992*]

ADMISSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF KYRGYZSTAN TO MEMBERSHIP IN THE UNITED NATIONS

The General Assembly,

Having received the recommendation of the Security Council of 29 January 1992 that the Republic of Kyrgyzstan should be admitted to membership in the United Nations (document A/46/860 above),

Having considered the application for membership of the Republic of Kyrgyzstan (document A/46/842-S/23450 above),

Decides to admit the Republic of Kyrgyzstan to membership in the United Nations.

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*Document A/46/L.60/Add.1 was issued to add seven States to the list of sponsors.

DOCUMENT A/46/L.61 AND ADD.1**

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cambodia, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*27 February 1992*]

ADMISSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN TO MEMBERSHIP IN THE UNITED NATIONS

The General Assembly,

Having received the recommendation of the Security Council of 29 January 1992 that the Republic of Uzbekistan should be admitted to membership in the United Nations (document A/46/861 above),

Having considered the application for membership of the Republic of Uzbekistan (document A/46/843-S/23451 above),

Decides to admit the Republic of Uzbekistan to membership in the United Nations.

**Document A/46/L.61/Add.1 was issued to add seven States to the list of sponsors.

DOCUMENT A/46/L.62 AND ADD.1*

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cambodia, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*27 February 1992*]

ADMISSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA TO MEMBERSHIP IN THE UNITED NATIONS

The General Assembly,

Having received the recommendation of the Security Council of 29 January 1992 that the Republic of Armenia should be admitted to membership in the United Nations (document A/46/859 above),

Having considered the application for membership of the Republic of Armenia (document A/46/847-S/23405 above),

Decides to admit the Republic of Armenia to membership in the United Nations.

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*Document A/46/L.62/Add.1 was issued to add seven States to the list of sponsors.

DOCUMENT A/46/L.63 AND ADD.1**

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cambodia, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*27 February 1992*]

ADMISSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN TO MEMBERSHIP IN THE UNITED NATIONS

The General Assembly,

Having received the recommendation of the Security Council of 29 January 1992 that the Republic of Tajikistan should be admitted to membership in the United Nations (document A/46/862 above),

Having considered the application for membership of the Republic of Tajikistan (document A/46/850-S/23455 above),

Decides to admit the Republic of Tajikistan to membership in the United Nations.

**Document A/46/L.63/Add.1 was issued to add seven States to the list of sponsors.

DOCUMENT A/46/L.64 AND ADD.1[*]

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cambodia, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*27 February 1992*]

ADMISSION OF TURKMENISTAN TO MEMBERSHIP IN THE UNITED NATIONS

The General Assembly,

Having received the recommendation of the Security Council of 7 February 1992 that Turkmenistan should be admitted to membership in the United Nations (document A/46/871 above),

Having considered the application for membership of Turkmenistan (document A/46/856-S/23489 above),

Decides to admit Turkmenistan to membership in the United Nations.

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[*] Document A/46/L.64/Add.1 was issued to add seven States to the list of sponsors.

DOCUMENT A/46/L.65 AND ADD.1[**]

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burundi, Cambodia, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*27 February 1992*]

ADMISSION OF THE AZERBAIJANI REPUBLIC TO MEMBERSHIP IN THE UNITED NATIONS

The General Assembly,

Having received the recommendation of the Security Council of 14 February 1992 that the Azerbaijani Republic should be admitted to membership in the United Nations (document A/46/880 above),

Having considered the application for membership of the Azerbaijani Republic (document A/46/872-S/23558 above),

Decides to admit the Azerbaijani Republic to membership in the United Nations.

[**] Document A/46/L.65/Add.1 was issued to add seven States to the list of sponsors.

DOCUMENT A/46/L.66 AND ADD.1*

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Brazil, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Yemen and Yugoslavia: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*27 February 1992*]

ADMISSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF SAN MARINO TO MEMBERSHIP IN THE UNITED NATIONS

The General Assembly,

Having received the recommendation of the Security Council of 25 February 1992 that the Republic of San Marino should be admitted to membership in the United Nations (document A/46/885 above),

Having considered the application for membership of the Republic of San Marino (document A/46/881-S/23619 above),

Decides to admit the Republic of San Marino to membership in the United Nations.

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*Document A/46/L.66/Add.1 was issued to add 24 States to the list of sponsors.

DOCUMENT A/46/L.71 AND ADD.1**

Albania, Algeria, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay and Yemen: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*21 May 1992*]

ADMISSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA TO MEMBERSHIP IN THE UNITED NATIONS

The General Assembly,

Having received the recommendation of the Security Council of 18 May 1992 that the Republic of Slovenia should be admitted to membership in the United Nations (document A/46/920 above),

Having considered the application for membership of the Republic of Slovenia (document A/46/913-S/23885 above),

Decides to admit the Republic of Slovenia to membership in the United Nations.

**Document A/46/L.71/Add.1 was issued to add ten States to the list of sponsors.

DOCUMENT A/46/L.73 AND ADD.1*

Albania, Algeria, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Comoros, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Kuwait, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russian Federation, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay and Yemen: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*21 May 1992*]

Admission of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina to membership in the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Having received the recommendation of the Security Council of 20 May 1992 that the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina should be admitted to membership in the United Nations (document A/46/922 above),

Having considered the application for membership of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina (document A/46/921-S/23971 above),

Decides to admit the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina to membership in the United Nations.

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*Document A/46/L.73/Add.1 was issued to add nine States to the list of sponsors.

DOCUMENT A/46/L.74 AND ADD.1**

Albania, Algeria, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay and Yemen: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*21 May 1992*]

Admission of the Republic of Croatia to membership in the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Having received the recommendation of the Security Council of 18 May 1992 that the Republic of Croatia should be admitted to membership in the United Nations (document A/46/919 above),

Having considered the application for membership of the Republic of Croatia (document A/46/912-S/23884 above),

Decides to admit the Republic of Croatia to membership in the United Nations.

**Document A/46/L.74/Add.1 was issued to add 11 States to the list of sponsors.

DOCUMENT A/46/L.75 AND ADD.1*

Afghanistan, Albania, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*29 July 1992*]

ADMISSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF GEORGIA TO MEMBERSHIP IN THE UNITED NATIONS

The General Assembly,

Having received the recommendation of the Security Council of 6 July 1992 that the Republic of Georgia should be admitted to membership in the United Nations (document A/46/942 above),

Having considered the application for membership of the Republic of Georgia (document A/46/938-S/24116 above),

Decides to admit the Republic of Georgia to membership in the United Nations.

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*Document A/46/L.75/Add.1 was issued to add 11 States to the list of sponsors.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 1st plenary meeting, on 17 September 1991, the General Assembly adopted the following draft resolutions: A/46/L.1 and Add.1 concerning the admission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea to membership in the United Nations; A/46/L.2 and Add.1 concerning the admission of the Federated States of Micronesia to membership in the United Nations; A/46/L.3 and Add.1 concerning the admission of the Republic of the Marshall Islands to membership in the United Nations; A/46/L.4 and Add.1 concerning the admission of the Republic of Estonia to membership in the United Nations; A/46/L.5 and Add.1 concerning the admission of the Republic of Latvia to membership in the United Nations; and A/46/L.6 and Add.1 concerning the admission of the Republic of Lithuania to membership in the United Nations. For the final texts, see resolutions 46/1 to 46/6.[1]

At its 82nd plenary meeting, on 2 March 1992, the General Assembly adopted the following draft resolutions: A/46/L.58 and Add.1 concerning the admission of the Republic of Moldova to membership in the United Nations; A/46/L.59 and Add.1 concerning the admission of the Republic of Kazakhstan to membership in the United Nations; A/46/L.60 and Add.1 concerning the admission of the Republic of Kyrgyzstan to membership in the United Nations; A/46/L.61 and Add.1 concerning the admission of the Republic of Uzbekistan to membership in the United Nations; A/46/L.62 and Add.1 concerning the admission of the Republic of Armenia to membership in the United Nations; A/46/L.63 and Add.1 concerning the admission of the Republic of Tajikistan to membership in the United Nations; A/46/L.64 and Add.1 concerning the admission of Turkmenistan to membership in the United Nations; A/46/L.65 and Add.1 concerning the admission of the Azerbaijani Republic to membership in the United Nations; and A/46/L.66 and Add.1 concerning the admission of the Republic of San Marino to membership in the United Nations. For the final texts, see resolutions 46/223 to 46/231.[2]

At its 86th plenary meeting, on 22 May 1992, the General Assembly adopted the following draft resolutions: A/46/L.71 and Add.1 concerning the admission of the Republic of Slovenia to membership in the United Nations; A/46/L.73 and Add.1 concerning the admission of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina to membership in the United Nations; and A/46/L.74 and Add.1 concerning the admission of the Republic of Croatia to membership in the United Nations. For the final texts, see resolutions 46/236 to 46/238.[2]

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[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 49* and corrigendum.

[2] Ibid., *Supplement No. 49A*.

At its 88th plenary meeting, on 31 July 1992, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/46/L.75 and Add.1 concerning the admission of the Republic of Georgia to membership in the United Nations. For the final text, see resolution 46/241.[2]

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/46/230-S/22679	Letter dated 6 June 1991 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General	*Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1991*, document S/22679
A/46/318-S/22824	Letter dated 11 July 1991 from the representative of Venezuela to the Secretary-General	Ibid., *Supplement for July, August and September 1991*, document S/22824
A/46/344	Letter dated 5 August 1991 from the representative of Vanuatu to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the twenty-second South Pacific Forum, held at Palikir, Federated States of Micronesia, on 29 and 30 July 1991	
A/46/407-S/22999	Letter dated 3 September 1991 from the representatives of France and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/22999
A/46/489-S/23063	Letter dated 18 September 1991 from the representative of Indonesia to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/23063
A/46/501/Rev.1	Letter dated 27 September 1991 from the representative of China to the Secretary-General	
A/46/835-S/23371	Letter dated 3 January 1992 from the representative of Singapore to the Secretary-General	Ibid., *Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1992*, document S/23371
A/46/846-S/23431	Letter dated 16 January 1992 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/23431
A/46/851-S/23460	Letter dated 22 January 1992 from the representative of Guyana to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/23460
A/46/857-S/23491	Letter dated 28 January 1992 from the representative of Kuwait to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/23491
A/46/858-S/23492	*Idem*	Ibid., document S/23492
A/46/889-S/23666	Letter dated 28 February 1992 from the representative of Jamaica to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/23666
A/46/890	Letter dated 3 March 1992 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan to the President of the General Assembly	
A/46/892	Letter dated 1 April 1992 from the representative of Suriname to the Secretary-General	
A/46/926	Letter dated 22 May 1992 from the representative of Bulgaria to the Secretary-General	
A/46/927	Letter dated 22 May 1992 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General	
A/46/941-S/24228	Letter dated 30 June 1992 from the representative of Sri Lanka to the Secretary-General	Ibid., *Supplement for April, May and June 1992*, document S/24228
A/46/944	Letter dated 9 July 1992 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	
A/46/949-S/24318	Letter dated 16 July 1992 from the representative of Sri Lanka to the Secretary-General	Ibid., *Supplement for July, August and September 1992*, document S/24318
A/46/959	Letter dated 13 August 1992 from the representative of Jamaica to the Secretary-General	
A/46/962-S/24462	Letter dated 18 August 1992 from the representative of Venezuela to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/24462

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 21

ANNEXES

FORTY-SIXTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1991/1992

Agenda item 21: Critical economic situation in Africa:*

(*a*) Final review and appraisal of the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990;

(*b*) Africa's commodity problems

CONTENTS

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Document A/46/L.53: Norway: amendments to section II of the annex to the draft resolution contained in the report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole of the General Assembly for the final review and appraisal of the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990 1

Document A/46/L.56: Norway: amendment to the draft resolution contained in the report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole of the General Assembly for the final review and appraisal of the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990 2

Action taken by the General Assembly 2

List of other documents pertaining to the item 2

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 43rd and 77th meetings. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 152.

DOCUMENT A/46/L.53

Norway: amendments to section II of the annex to the draft resolution contained in the report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole of the General Assembly for the final review and appraisal of the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990[1]

[*Original: English*]
[*16 December 1991*]

1. Paragraphs 25 and 26 should be modified to read as follows:

"25. At the London Economic Summit in July 1991, the group of seven major industrialized countries agreed that Africa deserved special attention. Participants called for additional debt relief measures in favour of the poorest, most indebted countries, that go well beyond the Toronto terms.

"26. Recognizing the magnitude of Africa's debt problem, the measures envisioned by this New Agenda include:

"(*a*) A further cancellation or reduction of official development assistance debt and debt service;

"(*b*) Additional relief for official bilateral debt or debt service;

"(*c*) Encouragement of the write-off of private commercial debt and the use of such techniques as debt-equity swaps, the use of debt where appropriate for the establishment of export-oriented joint ventures, debt buy-backs, debt for environment schemes and debt for poverty alleviation through greater use of the appropriate facilities;

"(*d*) Serious consideration to continuing to work towards a grant-oriented solution of the problems of African developing countries with serious debt-servicing problems, including those whose debt is mainly to official creditors or to multilateral institutions;

"(*e*) Early implementation of the International Monetary Fund quota increase under the Ninth General Review and the associated Third Amendment to the Articles of Agreement;"

2. Original subparagraph (*f*) of paragraph 26 should be made new paragraph 27 and should read as follows:

"27. Additional measures should take into account the need for Africa to benefit from new financial flows, particularly official development assistance."

3. Original paragraphs 27 to 47 should be renumbered accordingly.

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[1] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 41*, para. 23.

DOCUMENT A/46/L.56

Norway: amendment to the draft resolution contained in the report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole of the General Assembly for the final review and appraisal of the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990[1]

[*Original: English*]
[*17 December 1991*]

After paragraph 2 of the draft resolution add:

"3. *Requests* Governments, organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to take appropriate measures in order to implement the commitments contained in the New Agenda;

"4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of the New Agenda."

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 77th plenary meeting, on 18 December 1991, the General Assembly took action on the draft resolution contained in the report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole of the General Assembly for the final review and appraisal of the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990.[1]

Paragraph 25, contained in document A/46/L.53, was orally revised by adding, at the end of the paragraph, the following sentence: "It called on the Paris Club to continue its discussion on how these measures can best be implemented promptly."

In subparagraph 26 (*d*), the words "grant-oriented" were replaced by the words "growth-oriented".

The draft resolution, as revised by the amendments contained in documents A/46/L.53 and L.56 and as orally revised, was adopted without a vote. For the final text, see resolution 46/151.[2]

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[2] Ibid., *Supplement No. 49*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/46/41	Report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole of the General Assembly for the final review and appraisal of the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990	*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 41*
A/46/280	Letter dated 21 June 1991 from the representative of Zambia to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the memorandum addressed to the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole of the General Assembly for the final review and appraisal of the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990, adopted at the twenty-sixth session of the Economic Commission for Africa, held at Addis Ababa from 9 to 13 May 1991	
A/46/324 and Add.1	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/46/350	Letter dated 5 August 1991 from the representative of the Netherlands to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement on Somalia issued by the European Community and its member States on 2 August 1991	
A/46/387	Letter dated 20 August 1991 from the representative of Nigeria to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of Africa's submission on the final review and appraisal of the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990	
A/46/486-S/23055	Letter dated 19 September 1991 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of documents adopted by the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Istanbul from 4 to 8 August 1991	

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/46/520	Letter dated 1 October 1991 from the representative of Ghana to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a declaration adopted by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Group of 77 at their fifteenth annual meeting, held in New York on 30 September 1991	
A/46/598-S/23166	Letter dated 23 October 1991 from the representative of Chile to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the resolutions adopted by the 86th Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, held at Santiago from 7 to 12 October 1991	
A/46/659-S/23223	Letter dated 14 November 1991 from the representative of Ghana to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Declaration adopted by the Tenth Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Accra from 2 to 7 September 1991	
A/46/726-S/23265	Letter dated 2 December 1991 from the representative of Ghana to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the report of the Tenth Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Accra from 2 to 7 September 1991	

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 22

ANNEXES

FORTY-SIXTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1991/1992

Agenda item 22: Programmes and activities to promote peace in the world*

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Document A/46/L.15 and Add.1: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Marshall Islands, Morocco, Nicaragua, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Senegal, Sudan, Suriname, Togo, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Uruguay, Venezuela and Zaire: draft resolution 1

Document A/46/L.18 and Add.1: Albania, Belarus, Bulgaria, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, El Salvador, Estonia, France, Guatemala, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: draft resolution 2

Action taken by the General Assembly 2

List of other documents pertaining to the item 2

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* For the record of the relevant meeting, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 38th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 21.

DOCUMENT A/46/L.15 AND ADD.1**

Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Marshall Islands, Morocco, Nicaragua, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Senegal, Sudan, Suriname, Togo, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Uruguay, Venezuela and Zaire: draft resolution

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*22 October 1991*]

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 44/11 of 24 October 1989 on the achievements of the International Year of Peace,

Recognizing that the International Year of Peace has generated a number of important activities and programmes to promote peace in the world,

Recognizing also that resolution 44/11 stimulated the interest of Member States, non-governmental organizations and academic, scientific and educational institutions at all levels, as well as of individuals, in developing activities to promote, disseminate information on and assist the United Nations in the implementation of programmes for the achievement of one of its primary objectives, namely, peace in the world,

Bearing in mind that peace is not merely the absence of war and that interdependence and cooperation to foster human rights, social and economic development, disarmament, protection of the environment and ecosystems and the improvement of the quality of life for all are indispensable elements for the establishment of peaceful societies,

Observing that during the past two years unprecedented peaceful and positive transformations have taken place in many countries,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with resolution 44/11 (A/46/549);

2. *Expresses its satisfaction* at the many activities and programmes inspired by the guidelines prepared by the Secretary-General[1] and by his designation of organizations and cities as "Peace Messengers", which have contributed positively to promoting peace through their sustained cooperation with the United Nations;

3. *Welcomes* the important role played by the Peace Studies Unit of the Department of Political and Security Council Affairs of the Secretariat in promoting peace, encouraging activities and exchanges of information on peace-related subjects among the non-governmental organizations, academic and scientific institutions and cities around the world, and stimulating action to strengthen the United Nations as an instrument for peace;

4. *Welcomes* the important and peaceful changes that have taken place in many countries of the world in order to bring about political and social changes towards more democratic systems of government;

5. *Invites* Member States, non-governmental organizations and academic, scientific and educational institutions at all levels, as well as individuals, to continue their efforts

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**Document A/46/L.15/Add.1 was issued to add 5 States to the list of sponsors.

[1] A/40/669, annex I, and A/40/669/Add.1, annex I.

to assist the United Nations in promoting peace in the world;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite Member States and organizations concerned to report to him on their activities and initiatives in pursuit of those ends and to submit to the General Assembly, at its forty-eighth session, a report under the item entitled "Programmes and activities to promote peace in the world".

DOCUMENT A/46/L.18 AND ADD.1**

Albania, Belarus, Bulgaria, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, El Salvador, Estonia, France, Guatemala, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*29 October 1991*]

CONTRIBUTION OF THE INSTITUTE OF EAST-WEST DYNAMICS TO PROGRAMMES AND ACTIVITIES TO PROMOTE PEACE IN THE WORLD

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the peaceful transition to more democratic systems currently under way in many countries,

Having considered that facilitating the efforts of societies in such a transition should remain within the purview of the United Nations system,

Bearing in mind that economic and social development and international cooperation are essential to the maintenance of world peace and stability,

Endorsing therefore the need to strengthen political, social and economic links among all countries and regions of the world by promoting greater contact, exchanges and sharing of experience and expertise,

Recognizing the opportunities for broader theoretical and practical exchanges among various research and development institutions throughout the world,

1. *Welcomes* the establishment, at the initiative of the Conference on Resolving the Problems, Defining the Opportunities: A Project for Peace, hosted by the United Nations at its Headquarters in January 1989, of the Institute of East-West Dynamics, working in close cooperation with the United Nations, and created to assist societies in transition in developing their democratic institutions and market mechanisms through transfer of professional and technical expertise;

2. *Recommends* to the Institute, in its further activities, to take into account the need to examine the issues relating to, and problems arising from, the transition, so as to ease the readjustment burden and thus avert or alleviate resulting tensions which may undermine international stability and peace;

3. *Expresses the hope* that the Institute and its activities and programmes will receive the widest possible support through voluntary contributions made by Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, foundations, concerned individuals and the private sector;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take appropriate measures in order to provide for cooperation between the Institute and the competent United Nations bodies.

**Document A/46/L.18/Add.1 was issued to add 4 States to the list of sponsors.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 38th plenary meeting, on 31 October 1991, the General Assembly adopted draft resolutions A/46/L.15 and Add.1 and L.18 and Add.1. For the final texts, see resolutions 46/14 and 46/15.[2]

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[2] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 49* and corrigendum.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/46/168	Letter dated 8 May 1991 from the representative of Djibouti to the Secretary-General	
A/46/257	Letter dated 13 June 1991 from the representative of Djibouti to the Secretary-General	
A/46/319	Letter dated 22 July 1991 from the representative of Djibouti to the Secretary-General	

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/46/486-S/23055	Letter dated 19 September 1991 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of documents adopted by the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Istanbul from 4 to 8 August 1991	
A/46/549	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/46/582	Letter dated 18 October 1991 from the representative of Belarus to the Secretary-General	
A/46/659-S/23223	Letter dated 14 November 1991 from the representative of Ghana to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Declaration adopted by the Tenth Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Accra from to 7 September 1991	
A/46/708	Letter dated 22 November 1991 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the Harare Commonwealth Declaration and Communiqué, adopted at the meeting of the Heads of Government of the countries of the Commonwealth, held at Harare from 16 to 22 October 1991	
A/46/726-S/23265	Letter dated 2 December 1991 from the representative of Ghana to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the report of the Tenth Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Accra from 2 to 7 September 1991	
A/46/771	Letter dated 12 December 1991 from the representative of Belarus to the Secretary-General	
A/46/775	Letter dated 6 December 1991 from the representative of Ukraine to the Secretary-General	

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Agenda item 23

ANNEXES

FORTY-SIXTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1991/1992

Agenda item 23: Return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin*

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Document A/46/L.11 and Add.1: Angola, Bolivia, Burundi, Chad, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Egypt, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Niger, Peru, Rwanda, Turkey and Zaire: draft resolution 1

Action taken by the General Assembly 2

List of other documents pertaining to the item 2

* For the record of the relevant meeting, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 35th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 20.

DOCUMENT A/46/L.11 AND ADD.1**

Angola, Bolivia, Burundi, Chad, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Egypt, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Niger, Peru, Rwanda, Turkey and Zaire: draft resolution

[*Original: French*]
[*21 October 1991*]

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3026 A (XXVII) of 18 December 1972, 3148 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, 3187 (XXVIII) of 18 December 1973, 3391 (XXX) of 19 November 1975, 31/40 of 30 November 1976, 32/18 of 11 November 1977, 33/50 of 14 December 1978, 34/64 of 29 November 1979, 35/127 and 35/128 of 11 December 1980, 36/64 of 27 November 1981, 38/34 of 25 November 1983, 40/19 of 21 November 1985, 42/7 of 22 October 1987 and 44/18 of 6 November 1989,

Recalling also the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property[1] adopted on 14 November 1970 by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,

Taking note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General submitted in cooperation with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (A/46/497),

Noting with satisfaction that, following its appeal, other Member States have become parties to the Convention,

Aware of the importance attached by the countries of origin to the return of cultural property which is of fundamental spiritual and cultural value to them, so that they may constitute collections representative of their cultural heritage,

Reaffirming the importance of inventories as an essential tool for the understanding and protection of cultural property and for the identification of dispersed heritage and as a contribution to the advancement of scientific and artistic knowledge and intercultural communication,

Deeply concerned at the clandestine excavations and the illicit traffic in cultural property that continue to impoverish the cultural heritage of all peoples,

Again supporting the solemn appeal made on 7 June 1978 by the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for the return of irreplaceable cultural heritage to those who created it,

1. *Commends* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property to Its Countries of Origin or Its Restitution in Case of Illicit Appropriation on the work they have accomplished, in particular through the promotion of bilateral negotiations, for the return or restitution of cultural property, the preparation of inventories of movable cultural property, the reduction of illicit traffic in cultural property and the dissemination of information to the public;

2. *Reaffirms* that the restitution to a country of its *objets d'art*, monuments, museum pieces, archives, manuscripts, documents and any other cultural or artistic treasures contributes to the strengthening of international cooperation and to the preservation and flowering of universal cultural values through fruitful cooperation between developed and developing countries;

3. *Recommends* that Member States adopt or strengthen the necessary protective legislation with regard to their own heritage and that of other peoples;

**Document A/46/L.11/Add.1 was issued to add 14 States to the list of sponsors.

[1] United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, Sixteenth Session*, vol. 1, *Resolutions*, p. 135.

4. *Requests* Member States to study the possibility of including in permits for excavations a clause requiring archaeologists and palaeontologists to provide the national authorities with photographic documentation of each object brought to light during the excavations immediately after its discovery;

5. *Invites* Member States to continue drawing up, in cooperation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, systematic inventories of cultural property existing in their territory and of their cultural property abroad;

6. *Also recommends* that Member States should ensure that inventories of museum collections include not only the items on display but also those in storage, and that they comprise all necessary documentation, particularly photographs of each item;

7. *Also invites* Member States engaged in seeking the recovery of cultural and artistic treasures from the seabed, in accordance with international law, to facilitate by mutually acceptable conditions the participation of States having a historical and cultural link with those treasures;

8. *Appeals* to Member States to cooperate closely with the Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property to Its Countries of Origin or Its Restitution in Case of Illicit Appropriation and to conclude bilateral agreements for this purpose;

9. *Also appeals* to Member States to encourage the mass information media and educational and cultural institutions to strive to arouse a greater and more general awareness with regard to the return or restitution of cultural property to its country of origin;

10. *Requests* States parties to the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property to keep the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization fully informed of the measures taken to ensure implementation of the Convention at the national level;

11. *Welcomes* the steady increase in the number of States parties to the Convention;

12. *Invites once again* those Member States that have not yet done so to sign and ratify the Convention;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in cooperation with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

14. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin".

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 35th plenary meeting, on 22 October 1991, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/46/L.11 and Add.1 by a recorded vote of 134 to none, with 23 abstentions. For the final text, see resolution 46/10.[2]

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[2] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 49* and corrigendum.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/46/497	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/46/776-S/23288	Letter dated 13 December 1991 from the Observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1991*, document S/23288

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Agenda item 24

ANNEXES

FORTY-SIXTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1991/1992

Agenda item 24: The situation in Cambodia*

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Document A/46/L.21: Draft resolution submitted by the President 1

Action taken by the General Assembly 2

List of other documents pertaining to the item 2

DOCUMENT A/46/L.21

Draft resolution submitted by the President

[*Original: English*]
[*14 November 1991*]

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "The situation in Cambodia",

Recalling its resolution 45/3 of 15 October 1990 and Security Council resolutions 668 (1990) of 20 September 1990, 717 (1991) of 16 October 1991 and 718 (1991) of 31 October 1991,

Recalling also the support and assistance of the international community, the participants in the Paris Conference on Cambodia and all interested States and parties, especially the humanitarian aid rendered to the Cambodian people since 1978,

Welcoming the agreements on a comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodia conflict, signed at the Paris Conference on Cambodia on 23 October 1991 (A/46/608-S/23177),

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/46/617),

Noting with appreciation the continuing efforts of the Secretary-General and his staff towards the implementation of the agreements on a comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodia conflict,

1. *Expresses its full support* for the agreements on a comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodia conflict, hereinafter referred to as the "Paris Agreements", which, *inter alia*, would maintain, preserve and guarantee the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and inviolability, neutrality and national unity of Cambodia;

2. *Supports* the efforts of the Secretary-General to set up an effective United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia as soon as possible, with the aim of restoring peace and stability in Cambodia and to implement the Paris Agreements;

3. *Welcomes* the fact that commitment to self-determination for the Cambodian people through free and fair elections organized and conducted by the United Nations and full respect for human rights have been incorporated in the provisions of the settlement;

4. *Calls upon* all parties concerned to ensure respect for and full observance of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of the Cambodian people and to assist them to exercise their right to self-determination through free and fair elections, as provided for in the Paris Agreements;

5. *Also calls upon* all parties concerned to comply fully with the cease-fire that entered into force at the time of the signature of the Paris Agreements;

6. *Urges* all parties concerned to implement fully the terms of the Paris Agreements, in close cooperation with the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia;

7. *Expresses its deep appreciation* to the international community, the Co-Presidents of the Paris Conference on Cambodia, the permanent members of the Security Council, States in the region, other States and the Cambodian parties themselves, in particular His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, for their invaluable contributions over the past decade to restore and maintain peace and unity in Cambodia and to promote national reconciliation;

8. *Expresses its deep appreciation also* to donor countries, the United Nations agencies and other national and international humanitarian organizations that have rendered assistance to the Cambodian people and urges them to continue their support for the process of repatriation of the Cambodian refugees and displaced persons under the leadership and coordination of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, and for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Cambodia;

9. *Reiterates its deep appreciation* to the Secretary-General and his staff for their continuing efforts in helping to implement the Paris Agreements;

10. *Reiterates also its deep appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his efforts in coordinating humanitarian relief assistance and in monitoring its distribution, and requests him to continue such efforts as necessary.

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* For the record of the relevant meeting, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 50th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 32.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 50th plenary meeting, on 20 November 1991, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/46/L.21. For the final text, see resolution 46/18.[1]

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[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 49* and corrigendum.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/46/61-S/22059	Letter dated 8 January 1991 from the representatives of France and Indonesia to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the documents adopted at the meeting of the Co-Presidents of the Paris Conference on Cambodia with the members of the Supreme National Council of Cambodia, held in Paris from 21 to 23 December 1990	*Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1991*, document S/22059
A/46/112-S/22344	Letter dated 21 February 1991 from the representatives of France and Indonesia to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/22344
A/46/115-S/22347	Letter dated 11 March 1991 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/22347
A/46/161-S/22552	Letter dated 22 April 1991 from the representatives of France and Indonesia to the Secretary-General	Ibid., *Supplement for April, May and June 1991*, document S/22552
A/46/267-S/22733	Letter dated 24 June 1991 from the representative of Cambodia to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/22733
A/46/269-S/22736	Letter dated 25 June 1991 from the representative of Cambodia to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/22736
A/46/271-S/22740	Letter dated 26 June 1991 from the representative of Cambodia to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/22740
A/46/310-S/22808	Letter dated 18 July 1991 from the President of the Supreme National Council of Cambodia to the Secretary-General	Ibid., *Supplement for July, August and September 1991*, document S/22808
A/46/323-S/22836	Letter dated 22 July 1991 from the representative of the Philippines to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the joint communiqué of the twenty-fourth Ministerial Meeting of the Association of South-East Asian Nations, held at Kuala Lumpur on 19 and 20 July 1991	
A/46/328-S/22850	Letter dated 29 July 1991 from the representative of the Philippines to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Association of South-East Asian Nations, issued at Kuala Lumpur on 19 July 1991	Ibid., document S/22850
A/46/340-S/22889	Letter dated 1 August 1991 from the representatives of China, France, Indonesia, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué of the Co-Presidents of the Paris Conference on Cambodia and the five permanent members of the Security Council, issued at Beijing on 18 July 1991	Ibid., document S/22889
A/46/418-S/23011	Letter dated 3 September 1991 from the representatives of China, France, Indonesia, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué of the Co-Presidents of the Paris Conference on Cambodia and the five permanent members of the Security Council, issued at the end of the meeting held at Pattaya, Thailand, on 29 and 30 August 1991	Ibid., document S/23011
A/46/494-S/23066	Letter dated 23 September 1991 from the President of the Supreme National Council of Cambodia to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/23066
A/46/508-S/23087	Letter dated 24 September 1991 from the representatives of China, France, Indonesia, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué of the Co-Presidents of the Paris Conference on Cambodia and the five permanent members of the Security Council, issued at the end of the meeting held in New York on 20 and 21 September 1991	Ibid., document S/23087
A/46/608-S/23177	Letter dated 30 October 1991 from the representatives of France and Indonesia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the agreements signed in Paris on 23 October 1991 by the States participating in the Paris Conference on Cambodia	Ibid., *Supplement for October, November and December 1991*, document S/23177
A/46/617	Report of the Secretary-General	

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Agenda item 25

ANNEXES

FORTY-SIXTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1991/1992

Agenda item 25: Cooperation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System*

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Document A/46/L.17: Argentina, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela: draft resolution 1

Action taken by the General Assembly 2

List of other documents pertaining to the item 2

DOCUMENT A/46/L.17

Argentina, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela: draft resolution

[*Original: English/Spanish*]
[*23 October 1991*]

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 45/5 of 16 October 1990 on cooperation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on cooperation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System (A/46/419),

Welcoming the signing on 27 September 1991 of the Agreement between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System, in which they agree to strengthen and expand their cooperation in matters which are of common concern in the field of their respective competence pursuant to their constitutional instruments,

Considering that the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean has developed close ties of cooperation with the Latin American Economic System which have improved the satisfactory coordination of their activities during the last year,

Bearing in mind that the Permanent Secretariat of the Latin American Economic System has carried out several programmes with the support of the United Nations Development Programme in areas that are considered of priority for the economic development of the region,

Considering also that the Latin American Economic System is developing joint activities with the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, such as the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the World Meteorological Organization, the World Health Organization, the World Intellectual Property Organization, the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations, the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator, the United Nations Institute for Training and Research and the International Telecommunication Union,

1. *Expresses its satisfaction* at the signing of the Agreement between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System, which is oriented towards the broadening of their cooperation in matters of common concern, particularly in areas relating to the economic and social development of Latin America;

2. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the Secretary-General;

3. *Urges* the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean to continue broadening and deepening its coordination and mutual support activities with the Latin American Economic System;

4. *Urges* the United Nations Development Programme to strengthen and broaden its support to the programmes that the Permanent Secretariat of the Latin American Economic System is carrying out, including the adoption of a new regional project within the framework of its Fifth Programming Cycle, aimed at complementing the technical assistance activities conducted by the Latin American Economic System;

5. *Urges* the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to continue and intensify their support for and cooperation with the activities of the Latin American Economic System;

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* For the record of the relevant meeting, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 37th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 24.

6. *Requests* both the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Permanent Secretary of the Latin American Economic System to assess, at the appropriate time, the implementation of the recently signed Agreement between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System, and to report to the General Assembly thereon at its forty-seventh session;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 28th plenary meeting, on 28 October 1991, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/46/L.17. For the final text, see resolution 46/12.[1]

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[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 49* and corrigendum.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/46/130	Letter dated 1 April 1991 from the representative of Luxembourg to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement on the creation of a common market in the southern cone of the South American continent, issued by the European Community and its member States on 26 March 1991	
A/46/167	Letter dated 7 May 1991 from the representatives of Colombia and Luxembourg to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the First Institutionalized Ministerial Meeting between the European Community and the Rio Group, held at Luxembourg on 26 and 27 April 1991	
A/46/419	Report of the Secretary-General	

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Agenda item 26

ANNEXES

FORTY-SIXTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1991/1992

Agenda item 26: Tenth anniversary of the University for Peace*

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Document A/46/L.14 and Add.1: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Italy, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Romania, Samoa, Saint Lucia, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Togo, Ukraine, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zaire: draft resolution 1

Action taken by the General Assembly 2

List of other documents pertaining to the item 2

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* For the record of the relevant meeting, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 36th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 150.

DOCUMENT A/46/L.14 AND ADD.1**

Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Italy, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Romania, Samoa, Saint Lucia, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Togo, Ukraine, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zaire: draft resolution

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*22 October 1991*]

The General Assembly,

Recalling that in its resolution 34/111 of 14 December 1979 it approved the idea of establishing a University for Peace as a specialized international institute for post-graduate studies, research and the dissemination of knowledge specifically aimed at training for peace within the system of the United Nations University,

Recalling also that by its resolution 35/55 of 5 December 1980 the General Assembly approved the establishment of the University for Peace in conformity with the International Agreement for the Establishment of the University for Peace and with the Charter of the University,[1]

Recalling further its resolution 45/8 of 24 October 1990 on the tenth anniversary of the University,

Recognizing that since its establishment ten years ago the University has suffered from financial limitations which have impeded its development of the appropriate and necessary activities for carrying out its important task,

Recognizing also that despite those limitations the University has undertaken important activities and developed programmes that can be applied to the subject matter and disciplines of education and training for peace,

Noting that the Secretary-General, with the assistance of the United Nations Development Programme, has established a Trust Fund for Peace consisting of voluntary contributions in order to provide the University with the means necessary to extend its sphere of activity to the rest of the world and to take full advantage of its potential capacity for education, research and support of the United Nations,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General submitted pursuant to resolution 45/8 (A/46/580);

2. *Welcomes* the establishment by the Secretary-General of the Trust Fund for Peace, consisting of voluntary contributions for the purpose of assisting the University for Peace to develop its activities for the promotion of peace and to ensure that it has the increasing and essential resources to pursue its future activities;

3. *Invites* Member States, non-governmental organizations and intergovernmental bodies as well as interested individuals and organizations to contribute to the Trust Fund;

4. *Also invites* Member States to accede to the International Agreement for the Establishment of the University for Peace, thus demonstrating their support of a global institution for peace studies whose mandate is the promotion of world peace;

5. *Decides* to include in the agenda of its forty-eighth session and biennially thereafter an item entitled "University for Peace".

**Document A/46/L.14/Add.1 was issued to add four States to the list of sponsors.

[1] See resolution 35/55, annex.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 36th plenary meeting, on 24 October 1991, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/46/L.14 and Add.1. For the final text, see resolution 46/11.[2]

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[2] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 49* and corrigendum.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/46/580	Report of the Secretary-General	

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 27

ANNEXES

FORTY-SIXTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1991/1992

Agenda item 27: Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference*

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List of other documents pertaining to the item 2

DOCUMENT A/46/L.16

Turkey: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*23 October 1991*]

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference (A/46/417 and Add.1),

Taking into account the desire of both organizations to cooperate more closely in their common search for solutions to global problems, such as questions relating to international peace and security, disarmament, self-determination, decolonization, fundamental human rights and the establishment of a new international economic order,

Recalling the Articles of the Charter of the United Nations which encourage activities through regional cooperation for the promotion of the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Noting the strengthening of cooperation between the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference and its specialized institutions,

Noting with satisfaction the first sectoral meeting held between the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference and its specialized institutions on Human Resources Development: Basic Education and Training, held at Rabat from 24 to 26 April 1991 (see A/46/417/Add.1),

Noting also the encouraging progress made in seven priority areas of cooperation as well as in the identification of other areas of cooperation,

Convinced that the strengthening of cooperation between the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference contributes to the promotion of the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Noting with appreciation the determination of both organizations to strengthen further the existing cooperation by developing specific proposals in the designated priority areas of cooperation,

Recognizing the ongoing need for closer cooperation between the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference and its specialized institutions in the implementation of the proposals adopted at the coordination meeting of the focal points of the lead agencies of the two organizations,

Recalling its resolutions 37/4 of 22 October 1982, 38/4 of 28 October 1983, 39/7 of 8 November 1984, 40/4 of 25 October 1985, 41/3 of 16 October 1986, 42/4 of 15 October 1987, 43/2 of 17 October 1988, 44/8 of 18 October 1989 and 45/9 of 25 October 1990,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the Secretary-General (A/46/417 and Add.1);

2. *Takes note* of the conclusions and recommendations of the sectoral meeting on Human Resources Development: Basic Education and Training (A/46/417/Add.1);

3. *Notes with satisfaction* the active participation of the Organization of the Islamic Conference in the work of the United Nations towards the realization of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

4. *Requests* the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference to continue cooperation in their common search for solutions to global problems, such as questions relating to international peace and security, disarmament, self-determination, decolonization, fundamental human rights and the establishment of a new international economic order;

5. *Encourages* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to expand their cooperation with the Organization of the Islamic Conference, particularly by negotiating cooperation

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* For the record of the relevant meeting, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 37th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 26.

agreements, and invites them to multiply the contacts and meetings of the focal points for cooperation in priority areas of interest to the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

6. *Recommends* that a general meeting between representatives of the secretariats of the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference and its specialized institutions be organized in 1992 at a date and place to be determined through consultations with the concerned organizations;

7. *Urges* the organizations of the United Nations system, especially the lead agencies, to provide increased technical and other forms of assistance to the Organization of the Islamic Conference and its specialized institutions in order to enhance cooperation;

8. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his continued efforts to strengthen cooperation and coordination between the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference to serve the mutual interests of the two organizations in the political, economic, social and cultural fields;

9. *Requests* the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference to hold consultations on a regular basis between representatives of the Secretariat of the United Nations and the General Secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference focusing on the implementation of programmes, projects and follow-up action;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in cooperation with the Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, to continue encouraging the convening of sectoral meetings in the priority areas of cooperation, namely areas of environment, disaster relief and science and technology, as recommended by the 1989 and 1990 meetings of the focal points of the two organizations, including follow-up to the sectoral meeting on human resources development, held at Rabat in April 1991;

11. *Expresses its appreciation* for the efforts of the Secretary-General in the promotion of cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference, and expresses the hope that he will continue to strengthen the mechanisms of coordination between the two organizations;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the state of cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

13. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference".

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 37th plenary meeting, on 28 October 1991, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/46/L.16. For the final text, see resolution 46/13.[1]

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[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 49* and corrigendum.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/46/168	Letter dated 8 May 1991 from the representative of Djibouti to the Secretary-General	
A/46/257	Letter dated 13 June 1991 from the representative of Djibouti to the Secretary-General	
A/46/319	Letter dated 22 July 1991 from the representative of Djibouti to the Secretary-General	
A/46/375-S/22967	Letter dated 20 August 1991 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of resolution 30/20-P on the question of Cyprus, adopted by the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Istanbul from 4 to 8 August 1991	
A/46/417 and Add.1	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/46/486-S/23055	Letter dated 19 September 1991 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of documents adopted by the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Istanbul from 4 to 8 August 1991	

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Agenda item 28

ANNEXES

FORTY-SIXTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1991/1992

Agenda item 28: Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte*

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Document A/46/L.9 and Add.1: Algeria, Bahrain, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Comoros, Cuba, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Kenya, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution .. 1

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* For the record of the relevant meeting, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 32nd meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 27.

DOCUMENT A/46/L.9 AND ADD.1**

Algeria, Bahrain, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Comoros, Cuba, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Kenya, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

[*Original: French*]
[*14 October 1991*]

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, containing the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration,

Recalling also its previous resolutions, in particular resolutions 3161 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, 3291 (XXIX) of 13 December 1974, 31/4 of 21 October 1976, 32/7 of 1 November 1977, 34/69 of 6 December 1979, 35/43 of 28 November 1980, 36/105 of 10 December 1981, 37/65 of 3 December 1982, 38/13 of 21 November 1983, 39/48 of 11 December 1984, 40/62 of 9 December 1985, 41/30 of 3 November 1986, 42/17 of 11 November 1987, 43/14 of 26 October 1988, 44/9 of 18 October 1989 and 45/11 of 1 November 1990, in which, *inter alia*, it affirmed the unity and territorial integrity of the Comoros,

Recalling, in particular, its resolution 3385 (XXX) of 12 November 1975 on the admission of the Comoros to membership in the United Nations, in which it reaffirmed the necessity of respecting the unity and territorial integrity of the Comoro Archipelago, composed of the islands of Anjouan, Grande-Comore, Mayotte and Mohéli,

Recalling further that, in accordance with the agreements between the Comoros and France, signed on 15 June 1973, concerning the accession of the Comoros to independence, the results of the referendum of 22 December 1974 were to be considered on a global basis and not island by island,

Convinced that a just and lasting solution to the question of Mayotte is to be found in respect for the sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of the Comoro Archipelago,

Convinced also that a speedy solution of the problem is essential for the preservation of the peace and security which prevail in the region,

Bearing in mind the wish expressed by the President of the French Republic to seek actively a just solution to that problem,

Taking note of the repeated wish of the Government of the Comoros to initiate as soon as possible a frank and serious dialogue with the French Government with a view to accelerating the return of the Comorian island of Mayotte to the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/46/560),

Bearing in mind also the decisions of the Organization of African Unity, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and the Organization of the Islamic Conference on this question,

1. *Reaffirms* the sovereignty of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros over the island of Mayotte;

2. *Invites* the Government of France to honour the commitments entered into prior to the referendum on the self-determination of the Comoro Archipelago of 22 December 1974 concerning respect for the unity and territorial integrity of the Comoros;

**Document A/46/L.9/Add.1 was issued to add one State to the list of sponsors.

3. *Calls for* the translation into practice of the wish expressed by the President of the French Republic to seek actively a just solution to the question of Mayotte;

4. *Urges* the Government of France to accelerate the process of negotiations with the Government of the Comoros with a view to ensuring the effective and prompt return of the island of Mayotte to the Comoros;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations to maintain continuous contact with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity with regard to this problem and to make available his good offices in the search for a peaceful negotiated solution to the problem;

6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report on this matter to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte".

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 32nd plenary meeting, on 16 October 1991, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/46/L.9 and Add.1 by a recorded vote of 115 to 1, with 34 abstentions. For the final text, see resolution 46/9.[1]

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[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 49* and corrigendum.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/46/486-S/23055	Letter dated 19 September 1991 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of documents adopted by the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Istanbul from 4 to 8 August 1991	
A/46/560	Report of the Secretary-General	

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Agenda item 29

ANNEXES

FORTY-SIXTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1991/1992

Agenda item 29: The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security*

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DOCUMENT A/46/L.13

Draft resolution submitted by the President

[*Original: English*]
[*22 October 1991*]

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security",

Recalling its resolutions 43/20 of 3 November 1988, 44/15 of 1 November 1989 and 45/12 of 7 November 1990,

Reaffirming the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the obligation of all States to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of any State,

Reaffirming also the inalienable right of all peoples to determine their own form of government and to choose their own economic, political and social system free from outside intervention, subversion, coercion or constraint of any kind whatsoever,

Gravely concerned about the situation in Afghanistan, which resulted from the violation of principles of the Charter and of the recognized norms of inter-State conduct,

Recalling the conclusion at Geneva, on 14 April 1988, of the Agreements on the Settlement of the Situation Relating to Afghanistan,[1] and the completion of the withdrawal of foreign troops in accordance with those Agreements,

Aware of the continuing concern of the international community about the sufferings of the Afghan people and the magnitude of the social and economic problems posed to Pakistan and Iran by the presence on their soil of millions of Afghan refugees,

Deeply conscious of the urgent need for a comprehensive political solution of the situation in respect of Afghanistan,

Conscious that a successful final political settlement of the Afghanistan problem would have a favourable impact on the international situation and provide an impetus for the resolution of other acute regional conflicts,

Expressing its appreciation to the Secretary-General and his Personal Representative for their efforts to bring about peace and security,

Supporting the statement of the Secretary-General on Afghanistan of 21 May 1991 (see A/46/577-S/23146 and Corr.1, annex),

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/46/577-S/23146 and Corr.1) and the status of the process of political settlement,

1. *Emphasizes* the importance of the Agreements on the Settlement of the Situation Relating to Afghanistan, hereinafter referred to as the "Geneva Agreements", concluded at Geneva on 14 April 1988 under United Nations auspices, which constitute an important step towards a comprehensive political solution of the Afghanistan problem;

2. *Expresses its deep appreciation* to the Secretary-General and his Personal Representative for their constant efforts to achieve a political solution of the Afghanistan problem;

3. *Calls* for scrupulous respect for and faithful implementation of the Geneva Agreements by all parties concerned who should fully abide by their letter and spirit;

4. *Calls upon* all parties concerned to promote actively the search for ways towards a political solution, acceptable to the Afghan people, on the basis of principles contained in the statement of the Secretary-General on Afghanistan (ibid., annex);

5. *Reiterates* that the preservation of the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and non-aligned

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 64th meeting; and ibid., *Fifth Committee*, 44th and 45th meetings, and corrigendum. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 29.

[1] S/19835, annex I; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1988*, document S/19835.

and Islamic character of Afghanistan is essential for a *peaceful solution of the Afghanistan problem;*

6. *Reaffirms* the right of the Afghan people to determine their own form of government and to choose their economic, political and social system free from outside intervention, subversion, coercion or constraint of any kind whatsoever;

7. *Calls upon* all parties concerned to work urgently for the achievement of a comprehensive political solution, the cessation of hostilities and the creation of the necessary conditions of peace and normalcy that would enable the Afghan refugees to return voluntarily to their homeland in safety and honour;

8. *Emphasizes* the need for an early start of the intra-Afghan dialogue for the establishment, through democratic procedures acceptable to the Afghan people, including free and fair elections, of a broad-based government to ensure the broadest support and immediate participation of all segments of the Afghan people;

9. *Also calls upon* all parties concerned to exert every effort to promote a political settlement acceptable to the Afghan people in order to bring to an end the protracted conflict that has prevailed in Afghanistan for the past several years;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General and his Personal Representative to continue to encourage and facilitate the early realization of a comprehensive political settlement in Afghanistan in accordance with the provisions of the Geneva Agreements and of the present resolution;

11. *Expresses its appreciation* for the efforts of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees aimed at providing humanitarian assistance to the Afghan refugees and facilitating their voluntary return, and appeals to the parties concerned to take all necessary measures to ease their lot;

12. *Renews its appeal* to all States and national and international organizations to continue to extend humanitarian relief assistance with a view to alleviating the hardship of the Afghan refugees, in coordination with the High Commissioner;

13. *Expresses its appreciation* for the efforts of the Co-ordinator for Humanitarian and Economic Assistance Programmes Relating to Afghanistan and calls upon all States to provide to the Coordinator adequate financial and material resources for the purposes of achieving the speedy repatriation and rehabilitation of the Afghan refugees, as well as for the economic and social reconstruction of the country;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep Member States and the Security Council informed of progress towards the implementation of the present resolution and to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session a report on the situation in Afghanistan and on progress achieved in the implementation of the Geneva Agreements and the political settlement relating to Afghanistan;

15. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security".

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 64th plenary meeting, on 5 December 1991, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/46/L.13. For the final text, see resolution 46/23.[2]

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[2] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 49* and corrigendum.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/46/78-S/22198	Letter dated 4 February 1991 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	*Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1991*, document S/22198
A/46/113-S/22345	Letter dated 7 March 1991 from the representative of Egypt to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the annual meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, held in New York on 1 October 1990	
A/46/119-S/22369	Letter dated 19 March 1991 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/22369
A/46/123-S/22404	Letter dated 27 March 1991 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/22404
A/46/125-S/22417	Letter dated 25 March 1991 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/22417
A/46/126-S/22418	Letter dated 26 March 1991 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/22418

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/46/127-S/22428	Letter dated 1 April 1991 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	Ibid., *Supplement for April, May and June 1991*, document S/22428
A/46/128-S/22429	Letter dated 1 April 1991 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/22429
A/46/140-S/22501	Letter dated 12 April 1991 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/22501
A/46/151-S/22504	Letter dated 16 April 1991 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/22504
A/46/158-S/22520	Letter dated 21 April 1991 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/22520
A/45/162-S/22556	Letter dated 29 April 1991 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/22556
A/46/165-S/22571	Letter dated 3 May 1991 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/22571
A/46/174-S/22605	Letter dated 15 May 1991 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/22605
A/46/176-S/22607	Letter dated 15 May 1991 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/22607
A/46/178-S/22610	Letter dated 16 May 1991 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/22610
A/46/190-S/22645	Letter dated 24 May 1991 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/22645
A/46/221-S/22676	Letter dated 4 June 1991 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/22676
A/46/258	Letter dated 14 June 1991 from the representative of Luxembourg to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement on Afghanistan issued by the European Community and its member States on 11 June 1991	
A/46/261-S/22714	Letter dated 17 June 1991 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	
A/46/313-S/22816	Letter dated 19 July 1991 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	Ibid., *Supplement for July, August and September 1991*, document S/22816
A/46/321	Letter dated 22 July 1991 from the representative of Bulgaria to the Secretary-General	
A/36/337-S/22873	Letter dated 1 August 1991 from the representatives of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/22873
A/46/486-S/23055	Letter dated 19 September 1991 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of documents adopted by the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Istanbul from 4 to 8 August 1991	
A/46/513-S/23099	Letter dated 27 September 1991 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	Ibid., *Supplement for October, November and December 1991*, document S/23099
A/46/514-S/23100	Letter dated 30 September 1991 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/23100
A/46/547-S/23124	Letter dated 8 October 1991 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/23124
A/46/548-S/23125	*Idem*	Ibid., document S/23125
A/46/577-S/23146 and Corr.1	Report of the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/23146
A/46/595-S/23163	Letter dated 23 October 1991 from the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/23163

Programme budget implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/46/L.13

A/C.5/46/38	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/46/7/Add.10	Eleventh report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	
A/46/743	Report of the Fifth Committee	See annex fascicle, agenda item 107

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY

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Agenda item 30

ANNEXES

FORTY-SIXTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1991/1992

Agenda item 30: Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity[*]

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[*] For the record of the relevant meeting, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 55th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 30.

DOCUMENT A/46/L.19/REV.1

Gabon: revised draft resolution

[*Original: English/French*]
[*22 November 1991*]

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity (A/46/468 and Add.1 and 2),

Recalling its previous resolutions on the enhancement of cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity, in particular resolutions 43/12 of 25 October 1988, 43/27 of 18 November 1988, 44/17 of 1 November 1989 and 45/13 of 7 November 1990,

Recalling also the agreement of 15 November 1965 on cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity as updated and signed on 9 October 1990 by the Secretaries-General of the two organizations,

Taking note of the relevant resolutions, decisions and declarations adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its fifty-fourth ordinary session, held at Abuja, Nigeria, from 27 May to 1 June 1991 (A/46/390, annex I), and by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of that organization at its twenty-seventh ordinary session held at Abuja from 3 to 5 June 1991 (ibid., annex II), in particular its resolution AHG/Res.205 (XXVII) on the African Economic Community,

Considering the important statement made by the current Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity before the General Assembly on 4 October 1991,[1]

Mindful of the need for continued and closer cooperation between the United Nations and the specialized agencies and the Organization of African Unity, in particular in the political, economic, social, technical, cultural and administrative fields,

Also mindful of the current political development in South Africa and conscious of the need to provide increased assistance to the people of South Africa and to their national liberation movements in their legitimate struggle to eradicate the policies of apartheid, and to the independent States of southern Africa that are victims of such policies,

Deeply concerned that the critical economic situation persists in Africa despite the policies of reform being implemented by African countries,

Concerned that some constraints, such as the collapse of prices of primary commodities, severe debt-servicing burdens and limited availability of finance, continue to pose critical obstacles to African economic recovery and development,

Considering that the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990[2] did not live up to expectations,

Aware of the efforts under way by the Organization of African Unity and its member States in the area of economic integration and, in particular, the adoption by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity on 3 June 1991 at Abuja of the Treaty establishing the African Economic Community,

Recalling further that in its resolution 45/13 it, *inter alia*, called for increased support from the United Nations and its relevant agencies for the establishment of an African economic community,

Deeply concerned about the gravity of the situation of the refugees and displaced persons in Africa and the urgent need for increased international assistance to help African countries of asylum,

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[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 22nd meeting.

[2] Resolution S-13/2, annex.

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity and of his efforts to strengthen this cooperation and to implement the relevant resolutions;

2. *Notes with appreciation* the increasing and continued participation of the Organization of African Unity in the work of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and its constructive contribution to that work;

3. *Notes also with appreciation* the efforts undertaken by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity to reactivate the consultative mechanism between the two organizations;

4. *Commends* the continued efforts of the Organization of African Unity to promote multilateral cooperation and economic integration among African States and requests the United Nations system to continue to lend its support to these efforts;

5. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General of the United Nations to continue to ensure closer cooperation with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity on the issue of decolonization;

6. *Reiterates* the determination of the United Nations, in cooperation with the Organization of African Unity, to continue its efforts for the early eradication of racial discrimination and apartheid in South Africa and to provide adequate assistance to that end;

7. *Urges* the international community to contribute generously to the Assistance Fund for the Struggle against Colonialism and Apartheid, established by the Organization of African Unity, and to the Action for Resisting Invasion, Colonialism and Apartheid Fund, established by the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries;[3]

8. *Calls upon* the United Nations organs—in particular the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the Special Committee against Apartheid—to continue to involve closely the Organization of African Unity in all their activities concerning Africa;

9. *Urges* all Member States and regional and international organizations, in particular those of the United Nations system, as well as non-governmental organizations to provide economic and technical assistance to African countries of asylum to enable them to withstand the heavy burden imposed on their limited resources and weak infrastructure by the presence in their countries of large numbers of refugees;

10. *Urges* the United Nations to provide such technical assistance as may be appropriate to the Organization of African Unity should the latter decide to launch a peacekeeping operation;

11. *Reaffirms* that the implementation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s[4] will necessitate the full participation of the international community, in particular of the Governments, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, as well as intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, and emphasizes the importance and the need to ensure follow-up to and monitoring and implementation of the New Agenda in accordance with General Assembly decisions;

12. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General of the United Nations to work in close coordination and cooperation with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, in particular on follow-up to and review and evaluation of the implementation of the New Agenda;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations to invite the representative of the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity to participate in the meetings of all the United Nations bodies/committees and its working groups on follow-up to and monitoring and assessment of the implementation of the New Agenda;

14. *Urges* the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the relevant agencies of the United Nations system to extend their support and cooperation to the member States and the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity for the effective organizational arrangement and smooth functioning of the African Economic Community;

15. *Also urges* all Member States and regional and international organizations, as well as non-governmental organizations, to provide support as appropriate to the establishment of the African Economic Community, and to assist in economic integration and cooperation in Africa, in particular by providing financial and technical assistance to African regional and subregional organizations such as the Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern African States, the Southern African Development Coordination Conference, the Economic Community of Central African States, the Economic Community of West African States and the Arab Maghreb Union, as well as those for drought and desertification such as the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel and the Intergovernmental Authority for Drought and Development;

16. *Reiterates its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his continued efforts to mobilize international support for special programmes of economic assistance to African States facing grave economic difficulties, as well as to the front-line States and other independent States of southern Africa to help them to cope with the effects of the acts of aggression and destabilization committed by the apartheid regime of South Africa;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to keep the Organization of African Unity informed periodically of measures taken by the United Nations system and by the international community in support of the implementation of special programmes of economic assistance in Africa;

18. *Endorses* the agreement reached between the organizations of the United Nations system and the Organization of African Unity for the convening of a meeting between the secretariats of those organizations, to be held in 1992, in order to review and evaluate the final progress achieved in the implementation of the proposals and recommendations agreed upon in April 1990 and 1991 on cooperation between the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations system for 1990-1991 and to adopt new and effective joint action;

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations to support the efforts of the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, with a view to holding sectoral meetings in the priority areas of cooperation, particularly the establishment of the African Economic Commu-

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[3] See A/42/422, annex III.

[4] Resolution 46/151, annex, sect. II.

nity and the strengthening of the African regional and subregional organizations;

20. *Requests* the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity to ensure that the representatives of their secretariats continue to hold regular consultations, as and when appropriate, on the implementation of the present resolution;

21. *Calls upon* the relevant organs of the United Nations system to continue to ensure the fair and equitable representation of Africa at senior and policy levels at their respective headquarters and in their regional and field operations;

22. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the United Nations information network continues to disseminate information so as to increase public awareness of the situation prevailing in southern Africa, as well as of the social and economic problems and needs of African States and of their regional and subregional institutions;

23. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution and on the development of cooperation between the Organization of African Unity and the organizations within the United Nations system.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 55th plenary meeting, on 26 November 1991, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/46/L.19/Rev.1. For the final text, see resolution 46/20.[5]

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[5] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 49* and corrigendum.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/46/90	Letter dated 19 February 1991 from the representative of Luxembourg to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement on Ethiopia issued by the European Community and its member States on 15 February 1991	
A/46/154	Letter dated 18 April 1991 from the representative of Luxembourg to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement on Ethiopia issued by the European Community and its member States on 18 April 1991	
A/46/164	Letter dated 3 May 1991 from the representative of Luxembourg to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement on Ethiopia issued by the European Community and its member States on 30 April 1991	
A/46/168	Letter dated 8 May 1991 from the representative of Djibouti to the Secretary-General	
A/46/175	Letter dated 14 May 1991 from the representative of Uganda to the Secretary-General	
A/46/179-S/22611	Letter dated 16 May 1991 from the representative of Ghana to the Secretary-General	
A/46/189	Letter dated 24 May 1991 from the representative of Luxembourg to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement on Ethiopia issued by the European Community and its member States on 23 May 1991	
A/46/208	Letter dated 28 May 1991 from the representative of Luxembourg to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement on Somalia issued by the European Community and its member States on 24 May 1991	
A/46/209	Letter dated 29 May 1991 from the representative of Luxembourg to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement on Mozambique issued by the European Community and its member States on 27 May 1991	
A/46/213	Letter dated 3 June 1991 from the representative of Luxembourg to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement on Ethiopia issued by the European Community and its member States on 31 May 1991	
A/46/224	Letter dated 4 June 1991 from the representative of Luxembourg to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement on Angola issued by the European Community and its member States on 31 May 1991	
A/46/227	Letter dated 6 June 1991 from the representative of South Africa to the Secretary-General	
A/46/257	Letter dated 13 June 1991 from the representative of Djibouti to the Secretary-General	
A/46/259	Letter dated 14 June 1991 from the representative of Luxembourg to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement on Burundi issued by the European Community and its member States on 14 June 1991	

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/46/305	Letter dated 15 July 1991 from the representative of the Netherlands to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement on Ethiopia issued by the European Community and its member States on 12 July 1991	
A/46/319	Letter dated 22 July 1991 from the representative of Djibouti to the Secretary-General	
A/46/350	Letter dated 5 August 1991 from the representative of the Netherlands to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement on Somalia issued by the European Community and its member States on 2 August 1991	
A/46/378	Letter dated 21 August 1991 from the representative of the Netherlands to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement on the situation in Madagascar issued by the European Community and its member States on 20 August 1991	
A/46/390	Letter dated 22 August 1991 from the representative of Egypt to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the resolutions adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its fifty-fourth ordinary session and the resolutions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of that organization at its twenty-seventh ordinary session, held at Abuja, Nigeria, from 27 May to 1 June and 3 to 5 June 1991, respectively	
A/46/450	Letter dated 4 September 1991 from the representative of Equatorial Guinea to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Abuja Statement on South Africa adopted by the Ad Hoc Committee on Southern Africa at its meeting at Abuja, Nigeria, on 29 July 1991	
A/46/468 and Add.1 and 2	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/46/483-S/23054	Letter dated 19 September 1991 from the representative of Ghana to the Secretary-General	
A/46/518	Letter dated 30 September 1991 from the representative of the Netherlands to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement on Zaire issued by the European Community and its member States on 27 September 1991	
A/46/519	Letter dated 30 September 1991 from the representative of the Netherlands to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement on Liberia issued by the European Community and its member States on 27 September 1991	
A/46/576	Letter dated 14 October 1991 from the representative of the Netherlands to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement on Mozambique issued by the European Community and its member States on 11 October 1991	
A/46/588	Letter dated 22 October 1991 from the representative of the Netherlands to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement on Zaire issued by the European Community and its member States on 21 October 1991	
A/46/631	Letter dated 8 November 1991 from the representative of the Netherlands to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement on Zambia issued by the European Community and its member States on 6 November 1991	
A/46/651	Letter dated 5 November 1991 from the representative of Gabon to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community, signed by the heads of State and Government of the States members of the Organization of African Unity at Abuja, Nigeria, on 3 June 1991	
A/46/709	Letter dated 26 November 1991 from the representative of the Netherlands to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement on Kenya issued by the European Community and its member States on 21 November 1991	
A/46/L.19	Gabon: draft resolution	Replaced by document A/46/L.19/Rev.1

United Nations

GENERAL
ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 31

ANNEXES

FORTY-SIXTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1991/1992

Agenda item 31: The situation in Central America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives*

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Document A/46/L.30: Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Spain, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America and Venezuela: draft resolution .. 1

Document A/46/L.30/Rev.2: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Spain, Suriname, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America, Uruguay and Venezuela: revised draft resolution 2

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 64th and 75th meetings; and ibid., *Fifth Committee*, 51st meeting, and corrigendum. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 28.

DOCUMENT A/46/L.30**

Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Spain, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America and Venezuela: draft resolution

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*2 December 1991*]

The General Assembly,

[*Same text as draft resolution A/46/L.30/Rev.2 below, with the exception of the first and sixth preambular paragraphs.*]

Recalling Security Council resolutions 530 (1983) of 19 May 1983, 562 (1985) of 10 May 1985, 637 (1989) of 27 July 1989, 644 (1989) of 7 November 1989, 650 (1990) of 27 March 1990, 653 (1990) of 20 April 1990, 654 (1990) of 4 May 1990, 656 (1990) of 8 June 1990 and its resolutions 38/10 of 11 November 1983, 39/4 of 26 October 1984, 41/37 of 18 November 1986, 42/1 of 7 October 1987, 43/24 of 15 November 1988, 44/10 of 23 October 1989, 44/44 of 7 December 1989 and 45/15 of 20 November 1990,

Taking note with satisfaction of the work carried out in the region by the Group in verifying the security commitments entered into by the Central American Governments under the agreement signed at the Esquipulas II summit meeting, and of the work of the International Support and Verification Commission in the repatriation and relocation of displaced persons and refugees, which it has undertaken with the cooperation of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Development Programme,

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**Incorporating document A/46/L.30/Corr.1 dated 4 December 1991.

DOCUMENT A/46/[illegible]REV.2

Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Be[illegible] Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Spain, Suriname, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America, Uruguay and Venezuela: revised draft resolution

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*13 December 1991*]

A

PROCEDURES FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A FIRM AND LASTING PEACE IN CENTRAL AMERICA

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolutions 530 (1983) of 19 May 1983, 562 (1985) of 10 May 1985, 637 (1989) of 27 July 1989, 644 (1989) of 7 November 1989, 650 (1990) of 27 March 1990, 653 (1990) of 20 April 1990, 654 (1990) of 4 May 1990, 656 (1990) of 8 June 1990 and 719 (1991) of 6 November 1991, and its resolutions 38/10 of 11 November 1983, 39/4 of 26 October 1984, 41/37 of 18 November 1986, 42/1 of 7 October 1987, 43/24 of 15 November 1988, 44/10 of 23 October 1989, 44/44 of 7 December 1989 and 45/15 of 20 November 1990,

Aware that the agreement on "Procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace in Central America" signed at Guatemala City on 7 August 1987 by the Presidents of the Republics of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua, at the Esquipulas II summit meeting,[1] is the outcome of the decision by Central Americans to take up fully the historical challenge of forging a peaceful destiny for Central America,

Convinced that the peoples of Central America wish to achieve peace, reconciliation, development and justice, without outside interference, in accordance with their own decision and their own historical experience, and without sacrificing the principles of self-determination and non-intervention,

Aware also of the political will which inspires them to settle their differences by means of dialogue, negotiation and respect for the legitimate interests of all States, establishing commitments to be fulfilled in good faith, through the verifiable performance of actions aimed at achieving peace, democracy, security, cooperation and respect for human rights,

Taking note of the second report of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador of 15 November 1991 (A/46/658-S/23222 and Corr.1) and of the report of the Secretary-General of 28 October 1991 concerning the United Nations Observer Group in Central America (S/23171),

Taking note with satisfaction of the work carried out in the region by the Group in verifying the security commitments entered into by the Central American Governments under the agreement signed at the Esquipulas II summit meeting, and of the work of the International Support and Verification Commission in the repatriation and relocation of displaced persons and refugees, which it has undertaken with the cooperation of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Development Programme, and of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador, which is monitoring compliance with human rights commitments,

Convinced that the National Conciliation Agreement on Economic and Social Matters reached in Nicaragua on 26 October 1990[2] and phase II thereof, signed on 15 August 1991, constitute positive and promising contributions to strengthening the process of democratization, development and peace in Nicaragua and in the region,

Observing with satisfaction that the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional are continuing the negotiating process, begun on 4 April 1990 (A/46/551-S/23128, annex) under the auspices of the Secretary-General, with a view to putting an end, once and for all, to the armed conflict by political means in the shortest possible time, as well as promoting the democratization of the country, guaranteeing unrestricted respect for human rights and reunifying Salvadorian society,

Observing also with satisfaction the progress of the talks between the Government of Guatemala and the Unidad Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca aimed at ending the internal armed confrontation and bringing about reconciliation and full respect for the human rights of all Guatemalans, which have taken place under the auspices of the National Reconciliation Commission of Guatemala, in the presence of the Representative of the Secretary-General,

Recognizing the unfailing determination of the Río Group to achieve peace in Central America and the valuable contribution made by its member States throughout the regional peace effort,

1. *Commends* the effort made by the Central American countries to achieve peace through the implementation of the agreement on "Procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace in Central America" signed at Guatemala City on 7 August 1987,[1] as well as of the agreements adopted at subsequent summit meetings;

2. *Expresses its strongest support* for these agreements and urges the Governments to continue their efforts to consolidate firm and lasting peace in Central America;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to afford the fullest possible support to the Central American Governments in their efforts to consolidate peace, especially by taking the measures necessary for the maintenance, establishment and effective functioning of the appropriate verification machinery;

4. *Welcomes* the implementation of phases I and II of the National Conciliation Agreement on Economic and Social Matters concluded in Nicaragua on 26 October 1990 and 15 August 1991 and endorses, in particular, the provision concerning exceptional circumstances and the invitation made in phase I to the international community and the international funding agencies to provide effective and ef-

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[1] A/42/521-S/19085, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-second Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1987*, document S/19085.

[2] A/45/818, annex I.

ficient support for the implementation of the Agreement, and also supports the agreements reached in phase II regarding property rights and privatization;

5. *Fully endorses* the efforts of the Secretary-General to bring about peace in Central America and in particular his active role as an intermediary in Guatemala and El Salvador;

6. *Urges* the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional to step up the confidence-building and security measures unilaterally adopted by them in order to maintain the suspension of the armed confrontation pending the conclusion in the shortest possible time of political agreements which will put an end to the armed conflict once and for all and will achieve the other goals laid down in the Geneva Agreement of 4 April 1990 (ibid.);

7. *Expresses its support* for the process of negotiation between the Government of Guatemala and the Unidad Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca, which has given rise to the agreements signed at Mexico City on 26 April 1991[3] and the Querétaro Agreement signed at Querétaro, Mexico, on 25 July 1991 (A/46/713-S/23256, annex), and encourages both parties to continue their efforts to reach a political solution to the long process of confrontation experienced by Guatemala;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on progress made in implementing the present resolution.

B

CENTRAL AMERICA: REGION OF PEACE, FREEDOM, DEMOCRACY AND DEVELOPMENT

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the importance of the commitments assumed by the Central American Presidents under the agreement signed at Guatemala City on 7 August 1987 at the Esquipulas II summit meeting;[1] the declarations adopted at Alajuela, Costa Rica, on 16 January 1988[4] and at Costa del Sol, El Salvador, on 14 February 1989;[5] the agreements concluded at Tela, Honduras, on 7 August 1989,[6] at Montelimar, Nicaragua, on 3 April 1990,[7] at Antigua, Guatemala, on 17 June 1990[8] and at Puntarenas, Costa Rica, on 17 December 1990;[9] and the Declaration of San Salvador of 17 July 1991,[10]

Recognizing the importance of all aspects of the peacekeeping operations which have been carried out in Central America, pursuant to the decisions of the Security Council and with the support of the Secretary-General, and the need to preserve and enhance the results obtained,

Considering that at their meetings at Montelimar, Nicaragua, and Antigua, Guatemala, the Central American Presidents reaffirmed their determination to set Central America on the road to a stable peace through the establishment of democratic regimes throughout the region, the individual and collective forging of a better economic and social future for the area, and the design of specific mechanisms and courses of action for the peaceful settlement of disputes or possible conflicts between the States of the region,

Considering also that, at the Puntarenas summit meeting, the Presidents declared Central America to be a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development, and that in the Declaration of San Salvador[10] they agreed to update the legal framework of the Organization of Central American States and to work for the inclusion of Central America in a world order marked by interdependence, the emergence of new forms of integration and cooperation and the effective implementation of international law,

Considering the commitments which have been entered into during the negotiations on security, verification, and control and limitation of arms and military personnel, within the Security Commission established under the agreement signed at the Esquipulas II summit meeting, for the purpose of achieving a stable and lasting peace in Central America,

Taking into consideration that the force of the new democratic spirit prevailing in Central America has created a sphere of political action which makes it feasible to resume with greater momentum the process of regional integration, as the basis for a firm and lasting peace in the region, taking into account the specific circumstances of each country,

Bearing in mind the political determination in Central America to strengthen the process of cooperation in the political, economic and social fields, which complements the progressive steps towards pacification, reconciliation and democratization,

Reaffirming the belief that peace is one, undivided and indivisible, and thus inseparable from freedom, democracy and development, and that these goals are essential for consolidating the transformations which will guarantee sustained, participatory and equitable development in Central America and redefining the manner in which the Central American economies are linked to the rest of the world,

Recognizing the valuable and effective contribution of the United Nations and of various governmental and non-governmental mechanisms to the process of democratization, pacification and development in Central America,

Recognizing also the importance for the progressive transformation of Central America into a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development of both the political dialogue and the economic cooperation set in motion by the Ministerial Conference on Political Dialogue and Economic Cooperation between the European Community and the Central American countries and the joint initiative of the industrialized countries (Group of Twenty-four) and the group of cooperating countries (Group of Three),[11] in Latin America, through a Partnership for Democracy and Development in Central America,

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[3] A/45/1007-S/22563, annex, and A/45/1009-S/22573, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1991*, documents S/22563 and S/22573.

[4] A/42/911-S/19447, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1988*, document S/19447.

[5] A/44/140-S/20491, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fourth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1989*, document S/20491.

[6] A/44/451-S/20778; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fourth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1989*, document S/20778.

[7] A/44/936-S/21235, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fifth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1990*, document S/21235.

[8] See A/44/958, annex.

[9] A/45/906-S/22032, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fifth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1990*, document S/22032.

[10] A/45/1039-S/22828, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1991*, document S/22828.

Bearing in mind that there remain in Central America major obstacles to the full exercise of peace, freedom, democracy and development, the final overcoming of which requires a global frame of reference which would enable the international community to focus its support on efforts towards collective affirmation and democratic progress being made by the Central American countries,

1. *Reaffirms* the decision of the Presidents of the Central American countries to declare Central America a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development;

2. *Encourages* the initiatives of the Central American countries to consolidate Governments which genuinely represent the will of their people and which base their development on democracy, peace, cooperation and strict respect for human rights and on security, verification, and control and limitation of arms and military personnel;

3. *Welcomes with satisfaction* the agreements reached and progress made by the Security Commission in the creation of a new security model based on coordination, communication and prevention, confidence-building between the States of the region, and the presentation of an inventory of weapons present in Central America;

4. *Stresses* the importance that the outcome of the political dialogue and economic cooperation between the European Community and its member States, the States of Central America and Panama and the group of cooperating countries (Group of Three) as well as the initiative of the industrialized countries (Group of Twenty-four) and the group of cooperating countries (Group of Three), through the Partnership for Democracy and Development in Central America, have for the efforts of the Central American countries to achieve peace and to consolidate democracy and economic development;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the organizations of the United Nations system to provide, as appropriate and within the available resources, the necessary technical and financial support to the Central American Governments for the purpose of consolidating the processes of peace, freedom, democratization and development in the region;

6. *Reiterates* the importance that the Special Plan of Economic Cooperation for Central America, which the General Assembly welcomed in its resolution 42/231, has for the implementation of this resolution, in particular because it provides the underpinning for the execution of the Central American Economic Plan of Action,[8] which the Central American Presidents approved at their meeting held at Antigua, Guatemala, in June 1990;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session an item entitled "The situation in Central America: procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace and progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development";

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on progress made in implementing the present resolution.

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[11] The group of cooperating countries, called the "Group of Three", is composed of Colombia, Mexico and Venezuela.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 75th plenary meeting, on 17 December 1991, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/46/L.30/Rev.2. For the final text, see resolutions 46/109 A and B.[12]

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[12] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 49* and corrigendum.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/46/95	Letter dated 26 February 1991 from the representative of Luxembourg to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Declaration on Nicaragua, issued by the European Community and its member States on 26 February 1991	
A/46/172	Letter dated 14 May 1991 from the representative of Luxembourg to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the statement on El Salvador and the agreements signed at Mexico City, issued by the European Community and its member States on 13 May 1991	
A/46/256	Letter dated 12 June 1991 from the representative of Luxembourg to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the statement on Guatemala issued by the European Community and its member States on 10 June 1991	
A/46/264	Letter dated 14 June 1991 from the representative of Barbados to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué of the Seventeenth Meeting of the Standing Committee of Ministers responsible for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Caribbean Community, held at Christ Church, Barbados, on 13 and 14 May 1991	
A/46/336	Letter dated 1 August 1991 from the representative of Saint Kitts and Nevis to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué of the Twelfth Meeting of the Conference of Heads of Government of the Caribbean Community, held at Basseterre from 2 to 4 July 1991	

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/46/368-S/22953	Letter dated 15 August 1991 from the representative of Guatemala to the Secretary-General	*Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1991*, document S/22953
A/46/502-S/23082	Letter dated 26 September 1991 from the representative of El Salvador to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the New York Agreement, signed in New York on 25 September 1991 by the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional	Ibid., document S/23082
A/46/502/Add.1-S/23082/Add.1	Letter dated 4 October 1991 from the representative of El Salvador to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the document entitled "The Compressed Negotiations", signed in New York on 25 September 1991 by the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional	Ibid., document S/23082/Add.1
A/46/515-S/23101	Letter dated 30 September 1991 from the representative of Mexico to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/23101
A/46/525	Letter dated 2 October 1991 from the representative of the Netherlands to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement on El Salvador issued by the European Community and its member States on 1 October 1991	
A/46/551-S/23128	Letter dated 8 October 1991 from the representative of El Salvador to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Geneva Agreement, signed at Geneva on 4 April 1990 by the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional	Ibid., *Supplement for October, November and December 1991*, document S/23128
A/46/552-S/23129	Letter dated 8 October 1991 from the representative of El Salvador to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the General Agenda and Timetable for the Comprehensive Negotiating Process signed at Caracas on 21 May 1990 by the representatives of the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional	Ibid., document S/23129
A/46/553-S/23130	Letter dated 8 October 1991 from the representative of El Salvador to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the agreements, and the annexes thereto, signed at Mexico City on 27 April 1991 by the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional	Ibid., document S/23130
A/46/597	Letter dated 23 October 1991 from the representative of the Netherlands to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement on Guatemala issued by the European Community and its member States on 22 October 1991	
A/46/613	Letter dated 5 November 1991 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué of the Meeting of the Follow-up Committee of the International Conference on Central American Refugees, held at Managua on 25 and 26 October 1991	
A/46/658-S/23222 and Corr.1	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting to the General Assembly the text of the second report of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador	Ibid., document S/23222
A/46/710	Letter dated 26 November 1991 from the representative of the Netherlands to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement on El Salvador issued by the European Community and its member States on 26 November 1991	
A/46/713-S/23256	Report of the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/23256
A/46/766-S/23278	Letter dated 6 December 1991 from the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a joint statement on El Salvador, issued on 2 December 1991	Ibid., document S/23278
A/46/829-S/23310	Letter dated 19 December 1991 from the representatives of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the Tegucigalpa Declaration, the Tegucigalpa Commitment and the Tegucigalpa Protocol, adopted by the Presidents of the Central American countries at the eleventh summit meeting, held at Tegucigalpa on 12 and 13 December 1991	Ibid., document S/23310
A/46/838	Letter dated 6 January 1992 from the representative of Portugal to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement on El Salvador issued by the European Community and its member States on 3 January 1992	
A/46/848	Letter dated 16 January 1992 from the representative of Portugal to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement on El Salvador issued by the European Community and its member States on 16 January 1992	
A/46/854-S/23487	Letter dated 24 January 1992 from the representative of China to the Secretary-General	Ibid., *Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1992*, document S/23487
A/46/863-S/23504	Letter dated 27 January 1992 from the representative of El Salvador to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the New York Act and the New York Act II, signed in New York on 31 December 1991 and 13 January 1992, respectively, by the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional	Ibid., document S/23504

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/46/864-S/23501	Letter dated 27 January 1992 from the representative of El Salvador to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Peace Agreement signed at Mexico City on 16 January 1992 by the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional	Ibid., document S/23501
A/46/866-S/23510	Letter dated 3 February 1992 from the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/23510
A/46/876-S/23580	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting to the General Assembly the third report of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador	Ibid., document S/23580
A/46/935-S/24066	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting to the General Assembly the report of the Director of the Human Rights Division of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador	Ibid., *Supplement for April, May and June 1992*, document S/24066
A/46/954-S/24354	Letter dated 24 July 1992 from the representatives of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Managua Agenda, adopted by the Presidents of the Central American countries at the twelfth Summit, held at Managua on 4 and 5 June 1992	Ibid., *Supplement for July, August and September 1992*, document S/24354
A/46/955-S/24375	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting to the General Assembly the report of the Director of the Human Rights Division of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador	Ibid., document S/24375
A/46/L.30/Rev.1	Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Spain, Suriname, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America, Uruguay and Venezuela: revised draft resolution	Replaced by document A/46/L.30/Rev.2
	Programme budget implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/46/L.30	
A/C.5/46/62	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/46/772	Report of the Fifth Committee	See annex fascicle, agenda item 107

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 32

ANNEXES

FORTY-SIXTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1991/1992

Agenda item 32: Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic*

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Document A/46/L.24 and Add.1: Angola, Argentina, Benin, Brazil, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Namibia, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo, Uruguay and Zaire: draft resolution 1

Action taken by the General Assembly 2

List of other documents pertaining to the item 2

* For the record of the relevant meeting, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 53rd meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 31.

DOCUMENT A/46/L.24 AND ADD.1**

Angola, Argentina, Benin, Brazil, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Namibia, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo, Uruguay and Zaire: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*20 November 1991*]

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 41/11 of 27 October 1986, in which it solemnly declared the Atlantic Ocean, in the region situated between Africa and South America, the "Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic",

Recalling also its subsequent resolutions on the matter, including resolution 45/36 of 27 November 1990, in which it reaffirmed the determination of the States of the zone to accelerate their cooperation in political, economic, scientific, technical, cultural and other spheres,

Reaffirming that the questions of peace and security and those of development are interrelated and inseparable, and considering that cooperation among all States, in particular those of the region, for peace and development is essential to promote the objectives of the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic,

Aware of the importance that the States of the zone attach to the preservation of the region's environment and recognizing the threat that pollution from any source poses to the marine and coastal environment, its ecological balance and its resources,

Noting the global concern expressed on the use of fishing methods and practices that can have an adverse impact on the conservation and management of living resources of the marine environment,

Noting with satisfaction the various initiatives of the States of the zone to contribute to the achievement of the objectives of the zone,

1. *Takes note* of the report submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with resolution 45/36 (A/46/410 and Add.1 and 2);

2. *Calls upon* all States to cooperate in the promotion of the objectives established in the declaration of the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic and to refrain from any action inconsistent with those objectives, as well as with the Charter of the United Nations and relevant resolutions of the Organization, particularly actions which may create or aggravate situations of tension and potential conflict in the region;

3. *Welcomes* the resolution adopted by the General Conference of the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean at its twelfth regular session, on cooperation between the Latin American nuclear-weapon-free zone and the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic, in which it called upon the States parties and signatories to the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco)[1] and its additional protocols[1] to submit suggestions on formulas for the creation of cooperative mechanisms between the two zones;

4. *Affirms* the importance of the South Atlantic to global maritime and commercial transactions and its determination to preserve the region for all activities protected by relevant international law, including the freedom of navigation in the high seas;

5. *Welcomes* the actions of the States of the zone towards fulfilling the objectives of the final document of the second meeting of States of the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic, held at Abuja, Nigeria, from 25 to 29 June 1990;[2]

**Document A/46/L.24/Add.1 was issued to add six States to the list of sponsors.

[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 634, No. 9068.

[2] A/45/474, annex.

6. *Notes* that, in a joint communiqué issued at Windhoek on 13 September 1991, the Presidents of Namibia and Brazil proposed the holding in 1992, after due consultations among all the countries of the zone, of a meeting at Windhoek of Ministers of Trade and Industry of the countries of the zone, and of a meeting at Brasília of high officials in the area of youth and sports, with a view to enhancing cooperation and development among the States of the zone;

7. *Expresses its appreciation* for the success so far achieved by Namibia in the consolidation of its independence and calls upon the international community to render necessary assistance to Namibia in the areas of its defined needs in order to strengthen further its independence and sovereignty;

8. *Notes with interest* the hope expressed by the countries of the zone to welcome in the near future a non-racial democratic South Africa into the community of South Atlantic States;

9. *Welcomes* the peace agreements in Angola and Liberia and calls upon the international community to encourage and support these developments;

10. *Urges* all States to abstain from transferring into and disposing within the region hazardous, toxic and nuclear wastes and notes the determination of the States of the zone to establish a mechanism aimed at monitoring, collating and disseminating information and data on the movement of hazardous, toxic and nuclear wastes within the region;

11. *Emphasizes* the imperative need to conserve the environment and the marine resources of the region and urges all States to take necessary measures in order to protect the environment and conserve the marine resources;

12. *Also urges* all States not to engage in the use of fishing methods and practices that can have an adverse impact on the conservation and management of marine living resources in the zone;

13. *Stresses* the historical importance of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, to be held at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in June 1992, as an opportunity to advance further the objectives of the zone by addressing the issue of environment and development in all its ramifications, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 44/228 of 22 December 1989;

14. *Expresses its appreciation* for the assistance that the Office of Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea of the Secretariat and the United Nations Development Programme have extended towards the convening by the States of the zone of seminars of a group of experts at Brazzaville from 12 to 15 June 1990 and at Montevideo from 3 to 6 April 1991, which were devoted to a review of the development and implementation of the legal regime established by the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,[3] and requests the Office and the Programme to continue to provide assistance for the implementation of follow-up measures agreed upon at Montevideo;

15. *Expresses support* for the determination of the States of the zone that technical cooperation among developing countries be recognized as activities that can be financed by the United Nations Development Programme, and requests the United Nations as well as other relevant international bodies to assist the States of the zone in the realization of their needs in this regard, at their request;

16. *Reaffirms* the aspirations of the States of the zone to make it an active instrument for fostering human rights, fundamental freedoms, racial equality, justi[illegible]nd liberty as integral elements of peace, development and cooperation at national and regional levels;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the implementation of resolution 41/11 under review and to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, taking into account, *inter alia*, the views expressed by Member States;

18. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic".

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[3] *Official Records of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea*, vol. XVII (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.84.V.3), document A/CONF.62/122.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 53rd plenary meeting, on 25 November 1991, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/46/L.24 and Add.1 by a recorded vote of 141 to one. For the final text, see resolution 46/19.[4]

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[4] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 49* and corrigendum.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/46/297	Letter dated 10 July 1991 from the representatives of Argentina and Brazil to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of resolution 271 (XII) on the Foz de Iguazú Declaration concerning the joint nuclear policy of Argentina and Brazil, adopted on 9 May 1991 at Mexico City by the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean at its twelfth regular session	
A/46/410 and Add.1 and 2	Report of the Secretary-General	

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY

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Agenda item 33

ANNEXES

FORTY-SIXTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1991/1992

Agenda item 33: Question of Palestine*

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Document A/46/L.33 and Add.1: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cuba, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Morocco, Pakistan, Senegal, Ukraine, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia: draft resolution 1

Document A/46/L.34 and Add.1: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cuba, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Morocco, Pakistan, Senegal, Ukraine, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia: draft resolution 2

Document A/46/L.35 and Add.1: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cuba, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Morocco, Pakistan, Senegal, Ukraine, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia: draft resolution 2

Document A/46/L.36 and Add.1: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bangladesh, Cuba, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Pakistan, Senegal, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam, Yemen and Yugoslavia: draft resolution 3

Document A/46/L.37 and Add.1: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bangladesh, Cuba, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritania, Morocco, Pakistan, Senegal, Tunisia, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam, Yemen and Yugoslavia: draft resolution 4

Action taken by the General Assembly 5

List of other documents pertaining to the item 5

* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 51st to 54th and 69th meetings; and ibid., *Fifth Committee*, 49th meeting, and corrigendum. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 23.

DOCUMENT A/46/L.33 AND ADD.1**

Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cuba, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Morocco, Pakistan, Senegal, Ukraine, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*5 December 1991*]

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 181 (II) of 29 November 1947, 194 (III) of 11 December 1948, 3236 (XXIX) of 22 November 1974, 3375 (XXX) and 3376 (XXX) of 10 November 1975, 31/20 of 24 November 1976, 32/40 of 2 December 1977, 33/28 of 7 December 1978, 34/65 A and B of 29 November 1979 and 34/65 C and D of 12 December 1979, ES-7/2 of 29 July 1980, 35/169 of 15 December 1980, 36/120 of 10 December 1981, ES-7/4 of 28 April 1982, 38/58 A of 13 December 1983, 39/49 A of 11 December 1984, 40/96 A of 12 December 1985, 41/43 A of 2 December 1986, 42/66 A of 2 December 1987, 43/175 A of 15 December 1988, 44/41 A of 6 December 1989 and 45/67 A of 6 December 1990,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People (A/46/35),

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People for its efforts in performing the tasks assigned to it by the General Assembly;

2. *Endorses* the recommendations of the Committee contained in paragraphs 87 to 95 of its report and draws the attention of the Security Council to the fact that action on the recommendations of the Committee, as repeatedly endorsed by the General Assembly at its thirty-first session and subsequently, is still awaited;

3. *Requests* the Committee to continue to keep under review the situation relating to the question of Palestine as well as the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Achievement of Palestinian Rights[1] and to report and make suggestions to the General Assembly or the Security Council, as appropriate;

4. *Authorizes* the Committee to continue to exert all efforts to promote the implementation of its recommendations, including representation at conferences and meetings and the sending of delegations, to make such adjustments

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**Document A/46/L.33/Add.1 was issued to add two States to the list of sponsors.

[1] *Report of the International Conference on the Question of Palestine, Geneva, 29 August–7 September 1983* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.I.21), chap. I, sect. B.

in its approved programme of seminars and symposia and meetings for non-governmental organizations as it may consider necessary, to give special emphasis to the need to mobilize public opinion in Europe and North America, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session and thereafter;

5. *Also requests* the Committee to continue to extend its cooperation to non-governmental organizations in their contribution towards heightening international awareness of the facts relating to the question of Palestine and creating a more favourable atmosphere for the full implementation of the recommendations of the Committee, and to take the necessary steps to expand its contacts with those organizations;

6. *Requests* the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, established under General Assembly resolution 194 (III), as well as other United Nations bodies associated with the question of Palestine, to continue to cooperate fully with the Committee and to make available to it, at its request, the relevant information and documentation which they have at their disposal;

7. *Decides* to circulate the report of the Committee to all the competent bodies of the United Nations and urges them to take the necessary action, as appropriate, in accordance with the programme of implementation of the Committee;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide the Committee with all the necessary facilities for the performance of its tasks.

DOCUMENT A/46/L.34 AND ADD.1*

Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cuba, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Morocco, Pakistan, Senegal, Ukraine, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*5 December 1991*]

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People (A/46/35),

Taking note, in particular, of the relevant information contained in paragraphs 53 to 74 of that report,

Recalling its resolutions 32/40 B of 2 December 1977, 33/28 C of 7 December 1978, 34/65 D of 12 December 1979, 35/169 D of 15 December 1980, 36/120 B of 10 December 1981, 37/86 B of 10 December 1982, 38/58 B of 13 December 1983, 39/49 B of 11 December 1984, 40/96 B of 12 December 1985, 41/43 B of 2 December 1986, 42/66 B of 2 December 1987, 43/175 B of 15 December 1988, 44/41 B of 6 December 1989 and 45/67 B of 6 December 1990,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the action taken by the Secretary-General in compliance with its resolution 45/67 B;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Division for Palestinian Rights of the Secretariat with the necessary resources, including a computer-based information system, and to ensure that it continues to discharge the tasks detailed in paragraph 1 of resolution 32/40 B, paragraph 2 (*b*) of resolution 34/65 D, paragraph 3 of resolution 36/120 B, paragraph 3 of resolution 38/58 B, paragraph 3 of resolution 40/96 B, paragraph 2 of resolution 42/66 B and paragraph 2 of resolution 44/41 B, in consultation with the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People and under its guidance;

3. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the continued cooperation of the Department of Public Information and other units of the Secretariat in enabling the Division for Palestinian Rights to perform its tasks and in covering adequately the various aspects of the question of Palestine;

4. *Invites* all Governments and organizations to lend their cooperation to the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People and the Division for Palestinian Rights in the performance of their tasks;

5. *Takes note with appreciation* of the action taken by Member States to observe annually on 29 November the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People.

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*Document A/46/L.34/Add.1 was issued to add two States to the list of sponsors.

DOCUMENT A/46/L.35 AND ADD.1**

Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cuba, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Morocco, Pakistan, Senegal, Ukraine, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*5 December 1991*]

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People (A/46/35),

Taking note, in particular, of the information contained in paragraphs 75 to 86 of that report,

Recalling its resolutions 45/67 C and 45/68 of 6 December 1990,

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**Document A/46/L.35/Add.1 was issued to add two States to the list of sponsors.

Convinced that the world-wide dissemination of accurate and comprehensive information and the role of non-governmental organizations and institutions remain of vital importance in heightening awareness of and support for the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination and to the establishment of an independent sovereign Palestinian State,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the action taken by the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat in compliance with General Assembly resolution 45/67 C;

2. *Requests* the Department of Public Information, in full cooperation and coordination with the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, to continue, with the necessary flexibility as may be required by developments affecting the question of Palestine, its special information programme on the question of Palestine for the biennium 1992-1993, with particular emphasis on public opinion in Europe and North America and, in particular:

(*a*) To disseminate information on all the activities of the United Nations system relating to the question of Palestine, including reports of the work carried out by the relevant United Nations organs;

(*b*) To continue to issue and update publications on the various aspects of the question of Palestine, including Israeli violations of the human rights of the Palestinian people and other Arab inhabitants of the occupied territories as reported by the relevant United Nations organs;

(*c*) To expand its audiovisual material on the question of Palestine, including the production of such material;

(*d*) To organize and promote fact-finding news missions for journalists to the area, including to the occupied territories;

(*e*) To organize international, regional and national encounters for journalists.

DOCUMENT A/46/L.36 AND ADD.1*

Afghanistan, Algeria, Bangladesh, Cuba, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Pakistan, Senegal, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam, Yemen and Yugoslavia: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*5 December 1991*]

INTERNATIONAL PEACE CONFERENCE ON THE MIDDLE EAST

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 8 November 1991 (A/46/623-S/23204 and Corr.1),

Having heard the statement made on 21 November 1991 by the chairman of the observer delegation of Palestine,[2]

Stressing that achieving a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East conflict, the core of which is the question of Palestine, will constitute a significant contribution to international peace and security,

Aware of the overwhelming support for the convening of an International Peace Conference on the Middle East and noting the endeavours of the Secretary-General in this regard,

Noting the convening at Madrid, on 30 October 1991, of the Peace Conference on the Middle East,

Preoccupied by the increasingly serious situation in the occupied Palestinian territory as a result of persistent policies and practices of Israel, the occupying Power,

Aware of the ongoing uprising (*intifadah*) of the Palestinian people since 9 December 1987, aimed at ending Israeli occupation of Palestinian territory occupied since 1967,

1. *Reaffirms* the urgent need to achieve a just and comprehensive settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict, the core of which is the question of Palestine;

2. *Considers* that the convening of an International Peace Conference on the Middle East, under the auspices of the United Nations, with the participation of all parties to the conflict, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, on an equal footing, and the five permanent members of the Security Council, based on Council resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967 and 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973 and the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people, primarily the right to self-determination, would contribute to the promotion of peace in the region;

3. *Reaffirms* the following principles for the achievement of comprehensive peace:

(*a*) The withdrawal of Israel from the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and from the other occupied Arab territories;

(*b*) Guaranteeing arrangements for security of all States in the region, including those named in resolution 181 (II) of 29 November 1947, within secure and internationally recognized boundaries;

(*c*) Resolving the problem of the Palestine refugees in conformity with General Assembly resolution 194 (III) of 11 December 1948, and subsequent relevant resolutions;

(*d*) Dismantling the Israeli settlements in the territories occupied since 1967;

(*e*) Guaranteeing freedom of access to Holy Places, religious buildings and sites;

4. *Welcomes* the convening at Madrid, on 30 October 1991, of the Peace Conference on the Middle East, which constitutes a significant step towards the establishment of a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the region;

5. *Notes* the expressed desire and endeavours to place the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, under the supervision of the United Nations for a transitional period, as part of the peace process;

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*Document A/46/L.36/Add.1 was issued to add three States to the list of sponsors.

[2] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 51st meeting.

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts with the parties concerned, and in consultation with the Security Council, for the promotion of peace in the region, and to submit progress reports on developments in this matter.

DOCUMENT A/46/L.37 AND ADD.1*

Afghanistan, Algeria, Bangladesh, Cuba, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritania, Morocco, Pakistan, Senegal, Tunisia, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam, Yemen and Yugoslavia: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*5 December 1991*]

THE UPRISING (*INTIFADAH*) OF THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE

The General Assembly,

Aware of the uprising (*intifadah*) of the Palestinian people since 9 December 1987 against Israeli occupation, which has received significant attention and sympathy from world public opinion,

Deeply concerned about the alarming situation in the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, as a result of the continued occupation by Israel, the occupying Power, and of its persistent policies and practices against the Palestinian people,

Reaffirming that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[3] is applicable to the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem, and to the other occupied Arab territories,

Expressing its profound shock at the continued measures by Israel, the occupying Power, including the killing and wounding of Palestinian civilians, and at the acts of violence committed by the Israeli security forces, which took place on 8 October 1990 at the Haram al-Sharif in Jerusalem, resulting in injuries and loss of human lives, and on 29 December 1990 at Rafah,

Stressing the need to promote international protection to the Palestinian civilians in the occupied Palestinian territory,

Recognizing the need for increased support to, and aid for and solidarity with, the Palestinian people under Israeli occupation,

Having considered the recommendations contained in the reports of the Secretary-General of 21 January 1988,[4] 31 October 1990[5] and 9 April 1991 (S/22472),

Recalling its relevant resolutions as well as the relevant Security Council resolutions, in particular Council resolution 681 (1990) of 20 December 1990, in paragraph 6 of which the Council requested "the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the International Committee of the Red Cross, to develop further the idea, expressed in his report, of convening a meeting of the High Contracting Parties to the said Convention to discuss possible measures that might be taken by them under the Convention and, for this purpose, to invite the Parties to submit their views on how the idea could contribute to the goals of the Convention, as well as on other relevant matters, and to report thereon to the Council",

1. *Condemns* those policies and practices of Israel, the occupying Power, which violate the human rights of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and, in particular, such acts as the opening of fire by the Israeli army and settlers that result in the killing and wounding of defenceless Palestinian civilians, the beating and breaking of bones, the deportation of Palestinian civilians, the imposition of restrictive economic measures, the demolition of houses, the ransacking of real or personal property belonging individually or collectively to private persons, collective punishment and detentions, and so forth;

2. *Demands* that Israel, the occupying Power, abide scrupulously by the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, and desist immediately from those policies and practices which are in violation of the provisions of the Convention;

3. *Calls upon* all the High Contracting Parties to the Convention to ensure respect by Israel, the occupying Power, for the Convention in all circumstances, in conformity with their obligation under article 1 thereof;

4. *Urges* all the High Contracting Parties to the Geneva Convention to respond to the note verbale submitted to them by the Secretary-General in accordance with paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 681 (1990);

5. *Strongly deplores* the continuing disregard by Israel, the occupying Power, of the relevant decisions of the Security Council;

6. *Reaffirms* that the occupation by Israel of the Palestinian territory since 1967, including Jerusalem, and of the other Arab territories in no way changes the legal status of those territories;

7. *Requests* the Security Council to examine with urgency the situation in the occupied Palestinian territory with a view to considering measures needed to provide international protection to the Palestinian civilians in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem;

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*Document A/46/L.37/Add.1 was issued to add three States to the list of sponsors.

[3] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

[4] S/19443; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1988*, document S/19443.

[5] S/21919 and Corr.1; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fifth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1990*, document S/21919.

8. *Invites* Member States, the organizations of the United Nations system, governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, and the mass communications media to continue and enhance their support for the Palestinian people;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to examine the present situation in the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, by all means available to him and to submit periodic reports thereon, the first such report as soon as possible.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 69th plenary meeting, on 11 December 1991, the General Assembly, by recorded votes, adopted the following draft resolutions: draft resolution A/46/L.33 and Add.1 by 121 votes to 2, with 28 abstentions; draft resolution A/46/L.34 and Add.1 by 121 votes to 2, with 28 abstentions; draft resolution A/46/L.35 and Add.1 by 125 votes to 2, with 23 abstentions; the fifth preambular paragraph and paragraph 4 of draft resolution A/46/L.36 and Add.1 by 145 votes to 2, and the draft resolution as a whole by 104 votes to 2, with 43 abstentions; and draft resolution A/46/L.37 and Add.1 by 142 votes to 2, with 5 abstentions. For the final texts, see resolutions 46/74 A to C, 46/75 and 46/76.[6]

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	Title or description	Observations and references
A/46/35	Report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People	*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 35*
A/46/62-S/22067	Letter dated 8 January 1991 from the representative of Indonesia to the Secretary-General	*Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1991*, document S/22067
A/46/94-S/22256	Letter dated 21 February 1991 from the representative of Egypt to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the statement issued after the joint meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Bureaux of the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference and the Nineteenth Conference of Islamic Foreign Ministers and of the States members chairing the standing committees of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, held at Cairo on 21 February 1991	
A/46/111-S/22336	Letter dated 5 March 1991 from the representative of Egypt to the Secretary-General	
A/46/113-S/22345	Letter dated 7 March 1991 from the representative of Egypt to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the annual meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, held in New York on 1 October 1990	
A/46/114-S/22346	Note verbale dated 8 March 1991 from the representative of Ghana to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/22346
A/46/116-S/22348	Letter dated 12 March 1991 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/22348
A/46/323-S/22836	Letter dated 22 July 1991 from the representative of the Philippines to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the joint communiqué of the twenty-fourth Ministerial Meeting of the Association of South-East Asian Nations, held at Kuala Lumpur on 19 and 20 July 1991	
A/46/486-S/23055	Letter dated 19 September 1991 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of documents adopted by the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Istanbul from 4 to 8 August 1991	
A/46/488-S/23056	Letter dated 20 September 1991 from the Observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	Ibid., *Supplement for July, August and September 1991*, document S/23056
A/46/493	Letter dated 23 September 1991 from the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the resolutions adopted by the 85th Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, held at Pyongyang from 29 April to 4 May 1991	

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[6] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 49* and corrigendum.

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/46/623-S/23204 and Corr.1	Report of the Secretary-General	Ibid., *Supplement for October, November and December 1991*, document S/23204
A/46/646	Letter dated 12 November 1991 from the representative of Ukraine to the Secretary-General	
A/46/788-S/23291	Letter dated 16 December 1991 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People	Ibid., document S/23291
A/46/833-S/23336	Letter dated 30 December 1991 from the representative of Kuwait to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the Final Declaration and the Declaration of Kuwait adopted by the Supreme Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council at its twelfth session, held at Kuwait from 23 to 25 December 1991	
A/46/836-S/23369	Letter dated 3 January 1992 from the Observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	Ibid., *Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1992*, document S/23369
A/46/837-S/23374	Letter dated 6 January 1992 from the Acting Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/23374
A/46/875-S/23570	Letter dated 11 February 1992 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/23570
A/46/883	Letter dated 21 February 1992 from the representative of Mauritania to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a resolution concerning Israeli settlement activity in the occupied Arab territories, adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States at its extraordinary meeting of 20 February 1992	
A/46/896-S/23782	Letter dated 3 April 1992 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General	Ibid., *Supplement for April, May and June 1992*, document S/23782
A/46/933-S/24045	Letter dated 5 June 1992 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/24045
A/46/937-S/24161	Letter dated 23 June 1992 from the representatives of Kuwait and Portugal to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a joint statement on Kuwait, issued by the European Community and its member States and the Gulf Cooperation Council on 16 May 1992	Ibid., document S/24161
A/46/947-S/24304	Letter dated 16 July 1992 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General	Ibid., *Supplement for July, August and September 1992*, document S/24304
A/46/948-S/24310	Letter dated 17 July 1992 from the representative of Tunisia to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/24310
A/46/958-S/24436	Letter dated 13 August 1992 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/24436

Programme budget implications of the draft resolutions contained in documents A/46/L.33 to L.35

A/C.5/46/59	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/46/764	Report of the Fifth Committee	See annex fascicle, agenda item 107

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY

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Agenda item 34

ANNEXES

FORTY-SIXTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1991/1992

Agenda item 34: Cooperation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States*

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* For the record of the relevant meeting, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 64th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 25.

DOCUMENT A/46/L.29 AND ADD.1**

Algeria, Bahrain, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates and Yemen: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*2 December 1991*]

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions on the promotion of cooperation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on cooperation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States (A/46/438),

Recalling the decision of the Council of the League of Arab States that it considers the League as a regional organization within the meaning of Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations,

Noting with appreciation the desire of the League of Arab States to consolidate and develop the existing ties with the United Nations in all areas relating to the maintenance of international peace and security, and to cooperate in every possible way with the United Nations in the implementation of United Nations resolutions relating to Lebanon and to the question of Palestine and the situation in the Middle East,

Aware of the vital importance for the countries members of the League of Arab States of achieving a just, comprehensive and durable solution to the Middle East conflict and the question of Palestine, the core of the conflict,

Realizing that the strengthening of international peace and security is directly related, *inter alia*, to economic development, disarmament, decolonization, self-determination and the eradication of all forms of racism and racial discrimination,

Convinced that the maintenance and further strengthening of cooperation between the United Nations system and the League of Arab States contribute to the promotion of the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Also convinced of the need for more efficient and coordinated utilization of available economic and financial resources to promote common objectives of the two organizations,

Recognizing the need for closer cooperation between the United Nations system and the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations in realizing the goals and objectives set forth in the Strategy for Joint Arab Economic Development adopted by the Eleventh Arab Summit Conference, held at Amman in November 1980,[1]

Having heard the statement of 5 December 1991 on cooperation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States,[2] and having noted the emphasis placed therein on follow-up actions and procedures on the recommendations in the political, social, cultural and administrative fields adopted at the meetings between the representatives of the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations and the secretariats of the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as on the recommendations relating to political matters contained in the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the Secretary-General (ibid.);

2. *Commends* the continued efforts of the League of Arab States to promote multilateral cooperation among

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**Document A/46/L.29/Add.1 was issued to add one State to the list of sponsors.

[1] See A/35/719-S/14289, annex.

[2] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 64th meeting.

Arab States and requests the United Nations system to continue to lend its support;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for the follow-up action taken by him to implement the proposals adopted at the meetings between the representatives of the secretariats of the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system and the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations, held at Tunis in 1983,[3] at Amman in 1985[4] and at Geneva in 1988;[5]

4. *Expresses its appreciation also* to the Secretary-General for his efforts to implement Security Council resolution 425 (1978) of 19 March 1978 and commends the League of Arab States and its Tripartite High Committee for their endeavours to promote the peace process and reconstruction efforts in Lebanon;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to strengthen cooperation with the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States for the purpose of implementing United Nations resolutions relating to the question of Palestine and the situation in the Middle East in order to achieve a just, comprehensive and durable solution to the Middle East conflict and the question of Palestine, the core of the conflict;

6. *Requests* the Secretariat of the United Nations and the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States, within their respective fields of competence, to intensify further their cooperation towards the realization of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the strengthening of international peace and security, economic development, disarmament, decolonization, self-determination and the eradication of all forms of racism and racial discrimination;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to strengthen cooperation and coordination between the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system and the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations in order to enhance their capacity to serve the mutual interests of the two organizations in the political, economic, social, humanitarian, cultural and administrative fields;

8. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to continue to coordinate the follow-up action to facilitate the implementation of the proposals of a multilateral nature adopted at the Tunis meeting in 1983, and to take appropriate action regarding the proposals adopted at previous meetings, including the following:

(*a*) Promotion of contacts and consultations between the counterpart programmes of the United Nations system;

(*b*) Setting up joint sectoral inter-agency working groups;

9. *Calls upon* the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system:

(*a*) To continue to cooperate with the Secretary-General and among themselves, as well as with the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations, in the follow-up of multilateral proposals aimed at strengthening and expanding cooperation in all fields between the United Nations system and the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations;

(*b*) To maintain and increase contacts and improve the mechanism of consultation with the counterpart programmes, organizations and agencies concerned regarding projects and programmes, in order to facilitate their implementation;

(*c*) To associate whenever possible with organizations and institutions of the League of Arab States in the execution and implementation of development projects in the Arab region;

(*d*) To inform the Secretary-General, not later than 15 May 1992, of the progress of their cooperation with the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations, in particular the follow-up action taken on the multilateral and bilateral proposals adopted at the previous meetings between the two organizations;

10. *Decides* that, in order to intensify cooperation and for the purpose of review and appraisal of progress as well as to prepare comprehensive periodic reports, a general meeting between the United Nations system and the League of Arab States should take place once every two years, the next general meeting to be held in 1992, and inter-agency sectoral meetings should be organized annually on areas of priority and wide importance in the development of the Arab States;

11. *Takes note* of the intention of the League of Arab States to hold a high-level Arab regional meeting on children in 1992 and requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the organizations and agencies of the United Nations system to cooperate with the League of Arab States in the furtherance of this objective;

12. *Recommends* that the United Nations and the other organizations of the United Nations system should utilize Arab expertise to the extent possible in projects undertaken in the Arab region;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations in cooperation with the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States, to encourage periodic consultation between representatives of the Secretariat of the United Nations and of the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States to review and strengthen coordination mechanisms with a view to accelerating implementation and follow-up action of multilateral projects, proposals and recommendations adopted by the meetings between the two organizations;

14. *Recommends* that the next general meeting between the United Nations system and the League of Arab States address itself to the development of a mechanism for enhancing cooperation between the two organizations;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session a progress report on the implementation of the present resolution;

16. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States".

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[3] A/38/299 and Corr.1, sect. V.

[4] See A/40/481/Add.1.

[5] A/43/509/Add.1.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 64th plenary meeting, on 5 December 1991, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/46/L.29 and Add.1 by a recorded vote of 140 to 2. For the final text, see resolution 46/24.[6]

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[6] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 49* and corrigendum.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/46/168	Letter dated 8 May 1991 from the representative of Djibouti to the Secretary-General	
A/46/257	Letter dated 13 June 1991 from the representative of Djibouti to the Secretary-General	
A/46/319	Letter dated 22 July 1991 from the representative of Djibouti to the Secretary-General	
A/46/438	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/46/632	Letter dated 11 November 1991 from the representative of Egypt to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Final Declaration adopted at the Arab Ministerial Conference on Environment and Development, held at Cairo from 10 to 12 September 1991	

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Agenda item 35

ANNEXES

FORTY-SIXTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1991/1992

Agenda item 35: The situation in the Middle East*

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Document A/46/L.49 and Add.1: Afghanistan, Cuba, Malaysia, Oman, Sudan and Viet Nam: draft resolution 1

Document A/46/L.50: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahrain, Cuba, Guyana, Malaysia, Morocco, Oman, Syrian Arab Republic and Viet Nam: draft resolution 3

Document A/46/L.51 and Add.1: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahrain, Cuba, Egypt, Guyana, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia: draft resolution 4

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List of other documents pertaining to the item 4

* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 55th to 57th and 73rd meetings. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 35.

DOCUMENT A/46/L.49 AND ADD.1**

Afghanistan, Cuba, Malaysia, Oman, Sudan and Viet Nam: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*12 December 1991*]

The General Assembly,

Having discussed the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East",

Recalling its resolutions 36/226 A and B of 17 December 1981, ES-9/1 of 5 February 1982, 37/123 F of 20 December 1982, 38/58 A to E of 13 December 1983, 38/180 A to D of 19 December 1983, 39/146 A to C of 14 December 1984, 40/168 A to C of 16 December 1985, 41/162 A to C of 4 December 1986, 42/209 A to D of 11 December 1987, 43/54 A to C of 6 December 1988, 44/40 A to C of 4 December 1989, 45/83 A to C of 13 December 1990 and 45/68 of 6 December 1990,

Recalling Security Council resolutions 425 (1978) of 19 March 1978, 497 (1981) of 17 December 1981, 508 (1982) of 5 June 1982, 509 (1982) of 6 June 1982, 701 (1991) of 31 July 1991 and other relevant resolutions,

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General of 22 October 1991 (A/46/586), 8 November 1991 (A/46/623-S/23204 and Corr.1) and 15 November 1991 (A/46/652-S/23225),

Reaffirming the need for continued collective support for the decisions adopted by the Twelfth Arab Summit Conference, held at Fez, Morocco, on 25 November 1981 and from 6 to 9 September 1982,[1] which were confirmed by subsequent Arab summit conferences, including the Extraordinary Arab Summit Conference held at Casablanca, Morocco, from 23 to 26 May 1989,

Reiterating its previous resolutions on the question of Palestine and its support for the Palestine Liberation Organization as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people,

Welcoming all efforts contributing towards the realization of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people through the achievement of a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East, in accordance with the United Nations resolutions relating to the question of Palestine and to the situation in the Middle East, including Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967 and 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973,

Welcoming also the world-wide support extended to the just cause of the Palestinian people and the other Arab countries in their struggle against Israeli aggression and occupation in order to achieve a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East and the full exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable national rights, as affirmed by previous resolutions of the General Assembly on the question of Palestine and on the situation in the Middle East,

Gravely concerned that the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories still remain under Israeli occupation, that the relevant resolutions of the United Nations have not been implemented and that the Palestinian people is still denied the restoration of its land and the exercise of its inalienable national rights in conformity with international law, as reaffirmed by resolutions of the United Nations,

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**Document A/46/L.49/Add.1 was issued to add three States to the list of sponsors.

[1] See A/37/696-S/15510, annex. For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-seventh Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1982*, document S/15510, annex.

Reaffirming the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[2] to the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories,

Reaffirming also all relevant United Nations resolutions which stipulate that the acquisition of territory by force is inadmissible under the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law and that Israel must withdraw unconditionally from the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories,

Gravely concerned also at Israeli policies involving the escalation and expansion of the conflict in the region, which further violate the principles of international law and endanger international peace and security,

Reaffirming further the imperative necessity and urgency of establishing a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the region, based on full respect for the Charter and the principles of international law,

1. *Reaffirms its conviction* that the question of Palestine is the core of the conflict in the Middle East and that no comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the region will be achieved without the full exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable national rights and the immediate, unconditional and total withdrawal of Israel from the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories;

2. *Reaffirms* that a just and comprehensive settlement of the situation in the Middle East cannot be achieved without the participation on an equal footing of all the parties to the conflict, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people;

3. *Declares once more* that peace in the Middle East is indivisible and must be based on a comprehensive, just and lasting solution of the Middle East problem under the auspices of the United Nations and on the basis of its relevant resolutions, which ensures the complete and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories, and which enables the Palestinian people, under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, to exercise its inalienable rights, including the right to return and the right to self-determination, national independence and the establishment of its independent sovereign State in Palestine, in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations relating to the question of Palestine, in particular General Assembly resolutions ES-7/2 of 29 July 1980, 36/120 A to F of 10 December 1981, 37/86 A to D of 10 December 1982, 37/86 E of 20 December 1982, 38/58 A to E of 13 December 1983, 39/49 A to D of 11 December 1984, 40/96 A to D of 12 December 1985, 41/43 A to D of 2 December 1986, 42/66 A to D of 2 December 1987, 43/54 A to C of 6 December 1988, 43/175 A to C, 43/176 and 43/177 of 15 December 1988, 44/42 of 6 December 1989 and 45/68;

4. *Considers* the Arab peace plan adopted unanimously at the Twelfth Arab Summit Conference, held at Fez, Morocco, on 25 November 1981 and from 6 to 9 September 1982,[1] which was confirmed by subsequent Arab summit conferences, including the Extraordinary Arab Summit Conference held at Casablanca, Morocco, from 23 to 26 May 1989, as an important contribution towards the realization of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people through the achievement of a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East;

5. *Condemns* Israel's continued occupation of the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories, in violation of the Charter of the United Nations, the principles of international law and the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and demands the immediate, unconditional and total withdrawal of Israel from all the territories occupied since 1967;

6. *Rejects* all agreements and arrangements which violate the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and contradict the principles of a just and comprehensive solution to the Middle East problem to ensure the establishment of a just peace in the area;

7. *Deplores* Israel's failure to comply with Security Council resolutions 476 (1980) of 30 June 1980 and 478 (1980) of 20 August 1980 and General Assembly resolutions 35/207 of 16 December 1980 and 36/226 A and B; determines that Israel's decision to annex Jerusalem and to declare it as its "capital" as well as the measures to alter its physical character, demographic composition, institutional structure and status are null and void and demands that they be rescinded immediately; and calls upon all Member States, the specialized agencies and all other international organizations to abide by the present resolution and all other relevant resolutions and decisions;

8. *Condemns* Israel's aggression, policies and practices against the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory and outside this territory, including expropriation, establishment of settlements, annexation and other aggressive and repressive measures, which are in violation of the Charter and the principles of international law and the relevant international conventions;

9. *Strongly condemns* the imposition by Israel of its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan, its annexationist policies and practices, the establishment of settlements, the confiscation of lands, the diversion of water resources and the imposition of Israeli citizenship on Syrian nationals, and declares that all these measures are null and void and constitute a violation of the rules and principles of international law relative to belligerent occupation, in particular the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949;

10. *Calls upon* all States not to provide Israel with any assistance to be used specifically in connection with settlements in the occupied territories;

11. *Strongly deplores* the continuing and increasing collaboration between Israel and South Africa, especially in the economic, military and nuclear fields, which constitutes a hostile act against the African and Arab States and enables Israel to enhance its nuclear capabilities;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council periodically on the development of the situation and to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session a comprehensive report covering the developments in the Middle East pertaining to the present resolution.

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[2] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

DOCUMENT A/46/L.50

Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahrain, Cuba, Guyana, Malaysia, Morocco, Oman, Syrian Arab Republic and Viet Nam: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*12 December 1991*]

The General Assembly,

Having discussed the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East",

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 15 November 1991 (A/46/652-S/23225),

Recalling Security Council resolution 497 (1981) of 17 December 1981,

Recalling also its previous resolutions on the question, of which the most recent is resolution 45/83 B of 13 December 1990,

Recalling further its resolution 3314 (XXIX) of 14 December 1974, in which it defined an act of aggression, *inter alia*, as "the invasion or attack by the armed forces of a State of the territory of another State, or any military occupation, however temporary, resulting from such invasion or attack, or any annexation by the use of force of the territory of another State or part thereof" and provided that "no consideration of whatever nature, whether political, economic, military or otherwise, may serve as a justification for aggression",

Reaffirming the fundamental principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force,

Reaffirming once more the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[2] to occupied Syrian Golan and the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967,

Noting that Israel has refused, in violation of Article 25 of the Charter of the United Nations, to accept and carry out the numerous relevant decisions of the Security Council, in particular resolution 497 (1981),

Taking note with satisfaction of the convening of the Peace Conference on the Middle East, held at Madrid from 30 October to 1 November 1991,

1. *Declares* that Israel has so far failed to comply with Security Council resolution 497 (1981) and relevant General Assembly resolutions;

2. *Declares once more* that Israel's decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan is illegal and therefore null and void and has no validity whatsoever;

3. *Declares* that the Knesset resolution of 11 November 1991, annexing the occupied Syrian Golan, constitutes a grave violation of Security Council resolution 497 (1981) and is therefore null and void and has no validity whatsoever;

4. *Declares* all Israeli policies and practices of, or aimed at, annexation of the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and of the other occupied Arab territories to be illegal and in violation of international law and of the relevant United Nations resolutions;

5. *Reaffirms once more* that all actions taken by Israel to give effect to its decision relating to the occupied Syrian Golan are illegal and invalid and shall not be recognized;

6. *Reaffirms its determination* that all relevant provisions of the Regulations annexed to the Hague Convention IV of 1907,[3] and the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[2] continue to apply to the Syrian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, and calls upon the parties thereto to respect and ensure respect for their obligations under these instruments in all circumstances;

7. *Determines once more* that the continued occupation of the Syrian Golan since 1967 and its annexation by Israel on 14 December 1981, following Israel's decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on that territory, constitute a continuing threat to peace and security in the region;

8. *Calls for* the halt of any political, economic, financial, military and technological support to Israel that encourages it to commit acts of aggression and to consolidate and perpetuate its occupation and annexation of the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the occupied Syrian Golan;

9. *Firmly emphasizes once more* its demand that Israel, the occupying Power, rescind forthwith its illegal decision of 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Syrian Golan, which resulted in the *de facto* annexation of that territory;

10. *Expresses its satisfaction* at the convening of the Peace Conference on the Middle East on the basis of Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973) to achieve a comprehensive and just peaceful settlement in the region;

11. *Calls upon* all Member States to put an end to the flow to Israel of any military, economic, financial and technological aid, as well as human resources, aimed at prolonging Israeli occupation of the Arab territories or encouraging Israel to pursue its expansionist policy against the Arab countries and the Palestinian people;

12. *Calls upon* the specialized agencies and other international organizations to conform their relations with Israel to the terms of the present resolution;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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[3] See Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, *The Hague Conventions and Declarations of 1899 and 1907* (New York, Oxford University Press, 1915).

DOCUMENT A/46/L.51 AND ADD.1*

Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahrain, Cuba, Egypt, Guyana, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*12 December 1991*]

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 36/120 E of 10 December 1981, 37/123 C of 16 December 1982, 38/180 C of 19 December 1983, 39/146 C of 14 December 1984, 40/168 C of 16 December 1985, 41/162 C of 4 December 1986, 42/209 D of 11 December 1987, 43/54 C of 6 December 1988, 44/40 C of 4 December 1989 and 45/83 C of 13 December 1990, in which it determined that all legislative and administrative measures and actions taken by Israel, the occupying Power, which had altered or purported to alter the character and status of the Holy City of Jerusalem, in particular the so-called "Basic Law" on Jerusalem and the proclamation of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel, were null and void and must be rescinded forthwith,

Recalling Security Council resolution 478 (1980) of 20 August 1980, in which the Council, *inter alia*, decided not to recognize the "Basic Law" and called upon those States that had established diplomatic missions at Jerusalem to withdraw such missions from the Holy City,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 22 October 1991 (A/46/586),

1. *Determines* that Israel's decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Holy City of Jerusalem is illegal and therefore null and void and has no validity whatsoever;

2. *Deplores* the transfer by some States of their diplomatic missions to Jerusalem in violation of Security Council resolution 478 (1980), and their refusal to comply with the provisions of that resolution;

3. *Calls once more upon* those States to abide by the provisions of the relevant United Nations resolutions, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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*Document A/46/L.51/Add.1 was issued to add six States to the list of sponsors.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 73rd plenary meeting, on 16 December 1991, the General Assembly, by recorded votes, adopted draft resolution A/46/L.49 and Add.1 by 93 votes to 37, with 27 abstentions, and draft resolution A/46/L.51 and Add.1 by 152 votes to one, with 4 abstentions. For the final text, see resolutions 46/82 A and B.[4]

At the same meeting, the sponsors of draft resolution A/46/L.50 requested that the Assembly take no action on the draft resolution and reserved the right to request its adoption subsequently during the session.

At its 92nd plenary meeting, on 14 September 1992, the closing date of its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to end the debate on the question and did not take action on draft resolution A/46/L.50.

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[4] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 49* and corrigendum.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/46/57-S/22047	Letter dated 3 January 1991 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	*Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1991*, document S/22047
A/46/58-S/22052	Letter dated 8 January 1991 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/22052
A/46/60-S/22054	Letter dated 9 January 1991 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/22054
A/46/62-S/22067	Letter dated 8 January 1991 from the representative of Indonesia to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/22067
A/46/66-S/22101	Letter dated 17 January 1991 from the representative of Costa Rica to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/22101

Symbol	Title or description	Observations and references
A/46/73-S/22184	Letter dated 31 January 1991 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/22184
A/46/75-S/22195	Letter dated 4 February 1991 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/22195
A/46/76-S/22196	*Idem*	Ibid., document S/22196
A/46/80-S/22202	Letter dated 6 February 1991 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/22202
A/46/94-S/22256	Letter dated 21 February 1991 from the representative of Egypt to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the statement issued after the joint meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Bureaux of the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference and the Nineteenth Conference of Islamic Foreign Ministers and of the States members chairing the standing committees of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, held at Cairo on 21 February 1991	
A/46/111-S/22336	Letter dated 5 March 1991 from the representative of Egypt to the Secretary-General	
A/46/113-S/22345	Letter dated 7 March 1991 from the representative of Egypt to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the annual meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, held in New York on 1 October 1990	
A/46/114-S/22346	Note verbale dated 8 March 1991 from the representative of Ghana to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/22346
A/46/116-S/22348	Letter dated 12 March 1991 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/22348
A/46/120-S/22374	Letter dated 20 March 1991 from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic transmitting the text of the Damascus Declaration concerning coordination and cooperation between the Arab States, issued by the meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Gulf Cooperation Council, the Arab Republic of Egypt and the Syrian Arab Republic, held at Damascus on 5 and 6 March 1991	
A/46/180-S/22612	Letter dated 17 May 1991 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	Ibid., *Supplement for April, May and June 1991*, document S/22612
A/46/181-S/22621	Letter dated 20 May 1991 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/22621
A/46/182-S/22630	Letter dated 21 May 1991 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/22630
A/46/187-S/22635	Letter dated 23 May 1991 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/22635
A/46/207-S/22654	Letter dated 30 May 1991 from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/22654
A/46/211-S/22666	Letter dated 3 June 1991 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/22666
A/46/216-S/22670	Letter dated 4 June 1991 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/22670
A/46/220-S/22675	Letter dated 5 June 1991 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/22675
A/46/264	Letter dated 14 June 1991 from the representative of Barbados to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué of the Seventeenth Meeting of the Standing Committee of Ministers responsible for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Caribbean Community, held at Christ Church, Barbados, on 13 and 14 May 1991	
A/46/285-S/22766	Letter dated 1 July 1991 from the representative of the Netherlands to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Declaration on the peace process in the Middle East, issued by the European Council on 29 June 1991	
A/46/323-S/22836	Letter dated 22 July 1991 from the representative of the Philippines to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the joint communiqué of the twenty-fourth Ministerial Meeting of the Association of South-East Asian Nations, held at Kuala Lumpur on 19 and 20 July 1991	
A/46/329-S/22855	Letter dated 29 July 1991 from the representative of Egypt to the Secretary-General	
A/46/336	Letter dated 1 August 1991 from the representative of Saint Kitts and Nevis to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué of the Twelfth Meeting of the Conference of Heads of Government of the Caribbean Community, held at Basseterre from 2 to 4 July 1991	
A/46/347-S/22906	Letter dated 30 July 1991 from the representative of the Netherlands to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement on the Middle East, issued by the European Community and its member States on 29 July 1991	Ibid., Supplement for July, August and September 1991, document S/22906

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/46/486-S/23055	Letter dated 19 September 1991 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of documents adopted by the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Istanbul from 4 to 8 August 1991	
A/46/488-S/23056	Letter dated 20 September 1991 from the Observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/23056
A/46/493	Letter dated 23 September 1991 from the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the resolutions adopted by the 85th Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, held at Pyongyang from 29 April to 4 May 1991	
A/46/573	Letter dated 14 October 1991 from the representative of the Netherlands to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement on the Middle East peace process, issued by the European Community and its member States on 10 October 1991	
A/46/586	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/46/605-S/23176	Letter dated 29 October 1991 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	Ibid., *Supplement for October, November and December 1991*, document S/23176
A/46/611-S/23192	Letter dated 1 November 1991 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/23192
A/46/623-S/23204 and Corr.1	Report of the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/23204
A/46/644-S/23211	Letter dated 11 November 1991 from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/23211
A/46/646	Letter dated 12 November 1991 from the representative of Ukraine to the Secretary-General	
A/46/652-S/23225	Report of the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/23225
A/46/702-S/23241	Letter dated 22 November 1991 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/23241
A/46/776-S/23288	Letter dated 13 December 1991 from the Observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/23288
A/46/779	Letter dated 11 December 1991 from the representative of the Netherlands to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Declaration on the peace process in the Middle East, issued by the European Council on 9 December 1991	
A/46/833-S/23336	Letter dated 30 December 1991 from the representative of Kuwait to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the Final Declaration and the Declaration of Kuwait adopted by the Supreme Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council at its twelfth session, held at Kuwait from 23 to 25 December 1991	
A/46/836-S/23369	Letter dated 3 January 1992 from the Observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	Ibid., *Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1992*, document S/23369
A/46/839-S/23381	Letter dated 6 January 1992 from the representative of Portugal to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement on the deportation of 12 Palestinians from the occupied territories, issued by the European Community and its member States on 4 January 1992	Ibid., document S/23381
A/46/849-S/23453	Letter dated 21 January 1992 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/23453
A/46/869-S/23515	Letter dated 4 February 1992 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/23515
A/46/884	Letter dated 21 February 1992 from the representative of Mauritania to the Secretary-General	
A/46/937-S/24161	Letter dated 23 June 1992 from the representatives of Kuwait and Portugal to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a joint statement on Kuwait, issued by the European Community and its member States and the Gulf Cooperation Council on 16 May 1992	Ibid., *Supplement for April, May and June 1992*, document S/24161

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 36

ANNEXES

FORTY-SIXTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1991/1992

Agenda item 36: Law of the sea*

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Document A/46/L.44 and Add.1: Australia, Barbados, Belarus, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, Comoros, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Djibouti, Fiji, Finland, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Jamaica, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Myanmar, Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Portugal, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukraine, Vanuatu and Zambia: draft resolution 1

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List of other documents pertaining to the item 3

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 70th and 71st meetings. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 33.

DOCUMENT A/46/L.44 AND ADD.1*

Australia, Barbados, Belarus, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, Comoros, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Djibouti, Fiji, Finland, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Jamaica, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Myanmar, Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Portugal, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukraine, Vanuatu and Zambia: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*10 December 1991*]

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions, including resolution 45/145 of 14 December 1990, on the law of the sea,

Recognizing that, as stated in the third preambular paragraph of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,[1] the problems of ocean space are closely interrelated and need to be considered as a whole,

Convinced that it is important to safeguard the unified character of the Convention and related resolutions adopted therewith and to apply them in a manner consistent with that character and with their object and purpose,

Emphasizing the need for States to ensure consistent application of the Convention, as well as the need for harmonization of national legislation with the provisions of the Convention,

Considering that, in its resolution 2749 (XXV) of 17 December 1970, it proclaimed that the seabed and ocean floor, and the subsoil thereof, beyond the limits of national jurisdiction (hereinafter referred to as "the Area"), as well as the resources of the Area, are the common heritage of mankind,

Recalling that the Convention provides the regime to be applied to the Area and its resources,

Recalling with satisfaction the expressions of willingness to explore all possibilities of addressing issues of concern to some States in order to secure universal participation in the Convention,[2]

Recognizing the need for cooperation in the early and effective implementation by the Preparatory Commission of resolution II of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea,[3]

Noting with satisfaction the progress made in the Preparatory Commission since its inception, including the registration of six pioneer investors (see A/46/724, paras. 146-151) and the designation by the Preparatory Commission of reserved areas for the International Seabed Authority from the application areas submitted by the pioneer investors pursuant to resolution II, bearing in mind that such registration entails both rights and obligations for pioneer investors,

Noting the increasing needs of countries, especially developing countries, for information, advice and assistance in the implementation of the Convention and in their developmental process for the full realization of the benefits of the comprehensive legal regime established by the Convention,

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*Document A/46/L.44/Add.1 was issued to add 15 States to the list of sponsors.

[1] *Official Records of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea*, vol. XVII (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.84.V.3), document A/CONF.62/122.

[2] See A/44/650 and Corr.1, paras. 156 and 158.

[3] *Official Records of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea*, vol. XVII (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.84.V.3), document A/CONF.62/121, annex I.

Concerned that the developing countries are as yet unable to take effective measures for the full realization of these benefits owing to the lack of resources and of the necessary scientific and technological capabilities,

Recognizing the need to enhance and supplement the efforts of States and competent international organizations aimed at enabling developing countries to acquire such capabilities,

Recognizing also that the Convention encompasses all uses and resources of the sea and that all related activities within the United Nations system need to be implemented in a manner consistent with it,

Deeply concerned about the current state of the marine environment,

Mindful of the importance of the Convention for the protection of the marine environment,

Noting with concern the use of fishing methods and practices, including those aimed at evading regulations and controls, which can have an adverse impact on the conservation and management of marine living resources,

Considering the need for effective and balanced conservation and management of marine living resources, giving full effect to the relevant provisions in the Convention,

Taking note of activities carried out in 1991 under the major programme on marine affairs, set forth in chapter 25 of the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989 and extended for the period 1990-1991, in accordance with the report of the Secretary-General,[4] as approved in General Assembly resolution 38/59 A of 14 December 1983, and of the report of the Secretary-General (A/46/724), as well as of programme 10 (Law of the sea and ocean affairs) in the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997,[5]

Taking special note of the report of the Secretary-General prepared in pursuance of paragraph 20 of General Assembly resolution 45/145 (ibid.),

1. *Recalls* the historic significance of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea as an important contribution to the maintenance of peace, justice and progress for all peoples of the world;

2. *Expresses its satisfaction* at the increasing and overwhelming support for the Convention, as evidenced, *inter alia*, by the one hundred and fifty-nine signatures and fifty-one of the sixty ratifications or accessions required for entry into force of the Convention;

3. *Invites* all States to make renewed efforts to facilitate universal participation in the Convention;

4. *Notes with appreciation* the initiative of the Secretary-General to promote dialogue aimed at addressing issues of concern to some States in order to achieve universal participation in the Convention (ibid., paras. 15-20);

5. *Recognizes* that political and economic changes, including particularly a growing reliance on market principles, underscore the need to re-evaluate, in the light of the issues of concern to some States (ibid., para. 17), matters in the regime to be applied to the Area and its resources, and that a productive dialogue on such issues involving all interested parties would facilitate the prospect of universal participation in the Convention, for the benefit of mankind as a whole;

6. *Calls upon* all States that have not done so to consider ratifying or acceding to the Convention at the earliest possible date to allow the effective entry into force of the new legal regime for the uses of the sea and its resources and calls upon all States to take appropriate steps to promote universal participation in the Convention, including through dialogue aimed at addressing the issues of concern to some States;

7. *Calls upon* all States to safeguard the unified character of the Convention and related resolutions adopted therewith and to apply them in a manner consistent with that character and with their object and purpose;

8. *Also calls upon* States to observe the provisions of the Convention when enacting their national legislation;

9. *Notes* the progress being made by the Preparatory Commission for the International Seabed Authority and for the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea in all areas of its work;

10. *Recalls* the Understanding on the Fulfilment of Obligations by the Registered Pioneer Investors and their Certifying States adopted by the Preparatory Commission on 30 August 1990;[6]

11. *Notes* that negotiations on the fulfilment of the obligations have already been completed in respect of the pioneer investor registered in March 1991;[7]

12. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his efforts in support of the Convention and for the effective execution of the major programme on marine affairs set forth in chapter 25 of the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989 and extended for the period 1990-1991, and requests him, in the execution of programme 10 (Law of the sea and ocean affairs) in the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997, to provide an effective response to the increased needs of States for assistance in the implementation of the Convention;

13. *Also expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for the report prepared in pursuance of paragraph 20 of General Assembly resolution 45/145 (A/46/724) and requests him to carry out the activities outlined therein, as well as those aimed at the strengthening of the legal regime of the sea, special emphasis being placed on the work of the Preparatory Commission, including the implementation of resolution II of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea;

14. *Welcomes* regional efforts being undertaken by developing countries to integrate the ocean sector in national development plans and programmes through the process of international cooperation and assistance, in particular the initiatives mentioned in the report of the Secretary-General (ibid., paras. 190-196);

15. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to continue to assist States in the implementation of the Convention and in the development of a consistent and uniform approach to the legal regime thereunder, as well as in their national, subregional and regional efforts towards the full realization of the benefits therefrom, and invites the organs and organizations of the United Nations system to cooperate and lend assistance in these endeavours;

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[4] A/38/570 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1.

[5] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 6* (A/45/6/Rev.1), vol. I.

[6] LOS/PCN/L.87, annex.

[7] See LOS/PCN/L.97, para. 32.

16. *Urges* interested Member States, in particular States with advanced marine capabilities, to review relevant policies and programmes in the context of the integration of the marine sector in national development strategies, and to explore prospects for intensifying cooperation with developing States, including States of regions active in this field;

17. *Requests* the competent international organizations, the United Nations Development Programme, the World Bank and other multilateral funding agencies, in accordance with their respective policies, to intensify financial, technological, organizational and managerial assistance to the developing countries in their efforts to realize the benefits of the comprehensive legal regime established by the Convention and to strengthen cooperation among themselves and with donor States in the provision of such assistance;

18. *Welcomes* the second report of the Secretary-General submitted pursuant to paragraph 13 of General Assembly resolution 44/26 of 20 November 1989 and paragraph 15 of General Assembly resolution 45/145 identifying the measures currently taken by States and by the competent international organizations, as well as future approaches to address the needs of States in regard to the development and management of ocean resources (A/46/722), and requests the Secretary-General to keep under review, in cooperation with States and the competent international organizations, the measures being undertaken and any necessary follow-up action, in order to facilitate the realization by States of the benefits of the comprehensive legal regime established by the Convention and to report thereon periodically to the General Assembly;

19. *Approves* the decision of the Preparatory Commission to hold its tenth regular session at Kingston from 24 February to 13 March 1992 and to hold a summer meeting in New York in 1992;

20. *Recognizes* that the protection of the marine environment will be significantly enhanced by the implementation of applicable provisions of the Convention;

21. *Reiterates its call* to States and other members of the international community to strengthen their cooperation and to take measures with a view to giving full effect to the provisions in the Convention on the conservation and management of marine living resources, including the prevention of fishing methods and practices which can have an adverse impact on the conservation and management of marine living resources and, in particular, to comply with bilateral and regional measures applicable to them aimed at effective monitoring and enforcement;

22. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a special report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the progress made in the implementation of the comprehensive legal regime embodied in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, in the light of the tenth anniversary in 1992 of its adoption, and to take such action, in consultation with States, as may be appropriate to mark the occasion;

23. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on developments pertaining to the Convention and all related activities and on the implementation of the present resolution;

24. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Law of the sea".

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 71st plenary meeting, on 12 December 1991, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/46/L.44 and Add.1 by a recorded vote of 140 to one, with 7 abstentions. For the final text, see resolution 46/78.[8]

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[8] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 49* and corrigendum.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/46/87-S/22243	Letter dated 19 February 1991 from the representative of Greece to the Secretary-General	*Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1991*, document S/22243
A/46/98-S/22297	Letter dated 1 March 1991 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/22297
A/46/344	Letter dated 5 August 1991 from the representative of Vanuatu to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the twenty-second South Pacific Forum, held at Palikir, Federated States of Micronesia, on 29 and 30 July 1991	
A/46/501/Rev.1	Letter dated 27 September 1991 from the representative of China to the Secretary-General	
A/46/712-S/23254	Letter dated 26 November 1991 from the representative of Djibouti to the Secretary-General	
A/46/722	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/46/724	*Idem*	

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

*Agenda items 37 and 102**

ANNEXES

FORTY-SIXTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1991/1992

Agenda item 37: Policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa
Agenda item 102: United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa

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Document A/46/L.31 and Add.1: Algeria, Cuba, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Ukraine, United Republic of Tanzania and Venezuela: draft resolution 3

Document A/46/L.32: Nigeria: draft resolution 4

Document A/46/L.40 and Add.1: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Japan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Namibia, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution 6

Document A/46/L.41: Nigeria: draft resolution 7

Document A/46/L.42 and Add.1: Nigeria, Syrian Arab Republic and United Republic of Tanzania: draft resolution 7

Document A/46/L.43 and Add.1: Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Nigeria, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic and United Republic of Tanzania: draft resolution 8

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List of other documents pertaining to the item 9

DOCUMENT A/46/643

Report of the Special Political Committee on agenda item 37

[*Original: English*]
[*21 November 1991*]

1. In a letter dated 20 September 1991 (A/SPC/46/1), the President of the General Assembly informed the Chairman of the Special Political Committee that the Assembly, at its 3rd plenary meeting, on the same date, on the recommendation of the General Committee, had decided that organizations and individuals having a special interest in the item entitled "Policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa" would be permitted to be heard by the Special Political Committee.

2. In accordance with that decision of the General Assembly, the Special Political Committee decided, at its 2nd meeting, on 7 October, that the Committee would devote two meetings to such hearings on 14 November, that organizations and individuals wishing to be heard by the Committee should submit their requests to the Chairman in writing, not later than 31 October, and that communications containing requests for hearings would be circulated as Committee documents, to be considered by the Committee at a subsequent meeting prior to the hearings.

3. At its 20th meeting, on 8 November, the Committee considered and approved six requests for hearings (A/SPC/46/L.4 and Add.1-5) and decided to hold one meeting on 14 November in view of the number of requests received.

4. At its 21st meeting, on 14 November, pursuant to the decision taken at its 20th meeting, the Committee heard statements by the following six persons:

Mr. S. E. M. Pheko—Pan Africanist Congress of Azania to the United Nations;

Ms. Beatrice von Roemer—International Confederation of Free Trade Unions;

Mr. Joseph D. Reilly—Progressive Librarians Guild (USA);

Mr. David A. Ridenour—The National Center for Public Policy Research;

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 58th to 62nd, 64th and 72nd meetings; ibid., *Special Political Committee*, 20th and 21st meetings, and corrigendum; and ibid., *Fifth Committee*, 50th meeting, and corrigendum. For the prior consideration of these questions, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Annexes*, agenda items 34 and 114.

Ms. Salitha Evans—Young People against Apartheid;

Ms. Gay J. McDougall—Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law.

5. The representative of the United Arab Emirates made a statement on a point of order.

6. The statements made are contained in the verbatim records of the 21st meeting of the Committee (A/SPC/46/PV.21).

7. At its 21st meeting, the Committee decided to submit a report to the General Assembly.

DOCUMENT A/46/L.25 AND ADD.1*

Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guyana, Iceland, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*29 November 1991*]

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL AND TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, in particular resolution 45/19 of 20 November 1990,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/46/561) containing an account of the work of the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa and the administration of the Programme for the period from 1 September 1990 to 31 August 1991,

Noting with satisfaction that the recommendations of the evaluation of the Programme undertaken in 1989 as endorsed by the Advisory Committee continue to be implemented,

Recognizing the valuable assistance rendered by the Programme to the peoples of South Africa and Namibia,

Also noting with satisfaction that educational and technical assistance for southern Africa has become a growing concern of the international community,

Fully recognizing the need to provide continuing educational opportunities and counselling abroad to a greater number of students from inside South Africa in a wide variety of professional, cultural and linguistic disciplines, as well as opportunities for vocational and technical training and for advanced studies at graduate and postgraduate levels in priority fields of study,

Strongly convinced that the development of the Programme is essential in order to meet the increasing demand for educational and training assistance to disadvantaged students from South Africa,

Taking note of the recommendations of the International Conference on the Educational Needs of the Victims of Apartheid in South Africa, convened in Paris from 25 to 27 June 1991[1] by the Special Committee against Apartheid and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in cooperation with the Advisory Committee of the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa,

Noting that in order to address the priority needs of disadvantaged South Africans, the Programme is allocating greater resources for the purpose of institution-building in South Africa, in particular by strengthening black and other institutions of higher learning through a graduate student and junior faculty enhancement programme abroad in the field of educational management and other short-term specialized training courses with built-in returnability and employability of participants,

1. *Endorses* the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa;

2. *Commends* the Secretary-General and the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa for their continued efforts to develop the Programme so that it can best meet the needs evolving from changing circumstances in South Africa, to promote generous contributions to the Programme and to enhance cooperation with governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental agencies involved in educational and technical assistance to South Africa;

3. *Welcomes* the main thrust of the Paris Statement on International Assistance to the Victims of Apartheid in the Fields of Education and Training,[2] adopted by the International Conference on the Educational Needs of the Victims of Apartheid in South Africa, with special regard to:

(*a*) Supporting and complementing the endeavours of South Africans towards major educational restructuring through quality education, research and development of learning material;

(*b*) Providing assistance for the training of the managers of educational change at all levels, including teachers, educators, planners, curriculum specialists and administrators;

(*c*) Assisting in training programmes in the fields of public administration, policy analysis and planning, and business management, and strengthening the capacity of institutions and organizations;

4. *Welcomes* the recommendation made in the Paris Statement that a follow-up conference be convened in the first half of 1992 under the auspices of the United Nations

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*Document A/46/L.25/Add.1 was issued to add 12 States to the list of sponsors.

[1] See A/AC.115/L.678.

[2] Ibid., para. 32.

Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa and within existing resources;

5. *Calls upon* all non-governmental organizations, scholarship agencies and foundations to cooperate with the Programme in making the proposed follow-up conference a success;

6. *Emphasizes* that it is incumbent upon the international community to assist in bridging the economic and social disparities in South Africa during the transitional period, particularly in the field of education;

7. *Calls upon* non-governmental educational programmes and other non-governmental organizations and individuals concerned to assist the Programme in facilitating the returnability and job placement of its graduates;

8. *Appeals* to Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, individuals and international professional associations to use their influence and leverage inside South Africa to assist graduates of the Programme in obtaining access to job opportunities so that they can effectively contribute their professional competence and expertise towards the political, economic and social development of South Africa during the period of transition and beyond;

9. *Considers* that under the changing circumstances in South Africa, the Programme should have, in addition to its educational and training programmes abroad, the necessary flexibility to provide, in an appropriate manner, educational and training assistance to disadvantaged South Africans within the country itself;

10. *Expresses its appreciation* to all those who have supported the Programme by providing contributions, scholarships or places in their educational institutions;

11. *Appeals* to all States, institutions, organizations and individuals to offer greater financial and other assistance to the Programme to enable it to carry out its expanded programme of activities.

DOCUMENT A/46/L.31 AND ADD.1*

Algeria, Cuba, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Ukraine, United Republic of Tanzania and Venezuela: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*3 December 1991*]

OIL EMBARGO AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa (A/46/44),

Recalling its resolutions on the oil embargo against South Africa, in particular resolution 45/176 F of 19 December 1990,

Recognizing the importance of the oil embargo as a major contribution to the pressure exerted on South Africa towards the eradication of apartheid through negotiations, as well as the importance of maintaining pressure until there is clear evidence of profound and irreversible changes, bearing in mind the objectives of the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa,[3] such as the adoption of a non-racial and democratic constitution for a free South Africa,

Noting that the most effective way to enforce the oil embargo against South Africa remains the adoption by the Security Council of a mandatory embargo under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

Concerned that the oil embargo against South Africa is still being violated and that South Africa, because of loopholes in the embargo, such as lack of effective legislation, has been able to acquire oil and petroleum products,

Convinced that an effective oil embargo against South Africa would contribute to the efforts of the international community to bring about a negotiated settlement and the establishment of a united, non-racial and democratic South Africa,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa (ibid.) and endorses its recommendations;

2. *Requests* all States to adopt, if they have not already done so, and otherwise to maintain and enforce effective measures prohibiting the supply and shipping of oil and petroleum products to South Africa, whether directly or indirectly, and in particular:

(*a*) To apply strictly the "end users" clause and other conditions concerning restriction on destination to ensure compliance with the embargo;

(*b*) To compel the companies originally selling or purchasing oil or petroleum products, as appropriate to each nation, to desist from selling, reselling or otherwise transferring oil and petroleum products to South Africa, whether directly or indirectly;

(*c*) To establish strict control over the supply of oil and petroleum products to South Africa by intermediaries, oil companies and traders by placing responsibilities for the fulfilment of the contract on the first buyer or seller of oil and petroleum products who would, therefore, be liable for the actions of these parties;

(*d*) To prevent South African companies from acquiring holdings in oil companies outside South Africa;

(*e*) To prohibit all assistance to South Africa in the oil sector, including finance, technology, equipment or personnel;

(*f*) To prohibit the transport of oil and petroleum products to South Africa by ships flying their flags, or by ships that are ultimately owned, managed or chartered by their nationals or by companies within their jurisdiction;

(*g*) To develop a system for registration of ships, registered in their territory or owned by their nationals, that have violated the oil embargo, and to discourage such ships from calling at South African ports;

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*Document A/46/L.31/Add.1 was issued to add three States to the list of sponsors.

[3] Resolution S-16/1, annex.

(*h*) To impose penal action against companies and individuals that have been involved in violating the oil embargo, and to publicize cases of successful prosecutions in conformity with their national laws;

(*i*) To gather, exchange and disseminate information regarding violations of the oil embargo, including ways and means to prevent such violations, and to take concerted measures against violators;

(*j*) To discourage ships within their jurisdiction from engaging in activities that give rise to violation of the oil embargo against South Africa, taking into account legislative and other measures already adopted;

3. *Commends* to Member States for their consideration the draft model law annexed to the report of the Intergovernmental Group[4] and recommends that they strive for an effective oil embargo by adopting the general principles of the model law within the framework of their own legal practices;

4. *Authorizes* the Intergovernmental Group to take action to promote public awareness of the oil embargo against South Africa, including, when necessary, sending missions and participating in relevant conferences and meetings;

5. *Requests* the Intergovernmental Group to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

6. *Requests* all States to extend their cooperation to the Intergovernmental Group with all necessary assistance for the implementation of the present resolution.

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[4] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 43.*

DOCUMENT A/46/L.32

Nigeria: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*5 December 1991*]

INTERNATIONAL EFFORTS TOWARDS THE TOTAL ERADICATION OF APARTHEID AND SUPPORT FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A UNITED, NON-RACIAL AND DEMOCRATIC SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa, contained in the annex to its resolution S-16/1 of 14 December 1989, its resolution 45/176 A of 19 December 1990 and its decision 45/457 B of 13 September 1991,

Taking note of the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid (A/46/22) and the second progress report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Declaration,[5] as well as the reports of the Secretary-General on the coordinated approach by the United Nations system on questions relating to South Africa (A/46/648) and on the concerted and effective measures aimed at eradicating apartheid (A/46/499),

Convinced that broad-based negotiations leading to a new constitutional order providing for universal, equal suffrage under a non-racial voters' roll will lead to the total eradication of apartheid through peaceful means and the establishment of a non-racial democracy in South Africa,

Welcoming the signing on 14 September 1991 of the National Peace Accord[6] and expressing the hope that this will finally end the tragic bloodshed in South Africa,

Welcoming the efforts of all parties, including ongoing talks among them, such as the recently held Patriotic/United Front conference, aimed at facilitating the commencement of substantive broad-based negotiations towards a new constitution and arrangements on the transition to a democratic order,

Welcoming the accession of South Africa on 10 July 1991 to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons[7] and subsequent conclusion and ratification of a related safeguards agreement,

Noting with satisfaction that fundamental principles for a new constitutional order, as set out in the Declaration, are receiving broad acceptance in South Africa,

Welcoming the convening of the preparatory meeting for the Convention for a Democratic South Africa,

Noting that while positive measures have been undertaken by the South African authorities, including the repeal and revision of the major apartheid and security laws, further efforts are needed to enhance the climate for free political activity and to address the inequities resulting from the legacy of these laws,

Gravely concerned that the persistence of violence, resulting largely from apartheid, including actions by those opposed to the democratic transformation of the country, poses a threat to the negotiating process and to the vital interests of all people of South Africa,

Concerned about any remaining obstacles to free political activity, as identified in the Declaration, including the delay in the full implementation of agreements regarding the release of any remaining political prisoners and the return of refugees and exiles, the use of repressive legislation still in place as well as other attempts aimed at undermining the democratic forces,

Noting with serious concern the remaining effects of the acts of aggression and destabilization that were committed by South Africa against neighbouring independent African States,

Convinced that international pressure, both that exerted by Governments and by individual citizens and organizations, has had and continues to have a significant impact on developments in South Africa,

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[5] A/45/1052.

[6] See Centre against Apartheid, *Notes and Documents*, No. 23/91.

[7] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 729, No. 10485.

Recognizing the responsibility of the United Nations and the international community, as envisaged in the Declaration, to continue to take all necessary measures aimed at the eradication of apartheid through peaceful means, in particular by adhering to the programme of action contained in the Declaration,[8]

1. *Reaffirms* its support for the legitimate struggle of the South African people for the total eradication of apartheid through peaceful means and the establishment of a united, non-racial and democratic South Africa in which all its people, irrespective of race, colour, sex or creed, will enjoy the same fundamental freedoms and human rights;

2. *Reaffirms* the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa and the need for the full and immediate implementation of the provisions not yet fulfilled;

3. *Calls* for an immediate end to violence and the removal of any remaining obstacles to free political activity;

4. *Urges* the South African authorities to take immediate further action to end the recurring violence and acts of terrorism, including actions by those opposed to the democratic transformation of the country, by ensuring that all competent authorities act effectively and impartially;

5. *Calls upon* all signatories of the National Peace Accord[6] to manifest their commitment to peace by fully implementing its provisions, and calls upon all other parties to contribute to the attainment of its objectives;

6. *Calls upon* the South African authorities to enhance the climate conducive to negotiations by ensuring the immediate release of any remaining political prisoners, the unhindered return of refugees and exiles and the repeal of repressive and discriminatory legislation still in place, and to address the glaring inequalities created by apartheid;

7. *Calls upon* the representatives of the people of South Africa to commence in good faith, urgently, broad-based substantive negotiations towards an agreement on the basic principles of a new constitution, taking into account the fundamental principles in the Declaration and its suggested guidelines on the modalities for the elaboration of a new constitution, on transitional arrangements inspiring general confidence in the administration of the country until the new constitution takes effect, and on the role to be played by the international community in ensuring the successful transition to a democratic order;

8. *Appeals* to the international community to give its full and concerted support to the vulnerable and critical process now under way in South Africa through a phased application of appropriate pressure on the South African authorities, as warranted by developments, and to provide assistance to the opponents of apartheid and the disadvantaged sectors of society in order to ensure the rapid and peaceful attainment of the objectives of the Declaration;

9. *Calls upon* the international community, in view of progress made in overcoming obstacles to negotiations, to resume academic, scientific and cultural links with democratic anti-apartheid organizations and the individuals in these fields, to resume sports links with unified non-racial sporting organizations of South Africa which have received endorsement by appropriate non-racial sporting organizations within South Africa and to assist disadvantaged athletes in that country;

10. *Also calls upon* the international community, within the context of the need to respond appropriately to ongoing developments in South Africa, to review existing restrictive measures as warranted by positive developments, such as agreement by the parties on transitional arrangements, and agreement on a new, non-racial democratic constitution;

11. *Calls upon* all Governments to observe fully the mandatory arms embargo, requests the Security Council to continue to monitor effectively its strict implementation and urges States to adhere to the provisions of other Security Council resolutions on the import of arms from South Africa and the export of equipment and technology destined for military or police purposes in that country;

12. *Appeals* to the international community to increase humanitarian and legal assistance to the victims of apartheid, returning refugees and exiles and released political prisoners;

13. *Also appeals* to the international community to increase its material, financial and other contributions to the victims and opponents of apartheid to help them address the glaring socio-economic inequalities, particularly in the areas of education, health, housing and social welfare;

14. *Further appeals* to the international community to render all possible assistance to the front-line and neighbouring States to enable their economies to recover from the effects of years of destabilization and to support the current efforts to achieve a durable peace in Angola and Mozambique, which would contribute to the stability and prosperity of the region;

15. *Welcomes* the agreement (see A/46/507, annex, para. 5) reached on 4 September 1991 by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees with the South African authorities concerning the voluntary repatriation of South African refugees and exiles, and appeals to the international community to provide and urges the Secretary-General to facilitate, through the relevant United Nations agencies and offices in cooperation with the High Commissioner, all necessary humanitarian assistance to ensure the successful implementation of the repatriation programme;

16. *Urges* the Secretary-General to facilitate, through the relevant United Nations agencies and offices and in a concerted manner, humanitarian and educational assistance inside South Africa for the reintegration of political exiles and released political prisoners and to the disadvantaged sectors of South African society;

17. *Also urges* the Secretary-General, at the appropriate time, in the light of positive developments such as agreement on transitional arrangements, to expand, in a concerted manner, through the relevant United Nations offices and in collaboration with the specialized agencies, the scope of assistance provided inside South Africa aimed at addressing socio-economic issues, particularly in the areas of education, health, housing and social welfare, which may entail the physical presence of the United Nations system in that country;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to ensure the coordination of activities of the United Nations system in the implementation of the Declaration and of the present resolution and to report thereon to the General

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[8] Resolution S-16/1, annex, sect. C.

Assembly at its forty-seventh session, and to continue monitoring the implementation of the Declaration as well as pursuing appropriate initiatives to facilitate all efforts leading to the peaceful eradication of apartheid.

DOCUMENT A/46/L.40 AND ADD.1*

Argentina, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Japan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Namibia, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*6 December 1991*]

UNITED NATIONS TRUST FUND FOR SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions on the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa, in particular resolution 45/176 H of 19 December 1990,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa (A/46/507), to which is annexed the report of the Committee of Trustees of the Trust Fund,

Taking note of its resolution 45/176 A adopted without a vote on 19 December 1990, and in particular of paragraph 16, relating to the reintegration of released political prisoners into South African society,

Welcoming the repeal and revision of the major apartheid and security laws and a number of discriminatory and repressive laws, rules and regulations,

Welcoming also the release of a large number of political prisoners and the agreement (ibid., annex, para. 5) reached between the South African authorities and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees allowing for the voluntary repatriation of political exiles and refugees,

Further welcoming the National Peace Accord[6] signed on 14 September 1991 as a significant initiative towards addressing the critical issue of violence in the country and providing a framework within which substantive and broad-based discussions can take place,

Remaining concerned about the continued existence of a number of discriminatory and repressive laws, rules and regulations in South Africa,

Concerned about the delay in the full implementation of agreements regarding the release of any remaining political prisoners and the return of refugees and exiles and about reports that trials of politically motivated cases were carried out in 1991,

Recognizing the work carried out by the International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa over the years in providing legal and humanitarian assistance to the victims of apartheid and their families and noting with satisfaction the transfer of programmes of the Fund to broad-based, impartial organizations inside South Africa,

Strongly convinced that continued, direct and substantial contributions to the Trust Fund and to the voluntary agencies concerned are necessary to enable them to meet the extensive needs for humanitarian, legal and relief assistance during the critical transition to a non-racial and democratic South Africa,

1. *Endorses* the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa;

2. *Supports* continued and substantial humanitarian, legal and educational assistance by the international community in order to alleviate the plight of those persecuted under discriminatory legislation in South Africa and their families, and to facilitate the reintegration of released political prisoners and returning exiles into South African society;

3. *Supports* assistance by the Trust Fund for work in the legal field aimed at ensuring effective implementation of legislation repealing major apartheid laws, redressing continuing adverse effects of these laws and encouraging increased confidence in the rule of law;

4. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Governments, organizations and individuals that have contributed to the Trust Fund and to the voluntary agencies engaged in rendering humanitarian and legal assistance to the victims of apartheid in South Africa;

5. *Appeals* for generous contributions to the Trust Fund;

6. *Also appeals* for direct contributions to the voluntary agencies engaged in rendering assistance to the victims of apartheid and racial discrimination in South Africa;

7. *Commends* the Secretary-General and the Committee of Trustees of the Trust Fund for their persistent efforts to promote humanitarian and legal assistance to persons persecuted under repressive and discriminatory legislation in South Africa, as well as assistance to their families and to refugees from South Africa.

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*Document A/46/L.40/Add.1 was issued to add four States to the list of sponsors.

DOCUMENT A/46/L.41

Nigeria: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*6 December 1991*]

PROGRAMME OF WORK OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE AGAINST APARTHEID

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid (A/46/22),

1. *Commends* the Special Committee against Apartheid for the diligent manner in which it has discharged its responsibilities in monitoring the situation in South Africa and in promoting concerted international support for the process towards the early establishment of a democratic, non-racial society;

2. *Takes note* of the report of the Special Committee and endorses its recommendations relating to its programme of work;

3. *Authorizes* the Special Committee, in accordance with its mandate as the focal point for the international campaign against apartheid and for the promotion of the implementation of the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa[3] and acting with the support services of the Centre against Apartheid:

(*a*) To continue monitoring closely developments in South Africa and the actions of the international community, particularly regarding appropriate pressure on South Africa and timely assistance to the victims and opponents of apartheid;

(*b*) To continue mobilizing international action in support of the early establishment of a democratic, non-racial South Africa, *inter alia*, through collection, analysis and dissemination of information, through liaison and consultations with Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and relevant individuals and groups, both inside and outside South Africa, able to influence public opinion and decision-making, and through missions, hearings, conferences, publicity and other pertinent activities, and to continue undertaking activities aimed at supporting the political process towards the establishment of a non-racial, democratic South Africa;

4. *Appeals* to all Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to increase their cooperation with the Special Committee and the Centre in the discharge of their mandates;

5. *Requests* all components of the United Nations system to cooperate further with the Special Committee and the Centre in their activities in order to ensure consistency, improve coordination and efficient use of available resources and avoid duplication of efforts in the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council;

6. *Appeals* to all Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, information media and individuals to cooperate with the Centre and the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat in their activities relating to South Africa and, in particular, in disseminating information on the evolving situation in South Africa and on the considerable assistance needs of the opponents of apartheid and the disadvantaged sectors of South African society in rectifying the glaring socio-economic inequalities in their country, and further appeals to them to make generous contributions to the Trust Fund for Publicity against Apartheid;

7. *Decides* to continue the authorization of adequate financial provision in the regular budget of the United Nations to enable the African National Congress of South Africa and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania to maintain offices in New York in order to participate effectively in the deliberations of the Special Committee and other appropriate bodies;

8. *Also decides* that the special allocation of 480,000 United States dollars to the Special Committee for 1992 from the regular budget of the United Nations should be used towards the cost of special projects aimed at promoting the process towards the elimination of apartheid and the democratization of South Africa, with particular emphasis on the issues of constitution-building, human rights, domestic peace, education and training and ways to help address the serious socio-economic inequalities in the country.

DOCUMENT A/46/L.42 AND ADD.1*

Nigeria, Syrian Arab Republic and United Republic of Tanzania: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*6 December 1991*]

MILITARY AND OTHER COLLABORATION WITH SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa,[3] its resolutions 45/176 B and C of 19 December 1990, as well as the resolutions of the Security Council on the arms embargo and military collaboration with South Africa,

Taking note of the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid (A/46/22) and the report of the Security Council Committee established by Council resolution 421 (1977) of 9 December 1977 concerning the question of South Africa on its activities during the period 1980-1989,[9]

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*Document A/46/L.42/Add.1 was issued to add two States to the list of sponsors.

[9] S/21015.

Noting with appreciation the resolve and effectiveness of the Security Council in its handling of questions relating to the preservation of international peace and security,

Noting that the monitoring and enforcement mechanism of the mandatory sanctions imposed by the Security Council on South Africa in its resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977 would benefit from further strengthening,

Reiterating that the full implementation of the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa is an essential element of international action towards the eradication of apartheid,

Convinced that sanctions and other restrictive measures have had a significant impact on recent developments in South Africa and that the phased application of appropriate pressure remains an effective and necessary instrument in the process towards the peaceful end to apartheid,

Taking note of the accession of South Africa on 10 July 1991 to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons[7] and subsequent conclusion and ratification of a related safeguards agreement,

Expressing serious concern about the continued violations of the mandatory arms embargo, particularly by those countries which surreptitiously trade in arms with South Africa,

Expressing concern that South Africa's external military relations, especially in the area of military technology and, in particular, in the production and testing of missiles, continue unabated, as mentioned in paragraphs 100 to 102 of the report of the Special Committee,

Gravely concerned about the practice carried out by certain oil-producing States whereby oil is exchanged for South African arms,

1. *Deplores* the actions of those States which, directly or indirectly, continue to violate the mandatory arms embargo and collaborate with South Africa in the military, nuclear, intelligence and technology fields, and calls upon those States to terminate forthwith any illegal acts and honour their obligations under Security Council resolution 418 (1977);

2. *Urges* all States to adopt strict legislation relating to the implementation of the arms embargo and prohibit the supply to South Africa of nuclear and military products, as well as computer and communications equipment, technological skills and services, including military intelligence, destined for use by the military, police and security agencies of that country, until free and fair elections have been held and a democratic government has been established;

3. *Calls* for the early and full disclosure by South Africa of its nuclear installations and materials in conformity with its treaty obligations as an essential element to the peace and security of the southern African region;

4. *Urges* the Security Council to consider immediate steps to ensure the full implementation and the effective monitoring of the arms embargo imposed by the Council in its resolutions 418 (1977) and 558 (1984) of 13 December 1984, to implement the recommendations of the Committee established under Council resolution 421 (1977) concerning appropriate measures in response to violations of the mandatory arms embargo and to provide information on a regular basis to the Secretary-General for general distribution to Member States;

5. *Calls upon* all States to maintain existing financial measures, and, in particular, urges Governments and private financial institutions, as well as the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, not to extend new loans and credits to South Africa, whether to the public or private sector, until agreement has been reached on a non-racial democratic constitution or until specific recommendations are made on this matter by the transitional authorities to be established by the Convention for a Democratic South Africa;

6. *Requests* the Special Committee against Apartheid to keep the issue of military and nuclear collaboration with South Africa under constant review and to report thereon to the General Assembly and the Security Council as appropriate.

DOCUMENT A/46/L.43 AND ADD.1*

Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Nigeria, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic and United Republic of Tanzania: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*9 December 1991*]

RELATIONS BETWEEN SOUTH AFRICA AND ISRAEL

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions concerning the relations between South Africa and Israel and, in particular, its resolution 45/176 D of 19 December 1990,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid on recent developments concerning relations between South Africa and Israel (A/46/22, part two), and the report of the Secretary-General on South Africa's nuclear-tipped ballistic missile capability (A/46/357 and Add.1),

Noting with concern that the military relations between South Africa and Israel, especially in the area of military technology and in particular the collaboration in the production and testing of nuclear missiles, continue unabated,

1. *Strongly deplores* the collaboration of Israel with the South African regime in the military and nuclear fields;

2. *Reiterates its demand* that Israel desist from and terminate forthwith all forms of collaboration with South Africa, particularly in the military and nuclear fields;

3. *Urges* the Security Council to consider taking appropriate measures against Israel for its violation of the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa;

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*Document A/46/L.43/Add.1 was issued to add three States to the list of sponsors.

4. *Requests* the Special Committee against Apartheid to continue to monitor the relations between South Africa and Israel and keep them under constant review and report to the General Assembly and the Security Council as appropriate.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 72nd plenary meeting, on 13 December 1991, the General Assembly took action on the draft resolutions before it.

Draft resolutions A/46/L.25 and Add.1, L.32 and L.40 and Add.1 were adopted without a vote. For the final texts, see resolutions 46/80 and 46/79 A and F,[10] respectively.

The other draft resolutions were adopted by recorded votes, as follows: draft resolution A/46/L.41 by 143 votes, with 16 abstentions; draft resolution A/46/L.42 and Add.1 by 121 votes to 2, with 34 abstentions; draft resolution A/46/L.43 and Add.1 by 93 votes to 31, with 30 abstentions; and draft resolution A/46/L.31 and Add.1 by 127 votes to 3, with 28 abstentions. For the final text, see resolutions 46/79 B to E.[10]

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[10] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 49* and corrigendum.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Agenda item*	*Observations and references*
A/46/22-S/23224	Report of the Special Committee against Apartheid	37	*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 22*
A/46/44-S/23126	Report of the Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa	37	Ibid., *Supplement No. 44*
A/46/113-S/22345	Letter dated 7 March 1991 from the representative of Egypt to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the annual meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, held in New York on 1 October 1990	37	
A/46/177 and Corr.1	Letter dated 13 May 1991 from the Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid to the Secretary-General	37	
A/46/264	Letter dated 14 June 1991 from the representative of Barbados to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué of the Seventeenth Meeting of the Standing Committee of Ministers responsible for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Caribbean Community, held at Christ Church, Barbados, on 13 and 14 May 1991	37	
A/46/272	Letter dated 25 June 1991 from the representative of Luxembourg to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement on South Africa, issued by the European Community and its member States on 18 June 1991	37	
A/46/287	Letter dated 1 July 1991 from the representative of the Netherlands to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement on South Africa, issued by the European Council on 29 June 1991	37	
A/46/303	Letter dated 10 July 1991 from the representative of the United States of America to the Secretary-General	37	
A/46/323-S/22836	Letter dated 22 July 1991 from the representative of the Philippines to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the joint communiqué of the twenty-fourth Ministerial Meeting of the Association of South-East Asian Nations, held al Kuala Lumpur on 19 and 20 July 1991	37	
A/46/336	Letter dated 1 August 1991 from the representative of Saint Kitts and Nevis to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué of the Twelfth Meeting of the Conference of Heads of Government of the Caribbean Community, held at Basseterre from 2 to 4 July 1991	37	
A/46/344	Letter dated 5 August 1991 from the representative of Vanuatu to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the twenty-second South Pacific Forum, held at Palikir, Federated States of Micronesia, on 29 and 30 July 1991	37	

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Agenda item*	*Observations and references*
A/46/386	Letter dated 26 August 1991 from the representative of the Netherlands to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement on South Africa, issued by the European Community and its member States on 22 August 1991	37	
A/46/476	Letter dated 16 September 1991 from the representative of South Africa to the Secretary-General	37	
A/46/486-S/23055	Letter dated 19 September 1991 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of documents adopted by the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Istanbul from 4 to 8 August 1991	37	
A/46/492	Letter dated 23 September 1991 from the representative of the Netherlands to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement on South Africa, issued by the European Community and its member States on 16 September 1991	37	
A/46/493	Letter dated 23 September 1991 from the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the resolutions adopted by the 85th Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, held at Pyongyang from 29 April to 4 May 1991	37	
A/46/499	Report of the Secretary-General	37	
A/46/501/Rev.1	Letter dated 27 September 1991 from the representative of China to the Secretary-General	37	
A/46/507	Report of the Secretary-General	37	
A/46/554	Letter dated 9 October 1991 from the representative of South Africa to the Secretary-General	37	
A/46/555	Letter dated 9 October 1991 from the representative of Congo to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a document entitled "Conclusions of the informal meetings of the Fourth Committee"	102	
A/46/561	Report of the Secretary-General	102	
A/46/562	Letter dated 9 October 1991 from the representative of the Netherlands to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement on South Africa, issued by the European Community and its member States on 3 October 1991	37	
A/46/648	Report of the Secretary-General	37	
A/46/657	Letter dated 13 November 1991 from the Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the statement of action adopted by non-governmental organizations and anti-apartheid movements at the conclusion of their consultations with the Special Committee against Apartheid, held at Geneva on 4 and 5 November 1991	37	
A/46/701	Letter dated 29 November 1991 from the representative of the Netherlands to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement on South Africa, issued by the European Community and its member States on 29 November 1991	37	
A/46/708	Letter dated 22 November 1991 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the Harare Commonwealth Declaration and Communiqué, adopted at the meeting of the Heads of Government of the countries of the Commonwealth, held at Harare from 16 to 22 October 1991	37 and 102	
A/46/711	Letter dated 29 November 1991 from the representative of South Africa to the Secretary-General	37	
A/46/777	Letter dated 13 December 1991 from the representative of South Africa to the Secretary-General	37	
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United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

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FORTY-SIXTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1991/1992

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- (*a*) Reduction of military budgets;
- (*b*) Transparency and reduction of military budgets

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Agenda item 61: Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly:
- (*a*) Regional disarmament: report of the Secretary-General;
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- (*f*) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific and United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, First Committee*, 3rd to 37th meetings and corrigendum; ibid., *Fifth Committee*, 46th meeting and corrigendum; and ibid., *Plenary Meetings*, 65th and 66th meetings. For the prior consideration of these questions, see the annex fascicle for items 45 to 66 and 155 of the agenda of the forty-fifth session (ibid., *Forty-fifth Session, Annexes*).

Agenda item 62: Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session:

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(*c*) Status of multilateral disarmament agreements;

(*d*) Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters;

(*e*) United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research;

(*f*) Economic and social consequences of the armaments race and its extremely harmful effects on world peace and security;

(*g*) Comprehensive programme of disarmament;

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(*i*) Prevention of nuclear war

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DOCUMENT A/46/661

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 47

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*22 November 1991*]

1. The item entitled

"Reduction of military budgets:

"(*a*) Reduction of military budgets;

"(*b*) Transparency and reduction of military budgets"

was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolutions 40/91 B of 12 December 1985 and 44/114 A and B of 15 December 1989.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 10 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 47 to 65. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 24th meetings, from 14 to 30 October. Consideration of and action on draft resolutions on those items took place from the 25th through 37th meetings, from 4 to 15 November.

4. For its consideration of item 47, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

Consideration of proposals

5. On 1 November, Belarus, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Lesotho, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Ukraine, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America submitted a draft resolution entitled "Transparency of military expenditures" (A/C.1/46/L.27), which was later also sponsored by Argentina, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria and Turkey. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Germany at the 31st meeting, on 7 November.

6. At its 34th meeting, on 12 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.27 without a vote (see para. 7 below).

Recommendation of the First Committee

7. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

TRANSPARENCY OF MILITARY EXPENDITURES

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 35/142 B of 12 December 1980, which introduced the United Nations system for the standardized reporting of military expenditures,

Noting that since then national reports on military expenditures have voluntarily been submitted by a number of Member States belonging to different geographic regions,

Expressing its appreciation to the Secretary-General for providing Member States with the reports on military expenditures,

Welcoming the decision of the States participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, as contained in the 1990 Vienna Document of the negotiations on confidence- and security-building measures, to exchange annually information on their military budgets, on the basis of the categories of the United Nations standardized-reporting system,

Welcoming also the recent progress achieved in arms limitations and disarmament, which, in the long term, will lead to significant reductions in military expenditures,

Convinced that the end of the East-West confrontation and the resulting improvement of international relations form a sound basis for promoting further openness and transparency on all military matters,

Emphasizing that an increased flow and exchange of information on military expenditures will contribute to the predictability of military activities, thus strengthening international peace and security on a global and regional level,

Recalling that the Disarmament Commission, in dealing with objective information on military matters, is currently developing principles, mechanisms and guidelines aimed at the enhancement of openness and transparency in military matters, including military expenditures,

1. *Calls upon* all Member States to participate in the United Nations system for the standardized reporting of military expenditures as adopted by the General Assembly;

2. *Encourages* the Disarmament Commission to finalize its work on objective information on military matters in 1992;

3. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session an item entitled "Transparency of military expenditures".

DOCUMENT A/46/662

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 48

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*3 December 1991*]

1. The item entitled "Compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 44/122 of 15 December 1989.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 10 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 47 to 65. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 24th meetings, from 14 to 30 October. Consideration of and action on draft resolutions on those items took place from the 25th through 37th meetings, from 4 to 15 November.

4. For its consideration of item 48, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

Consideration of proposals

5. On 1 November, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Samoa, Spain, Swe-

den, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Zaire, submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/46/L.26), which was later also sponsored by Bolivia, the Republic of Korea and Senegal. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of the United States of America at the 31st meeting, on 7 November.

6. At its 32nd meeting, on 8 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.26 without a vote (see para. 7 below).

Recommendation of the First Committee

7. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

COMPLIANCE WITH ARMS LIMITATION AND DISARMAMENT AGREEMENTS

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolution 44/122 of 15 December 1989,

Recognizing the abiding concern of all Member States for maintaining respect for rights and obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law,

Convinced that observance of the Charter of the United Nations, relevant treaties and other sources of international law is essential for the strengthening of international security,

Mindful, in particular, of the fundamental importance of full implementation and strict observance of agreements on arms limitation and disarmament if individual nations and the international community are to derive enhanced security from them,

Stressing that any violation of such agreements not only adversely affects the security of States parties but can also create security risks for other States relying on the constraints and commitments stipulated in those agreements,

Stressing also that any weakening of confidence in such agreements diminishes their contribution to global or regional stability and to further disarmament and arms limitation efforts and undermines the credibility and effectiveness of the international legal system,

Recognizing, in this context, that full compliance by parties with existing agreements and the resolving of compliance concerns effectively can, *inter alia*, facilitate the conclusion of additional arms limitation and disarmament agreements,

Believing that compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements by States parties is a matter of interest and concern to all members of the international community, and noting the role that the United Nations has played and should continue to play in that regard,

Convinced that resolution of non-compliance questions that have arisen with regard to agreements on arms limitations and disarmament would contribute to better relations among States and the strengthening of world peace and security,

Noting recent developments in international relations, and welcoming the universal recognition of the critical importance of the question of compliance with and verification of arms limitation and disarmament agreements,

1. *Urges* all States parties to arms limitation and disarmament agreements to implement and comply with the entirety of the spirit and provisions of such agreements;

2. *Calls upon* all Member States to give serious consideration to the implications of non-compliance with those obligations for international security and stability, as well as for the prospects for further progress in the field of disarmament;

3. *Also calls upon* all Member States to support efforts aimed at the resolution of non-compliance questions, with a view to encouraging strict observance by all parties of the provisions of arms limitation and disarmament agreements and maintaining or restoring the integrity of such agreements;

4. *Welcomes* the role that the United Nations has played in restoring the integrity of certain arms limitation and disarmament agreements and in the removal of threats to peace;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide assistance that may be necessary in restoring and protecting the integrity of arms limitation and disarmament agreements;

6. *Encourages* efforts by States parties to develop additional cooperative measures, as appropriate, that can increase confidence in compliance with existing arms limitation and disarmament agreements and reduce the possibility of misinterpretation and misunderstanding;

7. *Notes*, in this connection, the contribution that verification experiments and research can make and already have made in confirming and improving verification procedures in arms limitation and disarmament agreements under negotiation, thereby providing an opportunity, from the time that such agreements enter into force, for enhanced confidence in the effectiveness of verification procedures as a basis for determining compliance;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements".

DOCUMENT A/46/663

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 49

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*21 November 1991*]

1. The item entitled "Education and information for disarmament" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 44/123 of 15 December 1989.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 10 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 47 to 65. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 24th meetings, from 14 to 30 October. Consideration of and action on draft resolutions on those items took place from the 25th through 37th meetings, from 4 to 15 November.

4. For its consideration of item 49, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

Consideration of proposals

5. On 1 November, Bolivia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Marshall Islands, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay and Venezuela submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/46/L.34), which was later also sponsored by Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, the Dominican Republic, India, Ireland, Kuwait, Peru, Samoa, Spain, Togo, Ukraine, Uruguay, Zaire and Zimbabwe. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Costa Rica at the 29th meeting, on 6 November.

6. At its 35th meeting, on 14 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.34 without a vote (see para. 7 below).

Recommendation of the First Committee

7. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

EDUCATION AND INFORMATION FOR DISARMAMENT

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 44/123 of 15 December 1989,

Taking into account the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[1] in particular paragraph 106 thereof, in which the Assembly urged Governments and governmental and non-governmental international organizations to take steps to develop programmes of education for disarmament and peace studies at all levels,

Considering that paragraphs 99, 100 and 101 of the Final Document provide for the mechanisms of a programme to mobilize world public opinion on behalf of disarmament, including the dissemination of information and publicity to complement the educational work,

Also considering that the World Disarmament Campaign plays an important role in complementing the educational efforts on behalf of disarmament carried out by Member States within their own educational and cultural development systems,

Recognizing that, in order to achieve irreversible results, it will be indispensable to carry out training programmes at all levels of formal education for the purpose of changing basic attitudes with respect to aggression, violence, armaments and war,

Noting with satisfaction the important changes that have taken place in many systems of government throughout the world aimed at promoting freedom, democracy, respect for and enjoyment of human rights, disarmament and economic and social development,

1. *Expresses appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his report submitted pursuant to resolution 44/123 (A/46/506);

2. *Also* expresses appreciation for the valuable information contained in the report as provided by Member States, international governmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and educational institutions for peace and disarmament;

3. *Reiterates* that, in order to achieve the desired results, it is indispensable to carry out training programmes at all levels of formal education for the purpose of changing basic attitudes with respect to aggression, violence, armaments and war, especially at a time when important changes have taken place in many systems of government throughout the world aimed at promoting freedom, democracy, respect for and enjoyment of human rights, disarmament and economic and social development;

4. *Considers* that attainment of the vital objectives set out in the World Disarmament Campaign of informing, educating and generating understanding of and support for the goals of the United Nations in the sphere of disarmament would make a positive contribution to implementing the proposals contained in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly and set out in the first preambular paragraph above;

5. *Invites* Member States and international governmental and non-governmental organizations and educational institutions for peace and disarmament to redouble their efforts to respond to the appeal made in paragraph 106 of the Final Document and to submit to the Secretary-General a report on their activities in this regard;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit the reports requested in paragraph 5 above to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session under the item entitled "Education and information for disarmament".

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[1] Resolution S-10/2.

DOCUMENT A/46/664

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 50

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*21 November 1991*]

1. The item entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 45/48 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco)" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 45/48 of 4 December 1990.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Com-

mittee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 10 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 47 to 65. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 24th meetings, from 14 to 30 October. Consideration of and action on draft resolutions on those items took place from the 25th through 37th meetings, from 4 to 15 November.

4. For its consideration of item 50, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.]

Consideration of proposals

Draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.2

5. On 25 October, Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Barbados, Bolivia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/46/L.2), which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* that, in its resolution 2286 (XXII) of 5 December 1967, it welcomed with special satisfaction the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America[2] as an event of historic significance in the efforts to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons and to promote international peace and security,

"*Recalling also* its various resolutions concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I[2] of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco),

"*Taking into account* that, within the zone of application of the Treaty, to which twenty-three sovereign States are already parties, there are some territories that, in spite of not being sovereign political entities, are nevertheless in a position to receive the benefits deriving from the Treaty through its Additional Protocol I, to which the four States that *de jure* or de facto are internationally responsible for those territories may become parties,

"*Considering* that it is not fair that the peoples of some of those territories are deprived of such benefits without being given the opportunity to express their opinion in this connection,

"*Recalling further* that three of the States to which Additional Protocol I is open—the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the United States of America—became parties to the Protocol in 1969, 1971 and 1981, respectively,

"1. *Deplores once again* that the signature of Additional Protocol I by France, which took place on 2 March 1979, has not yet been followed by the corresponding ratification, notwithstanding the time elapsed and the pressing invitations that the General Assembly has addressed to it;

"2. *Once more urges* France not to delay any further such ratification, which has been requested so many times and which appears all the more advisable, since France is the only one of the four States to which the Protocol is open that is not yet party to it;

"3. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session an item entitled 'Implementation of General Assembly resolution 46/__ concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco)'."

6. At the request of the sponsors, no action was taken on draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.2 (see A/C.1/46/PV.29).

Draft decision A/C.1/46/L.43

7. On 7 November, Mexico, on behalf of the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.2, submitted a draft decision (A/C.1/46/L.43), which was later also sponsored by India. The draft decision read as follows:

"The General Assembly decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session an item entitled 'Signature and ratification of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco) and its two Additional Protocols'."

8. At the request of the sponsors, no action was taken on draft decision A/C.1/46/L.43 (see A/C.1/46/PV.35).

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[2] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 634, No. 9068.

DOCUMENT A/46/665

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 52

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*21 November 1991*]

1. The item entitled "Amendment of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 45/50 of 4 December 1990.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 10 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 47 to 65. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through

24th meetings, from 14 to 30 October. Consideration of and action on draft resolutions on those items took place from the 25th through 37th meetings, from 4 to 15 November.

4. For its consideration of item 52, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

Consideration of proposals

5. On 1 November, Indonesia, Mexico, Nigeria, Peru, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, the United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/46/L.28), which was later also sponsored by Bolivia, Chile, Costa Rica, India and Singapore. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Mexico at the 30th meeting, on 7 November.

6. At its 33rd meeting, on 11 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.28 by a recorded vote of 96 to 2, with 34 abstentions[3] (see para. 7 below). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zimbabwe.

Against: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Marshall Islands, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Turkey.

Recommendation of the First Committee

7. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

AMENDMENT OF THE TREATY BANNING NUCLEAR WEAPON TESTS IN THE ATMOSPHERE, IN OUTER SPACE AND UNDER WATER

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 44/106 of 15 December 1989 and 45/50 of 4 December 1990,

Reiterating its conviction that a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty is the highest-priority measure for the cessation of the nuclear arms race and for the achievement of the objective of nuclear disarmament,

Recalling also the central role of the United Nations in the field of nuclear disarmament and in particular in the cessation of all nuclear-test explosions, as well as the persistent efforts of non-governmental organizations in the achievement of a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty,

Conscious of the growing environmental concerns throughout the world and of the past and potential negative effects of nuclear testing on the environment,

Recalling its resolution 1910 (XVIII) of 27 November 1963, in which it noted with approval the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water,[4] signed on 5 August 1963, and requested the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament[5] to continue with a sense of urgency its negotiations to achieve the objectives set forth in the preamble to the Treaty,

Recalling also that more than one third of the parties to the Treaty requested the Depositary Governments to convene a conference to consider an amendment that would convert the Treaty into a comprehensive test-ban treaty,

Reiterating its conviction that the Amendment Conference of the States Parties to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water will facilitate the attainment of the objectives set forth in the Treaty and thus serve to strengthen it,

Recalling further its recommendation that arrangements be made to ensure that intensive efforts continue, under the auspices of the Amendment Conference, until a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty is achieved,

1. *Notes with satisfaction* that a substantive session of the Amendment Conference of the States Parties to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water was held in New York from 7 to 18 January 1991, and takes note of its report;[6]

2. *Takes note* of the decision adopted by the Amendment Conference[7] to the effect that, since further work needed to be undertaken on certain aspects of a comprehensive test-ban treaty, especially those with regard to verification of compliance and possible sanctions against non-compliance, the President of the Conference should conduct consultations with a view to achieving progress on those issues and to resuming the work of the Conference at an appropriate time;

3. *Welcomes* the ongoing consultations being conducted by the President of the Amendment Conference and the holding in 1992 of more structured open-ended consultations, as well as the establishment of a group of friends of the President in order to examine various aspects of a comprehensive nuclear-test ban, with a view to resuming the work of the Conference as soon as possible thereafter;

4. *Calls upon* all parties to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water to participate in, and to contribute to the success of, the Amendment Conference for the achievement of a com-

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[3] The delegations of Gabon, Rwanda and Uganda subsequently informed the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

[4] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 480, No. 6964.

[5] The Committee on Disarmament was redesignated the Conference on Disarmament as from 7 February 1984.

[6] PTBT/CONF/13/Rev.1.

[7] Ibid., para. 26.

prehensive nuclear-test ban at an early date, as an indispensable measure towards implementation of their undertakings in the preamble to the Treaty;

5. *Urges* all States, especially those nuclear-weapon States which have not yet done so, to adhere to the Treaty;

6. *Recommends* that arrangements should be made to ensure the fullest possible participation of non-governmental organizations in the Amendment Conference;

7. *Reiterates its conviction* that, pending the conclusion of a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty, the nuclear-weapon States should suspend all nuclear-test explosions through an agreed moratorium or unilateral moratoria;

8. *Stresses once again* the importance of ensuring adequate coordination among the various negotiating forums dealing with a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty;

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Amendment of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water".

DOCUMENT A/46/666

Report of the First Committee on agenda items 51 and 53

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*21 November 1991*]

1. The items entitled "Cessation of all nuclear-test explosions" and "Urgent need for a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty" were included in the provisional agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolutions 45/49 and 45/51 of 4 December 1990, respectively.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include items 51 and 53 in its agenda and to allocate them to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 10 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely items 47 to 65. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 24th meetings, from 14 to 30 October. Consideration of and action on draft resolutions on those items took place from the 25th through 37th meetings, from 4 to 15 November.

4. For its consideration of items 51 and 53 the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

Consideration of proposals

5. On 28 October, Afghanistan, Australia, Austria, the Bahamas, Barbados, Bolivia, Brunei Darussalam, Cameroon, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Fiji, Finland, Ghana, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, Myanmar, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Peru, the Philippines, Samoa, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Thailand, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zaire submitted a draft resolution entitled "Comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty" (A/C.1/46/L.4), which was later also sponsored by Brazil, Ukraine and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of New Zealand at the 25th meeting, on 4 November.

6. At its 33rd meeting, on 11 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.4 by a recorded vote of 127 to 2, with 4 abstentions[8] (see para. 7 below). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zimbabwe.

Against: France, United States of America.

Abstaining: China, Israel, Marshall Islands, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Recommendation of the First Committee

7. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

COMPREHENSIVE NUCLEAR-TEST-BAN TREATY

The General Assembly,

Recalling previous resolutions which identify the complete cessation of nuclear-weapon tests and a comprehensive test ban as one of the basic objectives in the field of disarmament,

Convinced that a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought,

Welcoming the improved relationship between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America and their consequent announcements of significant measures, including unilateral steps, which could signal the reversal of the nuclear arms race,

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[8] The delegations of Benin, Burundi, Gabon, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Rwanda and Uganda subsequently informed the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

Welcoming also the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms, signed on 31 July 1991, and expressing the hope that it will be followed by agreement at an early date on further cuts in strategic nuclear arsenals,

Recognizing the ratification of the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Limitation of Underground Nuclear Weapon Tests,[9] signed on 3 July 1974, and the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on Underground Nuclear Explosions for Peaceful Purposes,[10] signed on 28 May 1976, together with their protocols,

Noting the decline, in comparison with previous years, in the number of nuclear tests conducted in 1990,

Convinced that an end to nuclear testing by all States in all environments for all time is an essential step in order to prevent the qualitative improvement and development of nuclear weapons and their further proliferation and to contribute, along with other concurrent efforts to reduce nuclear arms, to the eventual elimination of nuclear weapons,

Noting also concerns expressed about the environmental and health risks associated with underground nuclear testing,

Convinced also that the most effective way to achieve an end to nuclear testing is through the conclusion, at an early date, of a verifiable, comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty that will attract the adherence of all States,

Taking into account the undertakings by the original parties to the 1963 Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water[4] to seek to achieve the early discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time, and also noting the reiteration of this commitment in the 1968 Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,[11]

Noting with satisfaction the work being undertaken within the Conference on Disarmament by the Ad Hoc Group of Scientific Experts to Consider International Cooperative Measures to Detect and Identify Seismic Events, and in this context welcoming the second technical test concerning the global exchange and analysis of seismic data,

Recalling that the Amendment Conference of the States Parties to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water was held in New York from 7 to 18 January 1991,

1. *Reaffirms* its conviction that a treaty to achieve the prohibition of all nuclear-test explosions by all States in all environments for all time is a matter of priority which would constitute an essential step in order to prevent the qualitative improvement and development of nuclear weapons and their further proliferation, and which would contribute to the process of nuclear disarmament;

2. *Urges*, therefore, all States to seek to achieve the early discontinuance of all nuclear-test explosions for all time;

3. *Reaffirms* the particular responsibilities of the Conference on Disarmament in the negotiation of a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty, and in this context urges the re-establishment of the Ad Hoc Committee on a Nuclear Test Ban in 1992 with an appropriate mandate;

4. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament, in this context, to intensify its substantive work on specific and interrelated test-ban issues, including structure and scope and verification and compliance, taking also into account all relevant proposals and future initiatives;

5. *Urges* the Conference on Disarmament:

(*a*) To take into account the progress achieved by the Ad Hoc Group of Scientific Experts to Consider International Cooperative Measures to Detect and Identify Seismic Events, including the experience gained from the technical test concerning the global exchange and analysis of seismic data, and other relevant initiatives;

(*b*) To continue efforts to establish, with the widest possible participation, an international seismic monitoring network with a view to developing further a system for the effective monitoring and verification of compliance with a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty;

(*c*) To investigate other measures to monitor and verify compliance with such a treaty, including on-site inspections, satellite monitoring and an international network to monitor atmospheric radioactivity;

6. *Urges*:

(*a*) The nuclear-weapon States to agree promptly to appropriate verifiable and militarily significant interim measures, with a view to concluding a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty;

(*b*) Those nuclear-weapon States which have not yet done so to adhere to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water;

7. *Calls upon* the Conference on Disarmament to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on progress made;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session an item entitled "Comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty".

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[9] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 27* (A/9627), annex II, document CCD/431.

[10] *The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook*, vol. I: 1976 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.77.IX.2), appendix III.

[11] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 729, No. 10485.

DOCUMENT A/46/667

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 54

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*20 November 1991*]

1. The item entitled "Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 45/52 of 4 December 1990.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 10 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 47 to 65. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 24th meetings, from 14 to 30 October. Consideration of and action on draft resolutions on those items took place from the 25th through 37th meetings, from 4 to 15 November.

4. For its consideration of item 54, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

Consideration of proposals

5. On 1 November, Egypt submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/46/L.35).

6. On 6 November, the sponsor submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/46/L.35/Rev.1), which was introduced by its representative at the 34th meeting, on 12 November, and contained the following changes:

(*a*) The eighth preambular paragraph, which had read:

> "*Welcoming* the initiative on the establishment of a zone free of weapons of mass destruction, including nuclear weapons, in the region of the Middle East,"

was revised;

(*b*) Paragraph 6, which had read:

> "6. *Also invites* all parties to consider the appropriate means that may contribute towards the establishment of a zone free from weapons of mass destruction in the region of the Middle East;"

was revised.

7. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.35/Rev.1 without a vote (see para. 8 below).

Recommendation of the First Committee

8. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

ESTABLISHMENT OF A NUCLEAR-WEAPON-FREE ZONE IN THE REGION OF THE MIDDLE EAST

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3263 (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3474 (XXX) of 11 December 1975, 31/71 of 10 December 1976, 32/82 of 12 December 1977, 33/64 of 14 December 1978, 34/77 of 11 December 1979, 35/147 of 12 December 1980, 36/87 of 9 December 1981, 37/75 of 9 December 1982, 38/64 of 15 December 1983, 39/54 of 12 December 1984, 40/82 of 12 December 1985, 41/48 of 3 December 1986, 42/28 of 30 November 1987, 43/65 of 7 December 1988, 44/108 of 15 December 1989 and 45/52 of 4 December 1990 on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East,

Recalling also the recommendations for the establishment of such a zone in the Middle East consistent with paragraphs 60 to 63, and in particular paragraph 63 (*d*), of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[1]

Emphasizing the basic provisions of the above-mentioned resolutions, which call upon all parties directly concerned to consider taking the practical and urgent steps required for the implementation of the proposal to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East and, pending and during the establishment of such a zone, to declare solemnly that they will refrain, on a reciprocal basis, from producing, acquiring or in any other way possessing nuclear weapons and nuclear explosive devices and from permitting the stationing of nuclear weapons on their territory by any third party, to agree to place all their nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards and to declare their support for the establishment of the zone and to deposit such declarations with the Security Council for consideration, as appropriate,

Reaffirming the inalienable right of all States to acquire and develop nuclear energy for peaceful purposes,

Emphasizing also the need for appropriate measures on the question of the prohibition of military attacks on nuclear facilities,

Bearing in mind the consensus reached by the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session that the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East would greatly enhance international peace and security,

Desirous of building on that consensus so that substantial progress can be made towards establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East,

Welcoming all initiatives leading to general and complete disarmament, including in the region of the Middle East, and in particular on the establishment therein of a zone free of weapons of mass destruction, including nuclear weapons,

Emphasizing the essential role of the United Nations in the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 45/52 (A/46/291 and Add.1 and 2),

1. *Urges* all parties directly concerned to consider seriously taking the practical and urgent steps required for the implementation of the proposal to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, and, as a means of promoting this objective, invites the countries concerned to adhere to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons;[11]

2. *Calls upon* all countries of the region that have not done so, pending the establishment of the zone, to agree to place all their nuclear activities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards;

3. *Invites* all countries of the region, pending the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East, to declare their support for establishing such a zone, consistent with paragraph 63 (*d*) of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, and to deposit those declarations with the Security Council;

4. *Also invites* those countries, pending the establishment of the zone, not to develop, produce, test or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons or permit the stationing on their territories, or territories under their control, of nuclear weapons or nuclear explosive devices;

5. *Invites* the nuclear-weapon States and all other States to render their assistance in the establishment of the zone and at the same time to refrain from any action that runs counter to both the letter and the spirit of the present resolution;

6. *Invites* all parties to consider the appropriate means that may contribute towards the goal of general and complete disarmament and the establishment of a zone free of weapons of mass destruction in the region of the Middle East;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to conduct further consultations with the States of the region and other concerned States, on the basis of the study undertaken by him in accordance with paragraph 8 of resolution 43/65,[12] as well as the views and suggestions submitted by Member States in accordance with paragraph 9 of resolution 45/52 (ibid.), taking into account the evolving situation in the region, to explore further the ways and means of establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East;

8. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East".

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[12] A/45/435, annex.

DOCUMENT A/46/668

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 55

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*20 November 1991*]

1. The item entitled "Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 45/53 of 4 December 1990.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 10 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 47 to 65. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 24th meetings, from 14 to 30 October. Consideration of and action on draft resolutions on those items took place from the 25th through 37th meetings, from 4 to 15 November.

4. For its consideration of item 55, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

Consideration of proposals

5. On 1 November, Bangladesh and Pakistan submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/46/L.30), which was introduced by the representative of Pakistan at the 33rd meeting, on 11 November.

6. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.30 by a recorded vote of 104 to 3, with 25 abstentions (see para. 7 below). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Albania, Angola, Australia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zaire, Zimbabwe.

Against: Bhutan, India, Mauritius.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Ethiopia, France, Grenada, Iceland, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Madagascar, Mongolia, Myanmar, Norway, Republic of Korea, Sweden, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia.

Recommendation of the First Committee

7. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

ESTABLISHMENT OF A NUCLEAR-WEAPON-FREE ZONE IN SOUTH ASIA

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3265 B (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3476 B (XXX) of 11 December 1975, 31/73 of 10 December 1976, 32/83 of 12 December 1977, 33/65 of 14 December 1978, 34/78 of 11 December 1979, 35/148 of 12 December 1980, 36/88 of 9 December 1981, 37/76 of 9 December 1982, 38/65 of 15 December 1983, 39/55 of 12 December 1984, 40/83 of 12 December 1985, 41/49 of 3 December 1986, 42/29 of 30 November 1987, 43/66 of 7 December 1988, 44/109 of 15 December 1989 and 45/53 of 4 December 1990 concerning the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia,

Reiterating its conviction that the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones in various regions of the world is one of the measures that can contribute effectively to the objectives of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and general and complete disarmament,

Believing that the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia, as in other regions, will assist in the strengthening of the security of the States of the region against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Taking note with appreciation of the declarations issued at the highest level by Governments of South Asian States that are developing their peaceful nuclear programmes, reaffirming their undertaking not to acquire or manufacture nuclear weapons and to devote their nuclear programmes exclusively to the economic and social advancement of their peoples,

Welcoming the recent proposal for the conclusion of a bilateral or regional nuclear-test-ban agreement in South Asia,

Taking note of the proposal to convene, under the auspices of the United Nations, a conference on nuclear non-proliferation in South Asia as soon as possible, with the participation of the regional and other concerned States,

Bearing in mind the provisions of paragraphs 60 to 63 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly[1] regarding the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones, including in the region of South Asia,

Taking note also of the report of the Secretary-General (A/46/425),

1. *Reaffirms* its endorsement, in principle, of the concept of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia;

2. *Urges once again* the States of South Asia to continue to make all possible efforts to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia and to refrain, in the meantime, from any action contrary to that objective;

3. *Calls upon* the nuclear-weapon States which have not done so to respond positively to this proposal and to extend the necessary cooperation in the efforts to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to communicate with the States of the region and other concerned States in order to ascertain their views on the issue and to promote consultations among them with a view to exploring the best possibilities of furthering the efforts for the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia;

5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report on the subject to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia".

DOCUMENT A/46/669

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 56

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*25 November 1991*]

1. The item entitled "Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 45/54 of 4 December 1990.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 10 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 47 to 65. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 24th meetings, from 14 to 30 October. Consideration of and action on draft resolutions on those items took place from the 25th through 37th meetings, from 4 to 15 November.

4. For its consideration of item 56, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

Consideration of proposals

5. On 1 November, Bangladesh, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Madagascar, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/46/L.31), which was later also sponsored by Bolivia.

6. On 12 November, the sponsors submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/46/L.31/Rev.1), which was introduced by the representative of Pakistan at the 36th meeting, on 15 November. The revised draft resolution contained the following changes:

(*a*) The third preambular paragraph, which had read:

> "*Deeply concerned* at the arms race, in particular the nuclear-arms race, and the possibility of the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,"

was deleted and was replaced by the original fifth preambular paragraph;

(*b*) A new preambular paragraph was added as the fourth preambular paragraph;

(*c*) The sixth preambular paragraph, which had read:

> "*Taking into account* the principle of the non-use of force or threat of force enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations,"

was revised;

(*d*) The sixteenth preambular paragraph, which had read:

> "*Taking note further* of the unilateral declarations on the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons made by all nuclear-weapon States,"

was revised;

(*e*) At the end of the nineteenth preambular paragraph, the phrase "in particular resolution 45/54 of 4 December 1990" was added;

(*f*) The original twentieth preambular paragraph, which had read:

> "*Desirous* of promoting the implementation of its resolution 45/54 of 4 December 1990,"

was deleted;

(*g*) In paragraph 3, the phrase "to demonstrate the political will and flexibility necessary to reach agreement" was revised to read: "to work actively towards an early agreement".

7. At its 36th meeting, on 15 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.31/Rev.1 by a recorded vote of 133 to none, with 2 abstentions[13] (see para. 8 below). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

Recommendation of the First Committee

8. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

CONCLUSION OF EFFECTIVE INTERNATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS TO ASSURE NON-NUCLEAR-WEAPON STATES AGAINST THE USE OR THREAT OF USE OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the need to allay the legitimate concern of the States of the world with regard to ensuring lasting security for their peoples,

Convinced that nuclear weapons pose the greatest threat to mankind and to the survival of civilization,

Welcoming the progress achieved in recent years in both nuclear and conventional disarmament,

Noting that, despite recent progress in the field of nuclear disarmament, further efforts are necessary towards the achievement of the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Also convinced that nuclear disarmament and the complete elimination of nuclear weapons are essential to remove the danger of nuclear war,

Determined strictly to abide by the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations on the non-use of force or threat of force,

Recognizing that the independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of non-nuclear-weapon States need to be safeguarded against the use or threat of use of force, including the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Considering that, until nuclear disarmament is achieved on a universal basis, it is imperative for the international community to develop effective measures and arrangements to ensure the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons from any quarter,

Recognizing also that effective measures and arrangements to assure the non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons can contribute positively to the prevention of the spread of nuclear weapons,

Bearing in mind paragraph 59 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[1] the first special session devoted to disarmament, in which it urged the nuclear-weapon States to pursue efforts to conclude, as appropriate, effective arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, and desirous of promoting the implementation of the relevant provisions of the Final Document,

Recalling the relevant parts of the special report of the Committee on Disarmament,[5] submitted to the General Assembly at its twelfth special session,[14] the second special session devoted to disarmament, and of the special report of the Conference on Disarmament submitted to the Assembly at its fifteenth special session,[15] the third special session devoted to disarmament, as well as of the report of the Conference on its 1991 session (A/46/27, sect. III.F),

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[13] The delegations of the Congo and Ecuador subsequently informed the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

[14] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Supplement No. 2* (A/S-12/2), sect. III.C.

[15] Ibid., *Fifteenth Special Session, Supplement No. 2* (A/S-15/2), sect. III.F.

Recalling also paragraph 12 of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade, contained in the annex to its resolution 35/46 of 3 December 1980, which states, *inter alia*, that all efforts should be exerted by the Committee on Disarmament urgently to negotiate with a view to reaching agreement on effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Noting the in-depth negotiations undertaken in the Conference on Disarmament and its Ad Hoc Committee on Effective International Arrangements to Assure Non-Nuclear-Weapon States against the Use or Threat of Use of Nuclear Weapons, with a view to reaching agreement on this item,

Taking note of the proposals submitted under that item in the Conference on Disarmament, including the drafts of an international convention,

Taking note also of the final document on international security and disarmament adopted by decision of the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989,[16] as well as the relevant recommendations of the Organization of the Islamic Conference reiterated in the Final Communiqué of the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Istanbul from 4 to 8 August 1991 (see A/46/486-S/23055, annex I), calling upon the Conference on Disarmament to reach an urgent agreement on an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Taking note further of the unilateral declarations made by all nuclear-weapon States on their policies of non-use or non-threat of use of nuclear weapons against non-nuclear-weapon States,

Noting the support expressed in the Conference on Disarmament and in the General Assembly for the elaboration of an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, as well as the difficulties pointed out in evolving a common approach acceptable to all,

Noting also the greater willingness to overcome the difficulties encountered in previous years,

Recalling its relevant resolutions adopted in previous years, in particular resolution 45/54 of 4 December 1990,

1. *Reaffirms* the urgent need to reach an early agreement on effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons;

2. *Notes with satisfaction* that in the Conference on Disarmament there is no objection, in principle, to the idea of an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, although the difficulties as regards evolving a common approach acceptable to all have also been pointed out;

3. *Appeals* to all States, especially the nuclear-weapon States, to work actively towards an early agreement on a common approach and, in particular, on a common formula that could be included in an international instrument of a legally binding character;

4. *Recommends* that further intensive efforts should be devoted to the search for such a common approach or common formula and that the various alternative approaches, including, in particular, those considered in the Conference on Disarmament, should be further explored in order to overcome the difficulties;

5. *Recommends also* that the Conference on Disarmament should actively continue intensive negotiations with a view to reaching early agreement and concluding effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, taking into account the widespread support for the conclusion of an international convention and giving consideration to any other proposals designed to secure the same objective;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons".

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[16] See A/44/551-S/20870, annex.

DOCUMENT A/46/670

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 57

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*22 November 1991*]

1. The item entitled "Prevention of an arms race in outer space" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 45/55 A of 4 December 1990.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 10 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 47 to 65. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 24th meetings, from 14 to 30 October. Consideration of and action on draft resolutions on those items took place from the 25th through 37th meetings, from 4 to 15 November.

4. For its consideration of item 57, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

Consideration of proposals

5. On 1 November, Argentina, Brazil, China, Egypt, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Jordan, Mexico, Myanmar, Nigeria, Peru, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Venezuela, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/46/L.25), which was later also sponsored by Afghanistan, Algeria, Bolivia, Costa Rica, India, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Ukraine. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Egypt at the 31st meeting, on 7 November.

6. At its 34th meeting, on 12 November, the Committee voted on draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.25 as follows:

(*a*) Paragraph 9 was adopted by a recorded vote of 107 to 1, with 26 abstentions.[17] The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Albania, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

(*b*) Draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.25, as a whole, was adopted by a recorded vote of 135 to none, with 1 abstention[17] (see para. 7 below). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: United States of America.

Recommendation of the First Committee

7. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

PREVENTION OF AN ARMS RACE IN OUTER SPACE

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the common interest of all mankind in the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes,

Reaffirming the will of all States that the exploration and use of outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, shall be for peaceful purposes, shall be carried out for the benefit and in the interest of all countries, irrespective of their degree of economic or scientific development, and shall be the province of all mankind,

Reaffirming also provisions of articles III and IV of the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies,[18]

Recalling the obligation of all States to observe the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations regarding the use or threat of use of force in their international relations, including in their space activities,

Reaffirming further paragraph 80 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[1] in which it is stated that in order to prevent an arms race in outer space further measures should be taken and appropriate international negotiations held in accordance with the spirit of the Treaty,

Recalling also its previous resolutions on this issue and the Declaration adopted by the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989,[16] and taking note of the proposals submitted to the General Assembly at its tenth special session and at its regular sessions, and of the recommendations made to the competent organs of the United Nations and to the Conference on Disarmament,

Recognizing the grave danger for international peace and security of an arms race in outer space and of developments contributing to it,

Emphasizing the paramount importance of strict compliance with existing arms limitation and disarmament agreements relevant to outer space, including bilateral agreements, and with the existing legal regime concerning the use of outer space,

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[17] The delegations of Rwanda and Zaire subsequently informed the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour of paragraph 9 and of the draft resolution as a whole.

[18] Resolution 2222 (XXI), annex.

Considering that wide participation in the legal regime applicable to outer space could contribute to enhancing its effectiveness,

Noting that bilateral negotiations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America have continued since 1985 with the declared objective of working out effective agreements aimed, *inter alia*, at preventing an arms race in outer space,

Welcoming the re-establishment of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space at the 1991 session of the Conference on Disarmament, in the exercise of the negotiating responsibilities of this sole multilateral body on disarmament, to continue to examine and identify, through substantive and general consideration, issues relevant to the prevention of an arms race in outer space,

Noting also that the Ad Hoc Committee on the Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space, taking into account its previous efforts since its establishment in 1985 and seeking to enhance its functioning in qualitative terms, continued the examination and identification of various issues, existing agreements and existing proposals, as well as future initiatives relevant to the prevention of an arms race in outer space (A/46/27, para. 91), and that this contributed to a better understanding of a number of problems and to a clearer perception of the various positions,

Emphasizing the mutually complementary nature of bilateral and multilateral efforts in the field of preventing an arms race in outer space, and hoping that concrete results will emerge from these efforts as soon as possible,

Convinced that further measures should be examined in the search for effective and verifiable bilateral and multilateral agreements in order to prevent an arms race in outer space,

Recalling in this context its resolution 45/55 B of 4 December 1990 which, *inter alia*, reaffirmed the importance of confidence-building measures as means conducive to ensuring the attainment of the objective of the prevention of an arms race in outer space,

1. *Reaffirms* the importance and urgency of preventing an arms race in outer space and the readiness of all States to contribute to that common objective, in conformity with the provisions of the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies;

2. *Reaffirms its recognition*, as stated in the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space, that the legal regime applicable to outer space by itself does not guarantee the prevention of an arms race in outer space, that this legal regime plays a significant role in the prevention of an arms race in that environment, that there is a need to consolidate and reinforce that regime and enhance its effectiveness, and that it is important strictly to comply with existing agreements, both bilateral and multilateral (ibid., para. 60 of the quoted text);

3. *Emphasizes* the necessity of further measures with appropriate and effective provisions for verification to prevent an arms race in outer space;

4. *Calls upon* all States, in particular those with major space capabilities, to contribute actively to the objective of the peaceful use of outer space and of the prevention of an arms race in outer space and to refrain from actions contrary to that objective and to the relevant existing treaties in the interest of maintaining international peace and security and promoting international cooperation;

5. *Reiterates* that the Conference on Disarmament, as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum, has the primary role in the negotiation of a multilateral agreement or agreements, as appropriate, on the prevention of an arms race in outer space in all its aspects;

6. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to consider as a matter of priority the question of preventing an arms race in outer space;

7. *Also requests* the Conference on Disarmament to intensify its consideration of the question of the prevention of an arms race in outer space in all its aspects, building upon areas of convergence and taking into account relevant proposals and initiatives, including those presented in the Ad Hoc Committee at the 1991 session of the Conference and at the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly;

8. *Recognizes*, in this regard, the relevance of considering measures on confidence-building and greater transparency and openness in space as stated in the report of the Ad Hoc Committee;

9. *Further requests* the Conference on Disarmament to re-establish an ad hoc committee with an adequate mandate at the beginning of its 1992 session and to continue building upon areas of convergence with a view to undertaking negotiations for the conclusion of an agreement or agreements, as appropriate, to prevent an arms race in outer space in all its aspects;

10. *Urges* the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to pursue intensively their bilateral negotiations in a constructive spirit with a view to reaching early agreement for preventing an arms race in outer space, and to advise the Conference on Disarmament periodically of the progress of their bilateral sessions so as to facilitate its work;

11. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Prevention of an arms race in outer space".

DOCUMENT A/46/671

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 58

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*27 November 1991*]

1. The item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 45/56 A and B of 4 December 1990.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 10 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 47 to 65. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 24th meetings, from 14 to 30 October. Consideration of and action on draft resolutions on those items took place from the 25th through 37th meetings, from 4 to 15 November.

4. For its consideration of item 58, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

Consideration of proposals

Draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.41

5. On 1 November, Ethiopia, on behalf of the Group of African States, submitted a draft resolution entitled "Implementation of the Declaration" (A/C.1/46/L.41).

6. In connection with the draft resolution, the Secretary-General submitted a statement on its programme budget implications (A/C.1/46/L.46).

7. At its 36th meeting, on 15 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.41 without a vote (see para. 12 below, draft resolution A).

Draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.42 and Rev.1 and 2

8. On 1 November, Botswana, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Nigeria, Swaziland and Togo submitted a draft resolution entitled "Nuclear capability of South Africa" (A/C.1/46/L.42). The draft resolution read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

[Same text as that in draft resolution B in para. 12 below, with the exception of the tenth preambular paragraph, which did not appear in A/C.1/46/L.42, and the operative paragraphs.]

"1. *Calls upon* South Africa to comply fully with the implementation of its safeguards agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency;

"2. *Also calls upon* South Africa to disclose all its nuclear installations and materials as a conference-building measure and to enhance peace and security in the region;

"3. *Requests* the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency to ensure early implementation of the safeguards agreement in accordance with resolution GC(XXXV)/RES/567 adopted by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency;

"4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow closely the measures taken by the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency to verify the completeness of the inventory of South Africa's nuclear installations and materials and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

"5. *Urges* all Member States to assist and cooperate with the Secretary-General and the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency to this end;

"6. *Commends* the Secretary-General for the diligence with which he rendered effective assistance to the Organization of African Unity in organizing the meeting of the above-mentioned Group of Experts;

"7. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session."

9. On 11 November, the sponsors submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/46/L.42/Rev.1), which contained the following changes:

(*a*) In paragraph 2, the words "as a conference-building measure and to enhance peace and security in the region" were deleted and replaced by the words "in conformity with its treaty obligations, and to enhance confidence-building, peace and security in the region";

(*b*) In paragraph 4, the words "to follow closely the measures" were replaced by "to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the measures", and, at the end of the paragraph, the phrase "and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session" was deleted.

10. On 14 November, a further revised draft resolution was submitted (A/C.1/46/L.42/Rev.2). It was introduced by the representative of Gabon at the 35th meeting, on 14 November, and contained the following changes:

(*a*) Gabon was listed as the sponsor, on behalf of the Group of African States;

(*b*) A new preambular paragraph was added as the tenth preambular paragraph, which read as follows:

> "*Concerned* about the transfer of nuclear missile technology to South Africa by a certain State commonly known for its collaboration with South Africa,";

(*c*) A new operative paragraph was added as paragraph 3, which read as follows:

> "3. *Calls upon* all States, corporations, institutions and individuals not to engage in collaboration with South Africa that may lead it to violate its commitments under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and its safeguards agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency;"

and the subsequent paragraphs were renumbered accordingly.

11. At its 36th meeting, on 15 November, the Committee voted on draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.42/Rev.2, as follows:

(*a*) The tenth preambular paragraph was adopted by a recorded vote of 82 to 32, with 24 abstentions.[19] The voting was as follows:

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[19] The delegations of the Congo, Gabon and Zimbabwe subsequently informed the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour of the tenth preambular paragraph.

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Côte d'Ivoire, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Republic of Korea, Romania, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Albania, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belarus, Central African Republic, Cyprus, Fiji, Gabon,[19] Greece, Grenada, Ireland, Jamaica, Liechtenstein, Malta, Mauritius, Paraguay, Portugal, Turkey, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Uruguay, Zimbabwe.[19]

(*b*) Paragraph 3 was adopted by a recorded vote of 89 to 31, with 19 abstentions.[20] The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Republic of Korea, Romania, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Albania, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Côte d'Ivoire, Fiji, Gabon,[20] Greece, Grenada, Iceland, Jamaica, Liechtenstein, Malta, Mauritius, Paraguay, Portugal, Turkey, Uruguay.

(*c*) The draft resolution, as a whole, was adopted by a recorded vote of 94 to 1, with 46 abstentions[21] (see para. 12 below, draft resolution B). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel.

Abstaining: Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mauritius, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay.

Recommendation of the First Committee

12. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions A and B below:

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE DENUCLEARIZATION OF AFRICA

A

Implementation of the Declaration

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa[22] adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its first ordinary session, held at Cairo from 17 to 21 July 1964, in which they solemnly declare their readiness to undertake, through an international agreement to be concluded under United Nations auspices, not to manufacture or acquire control of atomic weapons,

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[20] The delegations of the Congo and Gabon subsequently informed the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour of paragraph 3.

[21] The delegations of the Congo and Gabon subsequently informed the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution as a whole.

[22] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twentieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 105, document A/5975.

Recalling its resolution 1652 (XVI) of 24 November 1961, its earliest on the subject, as well as its resolutions 2033 (XX) of 3 December 1965, 31/69 of 10 December 1976, 32/81 of 12 December 1977, 33/63 of 14 December 1978, 34/76 A of 11 December 1979, 35/146 B of 12 December 1980, 36/86 B of 9 December 1981, 37/74 of 9 December 1982, 38/181 A of 20 December 1983, 39/61 A of 12 December 1984, 40/89 A of 12 December 1985, 41/55 A of 3 December 1986, 42/34 A of 30 November 1987, 43/71 A of 7 December 1988, 44/133 A of 15 December 1989 and 45/56 A of 4 December 1990, in which it called upon all States to consider and respect the continent of Africa and its surrounding areas as a nuclear-weapon-free zone,

Bearing in mind the provisions of resolution CM/Res.1342 (LIV) (see A/46/390, annex I) on the implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its fifty-fourth ordinary session, held at Abuja from 27 May to 1 June 1991,

Taking note of South Africa's accession to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons[11] on 10 July 1991,

Taking note also of the fact that the South African Government has negotiated and signed a safeguards agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency and committed itself to early and full implementation of the agreement in its statement at the September 1991 session of the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency,

Having considered the report of the Group of Experts set up jointly by the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations, which held its first meeting at Addis Ababa from 6 to 10 May 1991 (A/C.1/46/9, annex),

Convinced that the evolution of the international situation is conducive to the implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa of 1964, as well as the relevant provisions of the Declaration on Security, Disarmament and Development of 1968 of the Organization of African Unity,

1. *Reaffirms* that the implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity would be an important measure to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons and to promote international peace and security;

2. *Strongly renews its call* upon all States to consider and respect the continent of Africa and its surrounding areas as a nuclear-weapon-free zone;

3. *Commends* the Secretary-General for the diligence with which he rendered effective assistance to the Organization of African Unity in organizing the meeting of the Group of Experts;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity, to take appropriate action to enable the Group of Experts designated by the United Nations in cooperation with the Organization of African Unity, to meet during 1992, in order to complete its work as indicated in paragraph 37 of its report (ibid.), and to submit the report of the Group of Experts to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa".

B

Nuclear capability of South Africa

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the nuclear capability of South Africa (A/46/572),

Recalling its resolutions 34/76 B of 11 December 1979, 35/146 A of 12 December 1980, 36/86 A of 9 December 1981, 37/74 B of 9 December 1982, 38/181 B of 20 December 1983, 39/61 B of 12 December 1984, 40/89 B of 12 December 1985, 41/55 B of 3 December 1986, 42/34 B of 30 November 1987, 43/71 B of 7 December 1988, 44/113 B of 15 December 1989 and 45/56 B of 4 December 1990,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on South Africa's nuclear-tipped ballistic missile capability (A/46/357 and Add.1),

Having also considered the report of the Group of Experts (A/C.1/46/9, annex), set up jointly by the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity, which held its first meeting at Addis Ababa from 6 to 10 May 1991,

Bearing in mind the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa[22] adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its first ordinary session, held at Cairo from 17 to 21 July 1964,

Bearing in mind also resolution GC(XXXV)/RES/567 on South Africa's nuclear capabilities, adopted on 20 September 1991 by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency,[23]

Taking note of South Africa's accession to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons[11] on 10 July 1991,

Taking note also of the fact that the South African Government has negotiated and signed a safeguards agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency and committed itself to early and full implementation of the agreement in its statement at the September 1991 session of the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency,

Stressing that the full disclosure of South Africa's nuclear installations and materials is essential to the peace and security of the region,

Concerned about the transfer of nuclear missile technology to South Africa by a certain State commonly known for its collaboration with South Africa,

1. *Calls upon* South Africa to comply fully with the implementation of its safeguards agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency;

2. *Also calls upon* South Africa to disclose all its nuclear installations and materials in conformity with its treaty obligations, and to enhance confidence-building, peace and security in the region;

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[23] See International Atomic Energy Agency, *Resolutions and Other Decisions of the General Conference, Thirty-fifth Regular Session*, 16-20 September 1991.

3. *Calls upon* all States, corporations, institutions and individuals not to engage in collaboration with South Africa that may lead it to violate its commitments under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and its safeguards agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency;

4. *Requests* the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency to ensure early implementation of the safeguards agreement in accordance with resolution GC(XXXV)/RES/567 adopted on 20 September 1991 by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the measures taken by the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency to verify the completeness of the inventory of South Africa's nuclear installations and materials;

6. *Urges* all Member States to assist and cooperate with the Secretary-General and the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency to this end;

7. *Commends* the Secretary-General for the diligence with which he rendered effective assistance to the Organization of African Unity in organizing the meeting of the Group of Experts;

8. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution.

DOCUMENT A/46/672

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 59

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*3 December 1991*]

1. The item entitled "Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolutions 45/57 A to C of 4 December 1990.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 10 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 47 to 65. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 24th meetings, from 14 to 30 October. Consideration of and action on draft resolutions on those items took place from the 25th through 37th meetings, from 4 to 15 November.

4. For its consideration of item 59, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

Consideration of proposals

Draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.9

5. On 30 October, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Finland, Germany, Hungary, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America submitted a draft resolution entitled "Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction" (A/C.1/46/L.9), which was later also sponsored by Bolivia, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Czechoslovakia, France, Greece, India, Norway, Poland, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Turkey and Uruguay. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Argentina at the 27th meeting, on 5 November.

6. In connection with the draft resolution, the Secretariat submitted a note concerning its programme budget implications (A/C.1/46/16).

7. At its 34th meeting, on 12 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.9 without a vote (see para. 12 below, draft resolution A).

Draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.16

8. On 31 October, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Samoa, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution entitled "Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons: measures to uphold the authority of the 1925 Geneva Protocol" (A/C.1/46/L.16), which was later also sponsored by Bolivia, Chile and Singapore. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Australia at the 30th meeting, on 7 November.

9. At its 33rd meeting, on 11 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.16 without a vote (see para. 12 below, draft resolution B).

Draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.36

10. On 1 November, Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Viet Nam submitted a draft resolution entitled "Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons" (A/C.1/46/L.36), which was later also sponsored by Chile, Cyprus, Luxembourg, the Republic of Korea, Samoa, Uruguay and Venezuela. The draft resolution was in-

troduced by the representative of Canada at the 30th meeting, on 7 November.

11. At its 33rd meeting, on 11 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.36 without a vote (see para. 12 below, draft resolution C).

Recommendation of the First Committee

12. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions A to C below:

CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL (BIOLOGICAL) WEAPONS

A

Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions relating to the complete and effective prohibition of bacteriological (biological) and toxin weapons and to their destruction,

Recalling also its resolution 45/57 B, adopted without a vote on 4 December 1990, in which it noted, *inter alia*, that, at the request of the States parties, a Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction would be held at Geneva in 1991 to review the operation of the Convention, with a view to assuring that the purposes of the preamble and the provisions of the Convention, including those related to the negotiations on chemical weapons, were being realized,

Noting with satisfaction that, at the time of the Third Review Conference, there were more than a hundred and fifteen States parties to the Convention, including all the permanent members of the Security Council,

1. *Notes with satisfaction* that, on 27 September 1991, the Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction adopted by consensus a Final Declaration;[24]

2. *Stresses* the importance, *inter alia*, of the solemn political declaration of the Final Declaration of the Third Review Conference, and welcomes with satisfaction the results of the Third Review Conference, including in particular the expanded confidence-building measures related to activities relevant to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction,[25] and the establishment of an ad hoc group of governmental experts open to all States parties to identify and examine potential verification measures from a scientific and technical standpoint;

3. *Calls upon* all States parties to the Convention to participate in the implementation of the recommendations of the Third Review Conference, including in the exchange of information and data agreed to in the Final Declaration of the Third Review Conference, and to provide such information and data in conformity with the standardized procedure to the Secretary-General on an annual basis and not later than 15 April;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to render the necessary assistance and to provide such services as may be required for the implementation of the decisions and recommendations of the Third Review Conference;

5. *Calls upon* all signatory States that have not ratified or acceded to the Convention to do so without delay, and also calls upon those States that have not yet signed the Convention to join the States parties thereto at an early date, thus contributing to the achievement of universal adherence to the Convention.

B

Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons: measures to uphold the authority of the 1925 Geneva Protocol

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the importance and the continuing validity of the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925,[26]

Recalling its previous resolutions, and those adopted by the Security Council, on the use of chemical weapons,

Reaffirming also, in particular, its resolution 45/57 C of 4 December 1990 on measures to uphold the authority of the 1925 Geneva Protocol and resolution 45/57 A of 4 December 1990 urging the early conclusion of a chemical weapons convention,

Deploring all threats, including especially those made most recently, of use of chemical weapons,

1. *Condemns vigorously* all actions that violate or threaten to violate the obligations assumed under the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, and other relevant provisions of international law;

2. *Renews its call* to all States to observe strictly the principles and objectives of the Geneva Protocol, and reaffirms the vital necessity of upholding its provisions;

3. *Welcomes*, in this context, recent decisions, declarations and initiatives of the United Nations and, in particular, the Security Council aimed at upholding the authority of the Geneva Protocol and removing the threat of chemical weapons use;

4. *Supports as well* other similar activities of regional and international disarmament conferences and parallel decisions by national Governments, also aimed at hastening the conclusion of the chemical weapons convention as a step towards the elimination of all weapons of mass destruction.

C

Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions relating to the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of all chemical weapons and to their destruction,

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[24] BWC/CONF.III/23/II.

[25] Resolution 2826 (XXVI), annex.

[26] League of Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. XCIV(1929), No. 2138.

Reaffirming the urgent necessity, particularly in the light of the past use of and recent threats to use chemical weapons, of strict observance by all States of the principles and objectives of the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925,[26]

Having considered the report of the Conference on Disarmament (A/46/27), which incorporates, *inter alia*, the report of its Ad Hoc Committee on Chemical Weapons (ibid., para. 89), and taking note in particular of the decision by the Conference to mandate further this Committee to intensify, as a priority task, the negotiations on a multilateral convention on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons and on their destruction with the view to striving to achieve a final agreement on the convention by 1992 (ibid., para. 89 (para. 2 of the quoted text)),

Noting with satisfaction that the States participating in the Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, held at Geneva from 9 to 27 September 1991, *inter alia*, declared themselves in favour of the early conclusion of the negotiations on a convention banning chemical weapons,

Noting with appreciation the increasing number of States that have declared their intention to be among the original signatories to the convention, and in particular the statements made by the States participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe on 21 November 1990 and the States signatories to the Mendoza Accord (A/46/463, annex), on 5 September 1991, as well as the statement by States of South-East Asia and the East Pacific, assembled at Brisbane on 13 November 1990, *inter alia*, calling on all States to be original signatories to the convention,

1. *Renews its call* to all States to observe strictly the principles and objectives of the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare;

2. *Notes* the progress made in the work of the Ad Hoc Committee on Chemical Weapons of the Conference on Disarmament during its 1991 session, and the results recorded in the Committee's report;

3. *Commends* the decision of the Conference on Disarmament to intensify further the negotiations on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons and on their destruction with the view to striving to achieve a final agreement on a convention by 1992;

4. *Strongly urges* the Conference on Disarmament, as a matter of the highest priority, to resolve in the forthcoming months outstanding issues so as to achieve a final agreement during its 1992 session;

5. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the results of its negotiations;

6. *Stresses* the particular significance and importance of declarations made by States on whether or not they possess chemical weapons and of further international exchanges of data and other relevant information in connection with the negotiations on such a convention;

7. *Welcomes* those initiatives taken by States, and urges all States to take further initiatives, measures and steps on a national, bilateral, regional or multilateral basis to achieve rapid agreement in the negotiations on, and universal adherence to, such a convention;

8. *Calls upon* all States to consider declaring their intention to become original States parties to the convention so as to ensure its early entry into force, its effective implementation and its universal character;

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons".

DOCUMENT A/46/673

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 60

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*29 November 1991*]

1. The item entitled:

"General and complete disarmament:

"(*a*) Notification of nuclear tests;

"(*b*) International arms transfers;

"(*c*) Implementation of General Assembly resolutions in the field of disarmament;

"(*d*) Conversion of military resources to civilian purposes;

"(*e*) Relationship between disarmament and development;

"(*f*) Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons;

"(*g*) Conventional disarmament;

"(*h*) Prohibition of attacks on nuclear facilities;

"(*i*) Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes;

"(*j*) Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes;

"(*k*) Charting potential uses of resources allocated to military activities for civilian endeavours to protect the environment;

"(*l*) Regional disarmament;

"(*m*) Naval armaments and disarmament;

"(*n*) Conventional disarmament on a regional scale"

was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolutions 42/38 C of 30 November 1987, 43/75 I of 7 December 1988, 44/116 G and J of 15 December 1989 and 45/58 A, F, G, J, K, L, N and P of 4 December 1990 and decisions 45/415, 45/416 and 45/418 of 4 December 1990.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 10 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 47 to 65. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 24th meetings, from 14 to 30 October. Consideration of and action on draft resolutions on those items took place from the 25th through 37th meetings, from 4 to 15 November.

4. For its consideration of item 60, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

Consideration of proposals

Draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.5

5. On 29 October, Finland submitted a draft resolution entitled "Second Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques" (A/C.1/46/L.5), which was later also sponsored by Argentina and Costa Rica. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Finland at the 28th meeting, on 6 November.

6. In connection with the draft resolution, the Secretary of the Committee made a statement at the 32nd meeting, on 8 November, concerning its programme budget implications.

7. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.5 without a vote (see para. 46 below, draft resolution A).

Draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.7 and Rev.1

8. On 29 October, Brazil and Sweden submitted a draft resolution entitled "Study on charting potential uses of resources allocated to military activities for civilian endeavours to protect the environment" (A/C.1/46/L.7).

9. On 7 November, the sponsors, which had been joined by Bolivia and Indonesia, submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/46/L.7/Rev.1), which was later also sponsored by Costa Rica and Uruguay. The revised draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Sweden at the 33rd meeting, on 11 November, and contained the following changes:

(*a*) In paragraph 1, the words "*Takes note with appreciation*" were revised to read "*Takes note*";

(*b*) In paragraph 2, the words "to submit the report for further consideration" were revised to read "to submit the report";

(*c*) Paragraph 4, which had read:

> "4. *Encourages* Member States to give consideration to the recommendations in the report.",

was revised.

10. At its 34th meeting, on 12 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.7/Rev.1 without a vote (see para. 46 below, draft resolution B).

Draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.8

11. On 30 October, Yugoslavia, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, submitted a draft resolution entitled "Relationship between disarmament and development" (A/C.1/46/L.8), which was later also sponsored by Afghanistan. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Yugoslavia at the 30th meeting, on 7 November.

12. At its 32nd meeting, on 8 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.8 without a vote (see para. 46 below, draft resolution C).

Draft decision A/C.1/46/L.10

13. On 30 October, Peru submitted a draft decision entitled "Conventional disarmament on a regional scale" (A/C.1/46/L.10), which was introduced by its representative at the 30th meeting, on 7 November.

14. At its 32nd meeting, on 8 November, the Committee adopted draft decision A/C.1/46/L.10 without a vote (see para. 47 below, draft decision I).

Draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.11

15. On 30 October, Australia, Austria, the Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belarus, Botswana, Cameroon, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Indonesia, Ireland, New Zealand, Norway, the Philippines, Romania, Samoa, Sweden, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Uruguay submitted a draft resolution entitled "Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes" (A/C.1/46/L.11), which was later also sponsored by Bolivia and Costa Rica. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Canada at the 30th meeting, on 7 November.

16. At its 35th meeting, on 14 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.11 by a recorded vote of 130 to 2, with 4 abstentions[27] (see para. 46 below, draft resolution D). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay,

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[27] The delegation of Burundi subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zimbabwe.

Against: France, United States of America.

Abstaining: Argentina, China, India, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.15

17. On 30 October, Bulgaria, Canada, Nigeria and Sweden submitted a draft resolution entitled "Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons" (A/C.1/46/L.15), which was later also sponsored by Bolivia. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Canada at the 30th meeting, on 7 November.

18. At its 32nd meeting, on 8 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.15 without a vote (see para. 46 below, draft resolution E).

Draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.17

19. On 31 October, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay submitted a draft resolution entitled "Regional disarmament, including confidence-building measures" (A/C.1/46/L.17), which was later also sponsored by Afghanistan, Cyprus, the Republic of Korea, Samoa, the United States of America and Venezuela. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of the Netherlands, on behalf of the States members of the European Community, at the 26th meeting, on 5 November.

20. At its 34th meeting, on 12 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.17 without a vote (see para. 46 below, draft resolution F).

Draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.18 and Rev.1

21. On 31 October, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland submitted a draft resolution entitled "Transparency in armaments" (A/C.1/46/L.18), which was introduced by the representatives of the Netherlands and Japan at the 26th meeting, on 5 November. The draft resolution read as follows:

> "*The General Assembly*,
>
> "*Realizing* that regional tensions and conflict situations may be or have been aggravated by the excessive and destabilizing accumulation of arms, including conventional arms, giving rise to serious and urgent concerns,
>
> "*Realizing also* that excessive and destabilizing arms build-ups pose a threat to national, regional and international peace and security, particularly by aggravating tensions and conflict situations,
>
> "*Noting with satisfaction* that recent agreements and measures in the field of arms limitation and disarmament have provided for qualitatively new standards of openness,
>
> "*Considering* that the current international environment makes it a propitious time to work towards easing tensions and a just resolution of conflict situations as well as more openness and transparency in military matters,
>
> "*Recalling* the consensus among Member States on implementing confidence-building measures, including transparency and exchange of relevant information on armaments, likely to reduce the occurrence of dangerous misperceptions about the intentions of States and to promote trust among States,
>
> "*Considering also* that increased openness and transparency in the field of armaments could enhance confidence, ease tensions, strengthen regional and international peace and security and contribute to restraint in military production and the transfer of arms,
>
> "*Realizing* the urgent need to resolve underlying conflicts, to diminish tensions and to accelerate efforts towards general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control with a view to maintaining regional and international peace and security in a world free from the scourge of war and the burden of armaments,
>
> "*Recalling also* that in paragraph 85 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly[1] it urged major arms supplier and recipient countries to consult on the limitation of all types of international transfer of conventional arms,
>
> "*Stressing* the need to prevent by non-discriminatory measures destabilizing accumulation of conventional arms,
>
> "*Disturbed* by the destabilizing and destructive effects of the illicit arms trade, particularly for the internal situation of affected States and the violation of human rights,
>
> "*Bearing in mind* that, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, Member States have undertaken to promote the establishment and maintenance of international peace and security with the least diversion for armaments of the world's human and economic resources, and that the reduction of world military expenditures could have a significant positive impact for the social and economic development of all peoples,
>
> "*Reaffirming* the important role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament and the commitment of Member States to take concrete steps in order to strengthen that role,
>
> "*Recalling* its resolution 43/75 I of 7 December 1988,
>
> "*Welcoming* the study submitted by the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 5 of resolution 43/75 I and prepared with the assistance of governmental experts, on ways and means of promoting transparency in international transfers of conventional arms (A/46/301, annex), as well as the problem of the illicit arms trade, taking into account views of Member States and other relevant information,
>
> "*Recognizing* the major contribution to confidence-building and security among States of an enhanced level of transparency in international transfers of conventional arms, and also recognizing the urgent need to establish, as a first step in this direction, a universal and non-discriminatory register under the auspices of the United Nations for reporting by States on their arms transfers, as recommended by the study by the Secretary-General,
>
> "*Stressing* the importance of greater transparency in the interest of promoting readiness to exercise restraint in

international arms transfers, whether on a unilateral, bilateral or multilateral basis,

"*Considering* that standardized reporting to a United Nations arms transfer register will constitute another important step forward in the promotion of transparency in military matters, and as such will enhance the role and effectiveness of the United Nations in promoting arms limitation and disarmament, as well as in maintaining international peace and security,

"*Recognizing also* the importance of the prevention of the proliferation of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction,

"*Reaffirming* the inherent right to individual or collective self-defence recognized in Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, which implies that States also have the right to acquire arms with which to defend themselves,

"1. *Recognizes* that an increased level of openness and transparency in the field of armaments would enhance confidence, promote stability, help States to exercise restraint, ease tensions and strengthen regional and international peace and security;

"2. *Declares* its determination to prevent the excessive and destabilizing accumulation of arms, including conventional arms, in order to promote stability and strengthen regional or international peace and security, taking into account the legitimate security needs of States;

"3. *Emphasizes its conviction* that arms transfers in all their aspects deserve serious consideration by the international community, *inter alia*, because of:

"(*a*) Their potential effects in further destabilizing areas where tension and regional conflict threaten international peace and security and national security;

"(*b*) Their potentially negative effects on the progress of the peaceful social and economic development of all peoples;

"(*c*) The danger of increasing illicit and covert arms trafficking;

"4. *Calls upon* all Member States to exercise due restraint in exports and imports of conventional arms, particularly in situations of tension or conflict, and to ensure that they have in place an adequate body of laws and administrative procedures regarding the transfer of arms and to adopt strict measures for their enforcement;

"5. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his study on ways and means of promoting transparency in international transfers of conventional arms;

"6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to establish and maintain at United Nations Headquarters in New York a universal and non-discriminatory Register of International Conventional Arms Transfers in accordance with the procedures and input requirements as set out in the annex to the present resolution;

"7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to establish a panel of governmental technical experts, to be nominated by him, to assist him in the elaboration—the results of which are to be presented at the beginning of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly—of the necessary technical procedures for the operation of the Register, notably the establishment of a standardized format for reporting by Member States in accordance with the input requirements as set out in the annex to the present resolution;

"8. *Calls upon* all Member States to provide annually information for the Register in accordance with the annex as well as in accordance with the results of the elaboration by the panel of experts requested in paragraph 7 above;

"9. *Decides* to keep the procedures, input requirements and participation in the Register under review with a view to the possibility of supplementing the Register progressively by introducing measures to promote transparency in other military matters, including military holdings and procurements and military doctrines;

"10. *Invites* Member States to provide to the Secretary-General their views on:

"(*a*) The operation of the arms transfer Register during its first two years of operation;

"(*b*) The possibility of supplementing the Register progressively by introducing measures to promote transparency in other military matters, including, *inter alia*, military holdings, procurement and military doctrines, and requests the Secretary-General to provide a compilation of these views to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session;

"11. *Also decides* to identify and examine universal and non-discriminatory practical means to increase openness and transparency in the other interrelated aspects of the question of the excessive and destabilizing accumulation of arms, in particular military procurements and holdings;

"12. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to address the question of the interrelated aspects of the excessive and destabilizing accumulation of arms, in particular military procurements and holdings, and to elaborate universal and non-discriminatory practical means to increase openness and transparency in this field;

"13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide to the Conference on Disarmament all relevant information, including, *inter alia*, views submitted to him by Member States and information provided under the United Nations system for the standardized reporting of military expenditures, as well as on the work of the Disarmament Commission under its agenda item entitled 'Objective information on military matters';

"14. *Also requests* the Conference on Disarmament to include in its annual report to the General Assembly a report on its work on this issue;

"15. *Invites* all Member States, in the meantime, to take measures on a national, regional and global basis, including within the appropriate forums, to promote transparency and openness in military matters;

"16. *Calls upon* all Member States to cooperate at a regional and subregional level, taking fully into account the specific conditions prevailing in the region or subregion, with a view to enhancing and coordinating international efforts aimed at increased openness and transparency in conventional arms transfers and other military matters;

"17. *Also calls upon* all Member States to exercise effective control of their arms imports and exports and to cooperate at the international, regional and subregional levels, in order to curb the most disturbing and dangerous phenomenon of illicit trade in all kinds of arms, often associated with terrorism, drug trafficking and organized crime;

"18. *Also invites* all Member States to inform the Secretary-General of their national arms export, import and procurement policies, legislation and administrative procedures, both as regards authorization of arms transfers and prevention of illicit transfers;

"19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to facilitate the holding of meetings and seminars at the national, regional and international levels, in an appropriate manner, with a view to:

"(*a*) Promoting the concept of transparency as a confidence-building measure;

"(*b*) Increasing the awareness of the destructive and destabilizing effects of the illicit traffic in arms and to exploring ways and mean for its eradication;

"(*c*) Increasing the understanding between Member States of each other's laws and administrative procedures in order to facilitate cooperation;

"20. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on progress made in implementing the present resolution, including relevant information provided by Member States;

"21. *Notes* the need to consider the upgrading of the functioning of the Department for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat, particularly its database system;

"22. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session an item entitled 'Transparency in armaments'.

"ANNEX

"Register of International Conventional Arms Transfers

"1. The Register of International Conventional Arms Transfers ('the Register') shall be established, with effect from 1 January 1992, and maintained at the Headquarters of the United Nations in New York.

"2. Member States are requested to provide information for the Register, addressed to the Secretary-General, on the number of items in the following categories of equipment imported into or exported from their territory:

"I. *Battle tanks*

"A tracked or wheeled self-propelled armoured fighting vehicle with high cross-country mobility and a high level of self-protection, weighing at least 16.5 metric tonnes unladen weight, with a high muzzle velocity direct fire main gun of at least 75 millimetres calibre.

"II. *Armoured combat vehicles*

"A tracked or wheeled self-propelled vehicle with armoured protection and cross-country capability, either: (1) designed and equipped to transport a squad of 4 or more infantrymen, or (2) armed with an integral or organic weapon of at least 20 millimetres calibre or an anti-tank missile launcher.

"III. *Large calibre artillery systems*

"A gun, howitzer, artillery piece combining the characteristics of a gun or a howitzer, mortar or multiple launch rocket system, capable of engaging surface targets by delivering primary indirect fire, with a calibre of 100 millimetres and above.

"IV. *Combat aircraft*

"A fixed-wing or variable-geometry wing aircraft armed and equipped to engage targets by employing guided missiles, unguided rockets, bombs, guns, cannons, or other weapons of destruction.

"V. *Attack helicopters*

"A rotary wing aircraft equipped to employ anti-armour, air-to-ground, or air-to-air guided weapons and equipped with an integrated fire control and aiming system for these weapons.

"VI. *Warships*

"A vessel or submarine with a standard displacement of 850 metric tonnes or above, armed or equipped for military use.

"VII. *Missiles or missile systems*

"A guided rocket, ballistic or cruise missile capable of delivering a payload to a range of at least 25 kilometres, or a vehicle, apparatus or device designed or modified for launching such munitions.

"3. Information on imports provided under paragraph 2 shall also specify the supplying State; information on exports shall also specify the recipient State.

"4. Each Member State is requested to provide information on an annual basis by 30 April each year in respect of imports into and exports from their territory in the previous calendar year.

"5. The first such registration shall take place by 30 April 1993 in respect of the calendar year 1992.

"6. The information so provided shall be recorded in respect of each Member State.

"7. Arms 'exports and imports' represent in the present resolution, including its annex, all forms of arms transfers under terms of grant, credit, barter or cash.

"8. The Register shall be open for consultation by representatives of Member States at any time.

"9. In addition, the Secretary-General shall provide annually a consolidated report to the General Assembly of the information registered."

22. On 13 November the sponsors, which had been joined by Austria, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Hungary, Iceland, Norway, Poland, Romania, Sweden, Turkey, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Venezuela submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/46/L.18/Rev.1), which was later also sponsored by Albania, Australia, Belarus, Costa Rica, Guinea, New Zealand, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Rwanda, Samoa, Senegal and the United States of America. The revised draft resolution, which was introduced by the representative of the Netherlands at the 35th meeting, on 14 November, read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

[Same text as that in draft resolution G and its annex in paragraph 46 below, with the exception of paragraphs 7, 8, 10, 11 and 13.]

"7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to establish and maintain at United Nations Headquarters in New York a universal and non-discriminatory Register of Conventional Arms, to include international arms transfers, in accordance with procedures and input requirements initially comprising those set out in the annex to the present resolution, as well as other interrelated information, particularly as referred to in paragraph 10 of the present resolution;

"8. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to elaborate, with the assistance of a panel of governmental technical experts to be nominated by him on the basis of equitable geographical representation, the technical procedures necessary for the effective operation of the Register and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

"10. *Invites* Member States also to provide to the Secretary-General, with their annual report on imports and exports of arms, available background information regarding their military holdings, procurement through national production and relevant policies, and requests the Secretary-General to record this material and to make it available for consultation by Member States at their request;

"11. *Decides* to keep the scope of and the participation in the Register under review and, to this end:

"(*a*) *Invites* Member States to provide the Secretary-General with their views, not later than 30 April 1994, on:

"(i) The operation of the Register during its first two years;

"(ii) The addition of further categories of equipment and the elaboration of the Register to include military holdings and procurement through national production;

"(*b*) *Requests* the Secretary-General, with the assistance of a group of governmental experts convened in 1994 on the basis of equitable geographical representation, to prepare a report on the continuing operation of the Register and its further development, taking into account the views expressed by Member States and the work of the Conference on Disarmament as set forth in paragraphs 12 to 15 below, for submission to the General Assembly with a view to a decision at its forty-ninth session;

"13. *Also requests* the Conference on Disarmament to address the problems of openness and transparency related to the transfer of high technology with military applications and to weapons of mass destruction;".

23. On 14 November, Egypt submitted amendments (A/C.1/46/L.48) to draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.18/Rev.1. The amendments read as follows:

"1. Replace paragraph 7 with the following:

'7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to establish and maintain at the Headquarters of the United Nations in New York a comprehensive, universal, nondiscriminatory and voluntary International Register of Conventional Arms to include production and stockpiles, international transfers and delivery systems as well as transfer of armaments technology;'

"2. Replace paragraph 8 with the following:

'8. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to establish a panel of governmental experts, in consultation with the regional groups and on the basis of equitable geographical distribution, to assist him in the elaboration of all the necessary procedures for the initial implementation and operation of the Register, taking due account of the security interests of Member States and regional factors, and report at the beginning of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly;'

"3. Replace paragraph 9 with the following:

'9. *Invites* all Member States to provide annually information for the Register in accordance with the decision of the General Assembly at the forty-seventh session on the report by the panel of governmental experts;'

"4. Replace paragraph 10 with the following:

'10. *Also invites* Member States to provide to the Secretary-General their views on the operation of the Register during its first two years of operation, and requests the Secretary-General to provide a compilation of these views to the General Assembly at the earliest opportunity;'

"5. Replace paragraph 11 with the following:

'11. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in the interest of enhancing transparency and strengthening the Register and with the assistance of the panel of governmental experts, to examine and recommend measures including the necessary operational procedure for the incorporation into the Register of weapons of mass destruction, as well as new weapons currently under research and development, and report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session, together with the views and comments of Member States.'

"6. Delete paragraphs 12 through 15."

24. At the 37th meeting, on 15 November, the representative of the Netherlands orally revised paragraphs 7, 8, 10, 11 and 13 of draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.18/Rev.1.

25. At the request of the sponsor, no action was taken on the amendments contained in document A/C.1/46/L.48 (see A/C.1/46/PV.37).

26. In connection with draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.18/Rev.1, the Secretary-General submitted a statement concerning its programme budget implications (A/C.1/46/L.49).

27. At the same meeting, the Secretary of the Committee read out a statement on behalf of the Secretary-General with respect to draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.18/Rev.1, as orally revised, and with respect to document A/C.1/46/L.49, concerning the programme budget implications of the draft resolution.

28. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.18/Rev.1, as orally revised, by a recorded vote of 106 to 1, with 8 abstentions (see para. 46 below, draft resolution G). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zimbabwe.

Against: Cuba.

Abstaining: China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Iraq, Myanmar, Oman, Pakistan, Singapore, Sudan.

Draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.22

29. On 31 October, Albania, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Ukraine, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution entitled "Confidence- and security-building measures and conventional disarmament in Europe" (A/C.1/46/L.22), which was later also sponsored

by Malta. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of the Netherlands, on behalf of the States members of the European Community, at the 29th meeting, on 6 November.

30. At its 34th meeting, on 12 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.22 without a vote (see para. 46 below, draft resolution H).

Draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.23 and Rev.1

31. On 1 November, Colombia and Peru submitted a draft resolution entitled "International arms transfers" (A/C.1/46/L.23), which was later also sponsored by Afghanistan, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, India, Samoa and Venezuela. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Colombia at the 28th meeting, on 6 November, and read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

[*Same text as that in draft resolution I in para. 46 below, with the exception of the preamble and paras. 4 to 8.*]

"*Recognizing* that the international transfer and production of conventional arms, including advanced weapons, delivery systems and military technology, as well as the illicit trade in arms, have in recent decades acquired a dimension and qualitative characteristics that give rise to serious and urgent concerns,

"*Realizing* the urgent need to resolve underlying conflicts, to diminish tensions and to accelerate efforts towards general and complete disarmament with a view to maintaining regional and international peace and security in a world free from the scourge of war and the burden of armaments,

"*Recalling* that in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly[1] it urged major arms supplier and recipient countries to consult on the limitation of all types of international transfers of conventional arms,

"*Reaffirming* the central role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament and the commitment of Member States to take concrete steps in order to strengthen that role,

"*Greatly concerned* by the illicit arms trade, a most disturbing and dangerous phenomenon, because of its destabilizing and destructive effects, particularly for the internal situation of affected States, and the violation of human rights,

"*Realizing* that the illicit arms trade supplies the weapons most likely to be used in violent conflict, and that even small arms when transferred, directly or indirectly, to terrorist groups, drug traffickers or underground organizations can pose a danger to regional or international security and certainly to the security and political stability of the countries affected,

"*Considering* that the illicit arms trade, representing a distinctly unique part of modern arms transfers practices, by its clandestine nature defies transparency and could not be dealt with by an arms transfers register,

"*Recalling* its resolution 43/75 I of 7 December 1988,

"*Welcoming* the study submitted by the Secretary-General (A/46/301, annex) pursuant to paragraph 5 of resolution 43/75 I and prepared with the assistance of governmental experts, on ways and means of promoting transparency in international transfers of conventional arms, as well as the problem of the illicit arms trade,

"4. *Also urges* Member States to ensure that they have in place an adequate body of laws and administrative machinery for regulating and monitoring effectively their transfers of arms, to strengthen or adopt strict measures for their enforcement, and to cooperate at the international, regional and subregional levels to harmonize relevant laws and administrative procedures as well as their enforcement measures, with the stated goal of eradicating the illicit arms trade according to the recommendation of the study;

"5. *Invites* Member States to provide the Secretary-General with relevant information on their national arms export, import and procurement policies, legislation and administrative procedures, with regard to both authorization of arms transfers and prevention of illicit transfers;

"6. *Calls upon* affected States to provide the Secretary-General with information regarding arms and military equipment, seized by authorities, destined for the use of terrorists, drug-traffickers and organized crime and for mercenary and other destabilizing activities;

"7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements for information regarding paragraphs 5 and 6 of the present resolution to be issued annually, as an official United Nations publication, and widely distributed;

"8. *Also requests* the Secretary-General:

"(*a*) To assist in holding meetings and seminars at the national, regional and international levels, as pertinent, with a view to:

"(i) Promoting the concept of transparency as a confidence-building measure;

"(ii) Increasing the awareness of the destructive and destabilizing effects of the illicit traffic in arms and exploring ways and means for its eradication;

"(iii) Promoting the development of internationally harmonized laws and administrative procedures relating to official arms procurement and arms transfers policies;

"(*b*) To promote regional and international efforts to eradicate the illicit traffic in arms and provide advisory assistance to Member States, when so requested, on the recommended measures for enforcement of relevant rules and administrative procedures, including the training of customs and other officials;".

32. On 13 November, the sponsors, which had been joined by Australia, Canada, Chile, New Zealand, the Philippines and Spain, submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/46/L.23/Rev.1), which was later also sponsored by Guinea, Italy, Panama and Papua New Guinea.

33. In connection with the revised draft resolution, the Secretary of the Committee made a statement at the 37th meeting, on 15 November, concerning its programme budget implications.

34. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.23/Rev.1 without a vote (see para. 46 below, draft resolution I).

Draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.32

35. On 1 November, Austria, Belgium, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Germany, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Italy, Latvia, Lesotho, Liberia, Lithuania, Madagascar, Mali, Nepal, the Netherlands, New

Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Poland, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, the Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Togo, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Uruguay and Venezuela submitted a draft resolution entitled "Regional disarmament" (A/C.1/46/L.32), which later was also sponsored by Bolivia. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Pakistan at the 34th meeting, on 12 November.

36. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.32 by a recorded vote of 130 to none, with 5 abstentions[28] (see para. 46 below, draft resolution J). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Bhutan, Cuba, India, Lao People's Democratic Republic.

Draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.37

37. On 1 November, Yugoslavia, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, submitted a draft resolution entitled "Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations" (A/C.1/46/L.37), which was introduced by the representative of Yugoslavia at the 30th meeting, on 7 November.

38. At its 37th meeting, on 15 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.37 by a recorded vote of 109 to none, with 24 abstentions[29] (see para. 46 below, draft resolution K). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Uganda, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Argentina, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Draft decision A/C.1/46/L.39

39. On 1 November, Peru submitted a draft decision entitled "Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons: 1995 conference and its preparatory committee" (A/C.1/46/L.39), which was introduced by its representative at the 30th meeting, on 7 November.

40. In connection with the draft decision, the Secretary of the Committee made a statement at the 32nd meeting, on 8 November, concerning its programme budget implications.

41. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft decision without a vote (see para. 47 below, draft decision II).

Draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.40 and Rev.1

42. On 1 November, Ethiopia, on behalf of the members of the Group of African States, submitted a draft resolution entitled "Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes" (A/C.1/46/L.40).

43. On 14 November, Gabon, on behalf of the members of the Group of African States, submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/46/L.40/Rev.1), which was later also sponsored by Bolivia. The revised draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Nigeria at the 35th meeting, on 14 November.

44. The revised draft resolution contained the following changes:

(*a*) A new preambular paragraph was added as the third preambular paragraph;

(*b*) In the original fifth preambular paragraph, now the sixth, the words "nuclear or" before "radioactive wastes" were deleted;

(*c*) In paragraph 1, the phrase "relating to the dumping of radioactive wastes under its Ad Hoc Committee on Radiological Weapons" was revised to read "relating to a future convention on the prohibition of radiological weapons";

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[28] The delegations of Rwanda and Zaire subsequently informed the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

[29] The delegations of Mauritania and Tunisia subsequently informed the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

(*d*) Paragraph 4, which had read:

"4. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to take into account, in the ongoing negotiations for a convention on the prohibition of radiological weapons, the deliberate employment of nuclear wastes or dissemination of radioactive material, including radioactive wastes, for the purpose of causing injury, death, damage or destruction by means of the radiation produced by the decay of such material;",

was revised;

(*e*) The original paragraph 8 now became paragraph 5;

(*f*) The original paragraph 6, which had read:

"6. *Takes note also* of the Code of Practice on the Transboundary Movement of Radioactive Waste adopted by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency at its thirty-fourth regular session, and expresses the hope that the effective implementation of the Code will enhance the protection of all States from the dumping of radioactive wastes on their territories, as well as constitute the first step towards the adoption of a convention to prohibit such dumping;",

became paragraph 7 and was revised;

(*g*) The original paragraph 7, which had read:

"7. *Requests* the International Atomic Energy Agency to continue keeping the subject under active consideration and intensify efforts to conclude a legally binding instrument under its auspices on the effective prohibition of any dumping of radioactive or nuclear wastes to complement a multilateral convention on its prohibition in the Conference on Disarmament;",

became paragraph 8 and was revised.

45. At its 36th meeting, on 15 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.40/Rev.1 without a vote (see para. 46 below, draft resolution L).

Recommendations of the First Committee

46. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions A to L below:

GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT

A

Second Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 31/72 of 10 December 1976, in which it referred the Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques to all States for their consideration, signature and ratification and expressed the hope for the widest possible adherence to the Convention,

Noting that the second paragraph of article VIII of the Final Declaration of the First Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention,[30] held in September 1984, provides that:

"The Conference, recognizing the importance of the review mechanism provided in article VIII, decides that a second Review Conference may be held at Geneva at the request of a majority of States Parties not earlier than 1989. If no Review Conference is held before 1994 the Depositary is requested to solicit the views of all States Parties concerning the convening of such a Conference in accordance with article VIII, paragraph 3, of the Convention",

1. *Notes* that, as a result of consultations, a majority of States parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques have expressed their wish to convene the Second Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention in September 1992 and that, to that end, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as Depositary of the Convention, will hold consultations with the parties to the Convention with regard to questions relating to the Conference and its preparation, including the establishment of a preparatory committee for the Conference;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to render the necessary assistance and to provide such services, including summary records, as may be required for the Second Review Conference and its preparation;

3. *Also notes* that arrangements for meeting the costs of the Second Review Conference and its preparation are to be made by the Conference.

B

Study on charting potential uses of resources allocated to military activities for civilian endeavours to protect the environment

The General Assembly,

Recalling the report of the Secretary-General transmitting the study on charting potential uses of resources allocated to military activities for civilian endeavours to protect the environment (A/46/364),

Desirous of benefiting from progress in disarmament within the endeavours to protect the environment,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit the report to the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development;

3. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to arrange for the reproduction of the study as a United Nations publication and to give it the widest possible distribution;

4. *Commends* the study to the attention of all Member States.

C

Relationship between disarmament and development

The General Assembly,

Recalling the provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly[1] related to the relationship between disarmament and development,

Recalling also the adoption on 11 September 1987 of the Final Document of the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development,[31]

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[30] See *First Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques, Final Document* (ENMOD/CONF.1/13) (Geneva, 1984), part II.

[31] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.IX.8.

Stressing the growing importance of the relationship between disarmament and development in current international relations,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General (A/46/527) and actions undertaken in accordance with the Final Document of the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to take action, through appropriate organs and within available resources, for the implementation of the action programme adopted at the International Conference;[32]

3. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Relationship between disarmament and development".

D

Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 45/58 L of 4 December 1990 and previous resolutions, in which it requested the Conference on Disarmament, at an appropriate stage of the implementation of the Programme of Action set forth in section III of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[1] and of its work on the item entitled "Nuclear weapons in all aspects", to consider urgently the question of adequately verified cessation and prohibition of the production of fissionable material for nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices and to keep the Assembly informed of the progress of that consideration,

Noting that the agenda of the Conference on Disarmament for 1991 included the item entitled "Nuclear weapons in all aspects" and that the programme of work of the Conference for all three parts of its 1991 session contained the item entitled "Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament" (see A/46/27, para.6),

Recalling the proposals and statements made in the Conference on Disarmament on those items (ibid., sect. III.A and B),

Welcoming the improved relationship between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America and their consequent announcements of significant measures, which could signal the reversal of the nuclear-arms race,

Considering that the cessation of production of fissionable material for weapons purposes and the progressive conversion and transfer of stocks to peaceful uses would also be a significant step towards halting and reversing the nuclear-arms race,

Considering also that the prohibition of the production of fissionable material for nuclear weapons and other explosive devices would be an important measure in facilitating the prevention of the proliferation of nuclear weapons and explosive devices,

1. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament, under the item entitled "Nuclear weapons in all aspects", to continue to pursue its consideration of the question of adequately verified cessation and prohibition of the production of fissionable material for nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices and to keep the General Assembly informed of the progress of that consideration;

2. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes".

E

Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 45/58 F of 4 December 1990,

1. *Takes note* of the part of the report of the Conference on Disarmament on its 1991 session that deals with the question of radiological weapons, in particular the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on Radiological Weapons (ibid., para. 95);

2. *Recognizes* that in 1991 the Ad Hoc Committee made a further contribution to the clarification and better understanding of different approaches that continue to exist with regard to both of the important matters under consideration;

3. *Takes note also* of the recommendation of the Conference on Disarmament that the Ad Hoc Committee on Radiological Weapons should be re-established at the beginning of its 1992 session;

4. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to continue its substantive negotiation on the subject with a view to the prompt conclusion of its work, taking into account all proposals presented to the Conference to this end and drawing upon the annexes to the report of the Ad Hoc Committee as a basis of its future work, the result of which should be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference on Disarmament all relevant documents relating to the discussion of all aspects of the issue by the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons".

F

Regional disarmament, including confidence-building measures

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 44/116 S, 44/116 U and 44/117 B of 15 December 1989 and 45/58 M and 45/58 P of 4 December 1990,

Considering that the adoption of regional disarmament measures is one of the most effective means by which States can contribute to international security, arms limitation and disarmament,

Recognizing that the regional and global approaches to disarmament complement each other and can be pursued simultaneously in the promotion of regional and international peace and security,

Noting that the recent events in the Middle East have underlined the importance of regional disarmament and that they justify in particular the search for a comprehensive and balanced control of armaments in the region, notably through a dialogue among the States of that region,

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[32] Ibid., para. 35.

Convinced that disarmament can be carried out only in a climate of confidence based on mutual respect and aimed at ensuring better relations founded on justice, solidarity and cooperation,

Noting also that the volume of resources consumed for potentially destructive purposes is in stark contrast to social and economic development needs but that reduction in military expenditure following, *inter alia*, the conclusion of regional disarmament agreements could entail benefits in both the social and economic fields,

Considering that regional disarmament measures should be aimed at establishing a military balance at the lowest level while not diminishing the security of each State and at eliminating as a matter of priority the capability for surprise attacks and large-scale offensive action,

Noting further that disarmament measures in one region should not lead to increased arms transfers to other regions,

Considering also that measures of transparency are one of the essential elements in the implementation of regional disarmament,

Persuaded that verification measures are important to ensure compliance with regional agreements on arms control and disarmament,

1. *Reaffirms* that the regional approach to disarmament is one of the essential elements in the global process of disarmament;

2. *Is convinced* of the importance and effectiveness of regional disarmament measures taken at the initiative of States of the region and with the participation of all States concerned and taking into account the specific characteristics of each region, in that they can contribute to the security and stability of all States, in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and in compliance with international law and existing treaties;

3. *Stresses* the importance of confidence-building measures in ensuring the success of this process;

4. *Notes with satisfaction* the important progress made in various regions of the world through the conclusion of peace, security and cooperation agreements and following from the implementation of measures intended to enhance confidence in the fields of political, economic and military cooperation;

5. *Affirms* that regional and subregional agreements on arms control and disarmament can contribute to the peaceful settlement of disputes and conflicts;

6. *Recognizes* the useful role played by the regional centres of the United Nations;

7. *Encourages* States of the same region to examine the possibility of creating, on their own initiative, regional mechanisms and/or institutions for the establishment of measures in the framework of an effort of regional disarmament or for the prevention and the peaceful settlement of disputes and conflicts with the assistance, if requested, of the United Nations;

8. *Stresses* that confidence-building measures, including objective information on military activities and capabilities, are essential to the promotion of arms control and disarmament at the regional level;

9. *Believes* that regional initiatives should enjoy the support of all States of the region concerned and the respect of those outside that region;

10. *Invites and encourages* all States to conclude, whenever possible, agreements on disarmament and confidence-building measures at the regional level.

G

Transparency in armaments

The General Assembly,

Realizing that excessive and destabilizing arms buildups pose a threat to national, regional and international peace and security, particularly by aggravating tensions and conflict situations, giving rise to serious and urgent concerns,

Noting with satisfaction that the current international environment and recent agreements and measures in the field of arms limitation and disarmament make it a propitious time to work towards easing tensions and a just resolution of conflict situations, as well as more openness and transparency in military matters,

Recalling the consensus among Member States on implementing confidence-building measures, including transparency and exchange of relevant information on armaments, likely to reduce the occurrence of dangerous misperceptions about the intentions of States and to promote trust among States,

Considering that increased openness and transparency in the field of armaments could enhance confidence, ease tensions, strengthen regional and international peace and security and contribute to restraint in military production and the transfer of arms,

Realizing the urgent need to resolve underlying conflicts, to diminish tensions and to accelerate efforts towards general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control with a view to maintaining regional and international peace and security in a world free from the scourge of war and the burden of armaments,

Recalling also that in paragraph 85 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly[1] it urged major arms supplier and recipient countries to consult on the limitation of all types of international transfer of conventional arms,

Disturbed by the destabilizing and destructive effects of the illicit arms trade, particularly for the internal situation of affected States and the violation of human rights,

Bearing in mind that, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, Member States have undertaken to promote the establishment and maintenance of international peace and security with the least diversion for armaments of the world's human and economic resources, and that the reduction of world military expenditures could have a significant positive impact for the social and economic development of all peoples,

Reaffirming the important role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament and the commitment of Member States to take concrete steps in order to strengthen that role,

Recalling its resolution 43/75 I of 7 December 1988,

Welcoming the study submitted by the Secretary-General, pursuant to paragraph 5 of resolution 43/75 I and prepared with the assistance of governmental experts, on ways and means of promoting transparency in international transfers of conventional arms (A/46/301, annex), as well as the problem of the illicit arms trade, taking into account views of Member States and other relevant information,

Recognizing the major contribution of an enhanced level of transparency in armaments to confidence-building and security among States, and also recognizing the urgent need to establish, under the auspices of the United Nations, as a first step in this direction, a universal and non-discriminatory register to include data on international arms transfers as well as other interrelated information provided to the Secretary-General,

Stressing the importance of greater transparency in the interest of promoting readiness to exercise restraint in accumulation of armaments,

Considering that the standardized reporting of international arms transfers together with the provision of other interrelated information to a United Nations register will constitute further important steps forward in the promotion of transparency in military matters and, as such, will enhance the role and effectiveness of the United Nations in promoting arms limitation and disarmament, as well as in maintaining international peace and security;

Recognizing also the importance of the prevention of the proliferation of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction,

1. *Recognizes* that an increased level of openness and transparency in the field of armaments would enhance confidence, promote stability, help States to exercise restraint, ease tensions and strengthen regional and international peace and security;

2. *Declares* its determination to prevent the excessive and destabilizing accumulation of arms, including conventional arms, in order to promote stability and strengthen regional or international peace and security, taking into account the legitimate security needs of States and the principle of undiminished security at the lowest possible level of armaments;

3. *Reaffirms* the inherent right to individual or collective self-defence recognized in Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, which implies that States also have the right to acquire arms with which to defend themselves;

4. *Reiterates its conviction*, as expressed in its resolution 43/75 I, that arms transfers in all their aspects deserve serious consideration by the international community, *inter alia*, because of:

(*a*) Their potential effects in further destabilizing areas where tension and regional conflict threaten international peace and security and national security;

(*b*) Their potentially negative effects on the progress of the peaceful social and economic development of all peoples;

(*c*) The danger of increasing illicit and covert arms trafficking;

5. *Calls upon* all Member States to exercise due restraint in exports and imports of conventional arms, particularly in situations of tension or conflict, and to ensure that they have in place an adequate body of laws and administrative procedures regarding the transfer of arms and to adopt strict measures for their enforcement;

6. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his study on ways and means of promoting transparency in international transfers of conventional arms, which also addressed the problem of the illicit arms trade;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to establish and maintain at United Nations Headquarters in New York a universal and non-discriminatory Register of Conventional Arms, to include data on international arms transfers as well as information provided by Member States on military holdings, procurement through national production and relevant policies, as set out in paragraph 10 below and in accordance with procedures and input requirements initially comprising those set out in the annex to the present resolution and subsequently incorporating any adjustments to the annex decided upon by the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session in the light of the recommendations of the panel referred to in paragraph 8 below;

8. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, with the assistance of a panel of governmental technical experts to be nominated by him on the basis of equitable geographical representation, to elaborate the technical procedures and to make any adjustments to the annex to the present resolution necessary for the effective operation of the Register, and to prepare a report on the modalities for early expansion of the scope of the Register by the addition of further categories of equipment and inclusion of data on military holdings and procurement through national production, and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

9. *Calls upon* all Member States to provide annually for the Register data on imports and exports of arms in accordance with the procedures established by paragraphs 7 and 8 above;

10. *Invites* Member States, pending the expansion of the Register, also to provide to the Secretary-General, with their annual report on imports and exports of arms, available background information regarding their military holdings, procurement through national production and relevant policies, and requests the Secretary-General to record this material and to make it available for consultation by Member States at their request;

11. *Decides*, with a view to future expansion, to keep the scope of and the participation in the Register under review, and, to this end:

(*a*) *Invites* Member States to provide the Secretary-General with their views, not later than 30 April 1994, on:

- (i) The operation of the Register during its first two years;
- (ii) The addition of further categories of equipment and the elaboration of the Register to include military holdings and procurement through national production;

(*b*) *Requests* the Secretary-General, with the assistance of a group of governmental experts convened in 1994 on the basis of equitable geographical representation, to prepare a report on the continuing operation of the Register and its further development, taking into account the work of the Conference on Disarmament as set forth in paragraphs 12 to 15 below and the views expressed by Member States, for submission to the General Assembly with a view to a decision at its forty-ninth session;

12. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to address, as soon as possible, the question of the interrelated aspects of the excessive and destabilizing accumulation of arms, including military holdings and procurement through national production, and to elaborate universal and non-

discriminatory practical means to increase openness and transparency in this field;

13. *Also requests* the Conference on Disarmament to address the problems of, and the elaboration of practical means to increase, openness and transparency related to the transfer of high technology with military applications and to weapons of mass destruction, in accordance with existing legal instruments;

14. *Invites* the Secretary-General to provide to the Conference on Disarmament all relevant information, including, *inter alia*, views submitted to him by Member States and information provided under the United Nations system for the standardized reporting of military expenditures, as well as on the work of the Disarmament Commission under its agenda item entitled "Objective information on military matters";

15. *Further requests* the Conference on Disarmament to include in its annual report to the General Assembly a report on its work on this issue;

16. *Invites* all Member States, in the meantime, to take measures on a national, regional and global basis, including within the appropriate forums, to promote openness and transparency in armaments;

17. *Calls upon* all Member States to cooperate at a regional and subregional level, taking fully into account the specific conditions prevailing in the region or subregion, with a view to enhancing and coordinating international efforts aimed at increased openness and transparency in armaments;

18. *Also invites* all Member States to inform the Secretary-General of their national arms import and export policies, legislation and administrative procedures, both as regards authorization of arms transfers and prevention of illicit transfers;

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on progress made in implementing the present resolution, including relevant information provided by Member States;

20. *Notes* that effective implementation of the present resolution will require an up-to-date database system in the Department for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat;

21. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session an item entitled "Transparency in armaments".

ANNEX

Register of Conventional Arms

1. The Register of Conventional Arms ("the Register") shall be established, with effect from 1 January 1992, and maintained at the Headquarters of the United Nations in New York.

2. Concerning international arms transfers:

(*a*) Member States are requested to provide data for the Register, addressed to the Secretary-General, on the number of items in the following categories of equipment imported into or exported from their territory:

I. *Battle tanks*

A tracked or wheeled self-propelled armoured fighting vehicle with high cross-country mobility and a high level of self-protection, weighing at least 16.5 metric tonnes unladen weight, with a high muzzle velocity direct fire main gun of at least 75 millimetres calibre.

II. *Armoured combat vehicles*

A tracked or wheeled self-propelled vehicle, with armoured protection and cross-country capability, either: (*a*) designed and equipped to transport a squad of four or more infantrymen, or (*b*) armed with an integral or organic weapon of at least 20 millimetres calibre or an anti-tank missile launcher.

III. *Large calibre artillery systems*

A gun, howitzer, artillery piece combining the characteristics of a gun and a howitzer, mortar or multiple-launch rocket system, capable of engaging surface targets by delivering primarily indirect fire, with a calibre of 100 millimetres and above.

IV. *Combat aircraft*

A fixed-wing or variable-geometry wing aircraft armed and equipped to engage targets by employing guided missiles, unguided rockets, bombs, guns, cannons, or other weapons of destruction.

V. *Attack helicopters*

A rotary-wing aircraft equipped to employ anti-armour, air-to-ground, or air-to-air guided weapons and equipped with an integrated fire control and aiming system for these weapons.

VI. *Warships*

A vessel or submarine with a standard displacement of 850 metric tonnes or above, armed or equipped for military use.

VII. *Missiles or missile systems*

A guided rocket, ballistic or cruise missile capable of delivering a payload to a range of at least 25 kilometres, or a vehicle, apparatus or device designed or modified for launching such munitions.

(*b*) Data on imports provided under the present paragraph shall also specify the supplying State; data on exports shall also specify the recipient State and the State of origin if not the exporting State;

(*c*) Each Member State is requested to provide data on an annual basis by 30 April each year in respect of imports into and exports from their territory in the previous calendar year;

(*d*) The first such registration shall take place by 30 April 1993 in respect of the calendar year 1992;

(*e*) The data so provided shall be recorded in respect of each Member State;

(*f*) Arms "exports and imports" represent in the present resolution, including its annex, all forms of arms transfers under terms of grant, credit, barter or cash.

3. Concerning other interrelated information:

(*a*) Member States are invited also to provide to the Secretary-General available background information regarding their military holdings, procurement through national production, and relevant policies;

(*b*) The information so provided shall be recorded in respect of each Member State.

4. The Register shall be open for consultation by representatives of Member States at any time.

5. In addition, the Secretary-General shall provide annually a consolidated report to the General Assembly of the data registered, together with an index of the other interrelated information.

H

Confidence- and security-building measures and conventional disarmament in Europe

The General Assembly,

Determined to achieve progress in disarmament,

Stressing that confidence-building and disarmament measures have a positive impact on international security and are facilitated by the reduction of tensions,

Noting the work accomplished in 1991 by the Disarmament Commission within the framework of the Working Groups on its agenda items 4 and 6 (see A/46/42, paras. 39 and 41),

Expressing the hope that the improved international climate will facilitate the necessary efforts to build confidence, to lessen the risk of military confrontation and to enhance mutual security, *Recalling* its resolutions 43/75 P of 7 December 1988, 44/116 I of 15 December 1989 and 45/58 I of 4 December 1990,

Reaffirming the great importance of increasing security and stability in Europe through the establishment of a stable, secure and verifiable balance of conventional armed forces at lower levels, as well as through increased openness and predictability of military activities,

Considering that the positive results of the negotiations on confidence- and security-building measures, as well as of those on conventional armaments and forces, both within the framework of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, have considerably increased confidence and improved security and cooperation in Europe, thereby contributing to international peace and security,

Welcoming the prospects for the early implementation of the measures agreed upon and the continuation of negotiations in these fields among the States participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe,

1. *Notes with satisfaction* the progress achieved so far in the process of disarmament and the strengthening of confidence and security in Europe;

2. *Welcomes* the determination of the States signatories of the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe fully to implement its provisions and the determination of all the States participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe fully to implement the provisions of the Vienna Document of the negotiations on confidence- and security-building measures, as well as the decision of these States to continue negotiations in these fields;

3. *Invites* all States to consider the possibility of taking appropriate measures with a view to reducing the risk of confrontation and strengthening security, taking due account of their specific regional conditions.

I

International arms transfers

The General Assembly,

Realizing the urgent need to resolve underlying conflicts, to diminish tensions and to accelerate efforts towards general and complete disarmament with a view to maintaining regional and international peace and security in a world free from the scourge of war and the burden of armaments,

Recognizing that the international transfer and production of conventional arms, including advanced weapons, delivery systems and military technology, have in recent decades acquired a dimension and qualitative characteristics that can give rise to serious and urgent concerns,

Greatly concerned by the illicit arms trade, a most disturbing and dangerous phenomenon, because of its destabilizing and destructive effects, particularly for the internal situation of affected States and the violation of human rights,

Recalling that in paragraph 85 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly[1] it urged major arms supplier and recipient countries to consult on the limitation of all types of international transfers of conventional arms,

Reaffirming the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament and the commitment of Member States to take concrete steps in order to strengthen that role,

Realizing that arms obtained through the illicit arms trade are most likely to be used for violent purposes, and that even small arms when so obtained, directly or indirectly, by terrorist groups, drug traffickers or underground organizations can pose a danger to regional and international security, and certainly to the security and political stability of the countries affected,

Considering that the illicit arms trade, representing a distinctly unique phenomenon, by its clandestine nature defies transparency and could not be dealt with by an arms transfers register,

Recalling its resolution 43/75 I of 7 December 1988,

Welcoming the study submitted by the Secretary-General, pursuant to paragraph 5 of resolution 43/75 I and prepared with the assistance of governmental experts, on ways and means of promoting transparency in international transfers of conventional arms (A/46/301, annex), as well as the problem of the illicit arms trade,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for the study on ways and means of promoting transparency in international transfers of conventional arms;

2. *Calls upon* all States to give high priority to eradicating the illicit trade in all kinds of weapons and military equipment, a most disturbing and dangerous phenomenon often associated with terrorism, drug trafficking, organized crime and mercenary and other destabilizing activities, and to take urgent action towards this end, as recommended in the study submitted by the Secretary-General;

3. *Urges* Member States to exercise effective control over their weapons and military equipment and their arms imports and exports to prevent them from getting into the hands of parties engaged in the illicit arms trade;

4. *Also urges* Member States to ensure that they have in place an adequate body of laws and administrative machinery for regulating and monitoring effectively their transfer of arms, to strengthen or adopt strict measures for their enforcement, and to cooperate at the international, regional and subregional levels to harmonize, where appropriate, relevant laws, regulations and administrative procedures as well as their enforcement measures, with the goal of eradicating the illicit arms trade as stated in the recommendations in the study (ibid., paras. 161-165);

5. *Invites* Member States to provide the Secretary-General with relevant information on their national legislation and/or regulations on arms exports, imports and procurement, and administrative procedures, as regards both authorization of arms transfers and prevention of the illicit arms trade;

6. *Calls upon* affected States to provide the Secretary-General, in accordance with national judicial procedures, information regarding arms and military equipment, seized by authorities, destined for the use of terrorists, drug traffickers and organized crime and for mercenary and other destabilizing activities, when this would assist the eradication of the illicit arms trade;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements to make available for consultation by Member States the information referred to in paragraph 5 above, and to publish the information provided in connection with paragraph 6 above;

8. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to assist, upon request and within available resources, in holding meetings

and seminars at the national, regional and international levels, as pertinent, with a view to:

(*a*) Promoting the concept of transparency as a confidence-building measure;

(*b*) Increasing the awareness of the destructive and destabilizing effects of the illicit traffic in arms and to exploring ways and means for its eradication;

(*c*) Promoting the development of internationally harmonized laws and administrative procedures relating to official arms procurement and arms transfer policies;

(*d*) Promoting regional and international efforts to eradicate the illicit traffic in arms and providing advisory assistance to Member States, when so requested, on measures for enforcement of relevant rules and administrative procedures as recommended in the study, with a view to, *inter alia*, facilitating cooperation between Member States in the training of their customs and other appropriate officials;

9. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on progress made in implementing the present resolution;

10. *Requests* the Disarmament Commission, at its organizational session in 1992, to consider including the issue of international arms transfers in the agenda of its substantive session in 1993;

11. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "International arms transfers".

J

Regional disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 45/58 P of 4 December 1990 on regional disarmament,

Believing that the efforts of the international community to move towards the ideal of general and complete disarmament are guided by the inherent human desire for genuine peace and security, the elimination of the danger of war and the release of economic, intellectual and other resources for peaceful pursuits,

Affirming the abiding commitment of all States to the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations in the conduct of their international relations,

Noting that essential guidelines for progress towards general and complete disarmament were adopted at the tenth special session of the General Assembly,[1]

Welcoming the prospects of genuine progress in the field of disarmament engendered in recent years as a result of negotiations between the two super-Powers,

Taking note of the recent proposals for disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation at the regional and subregional levels,

Recognizing the importance of confidence-building measures for regional and international peace and security,

Convinced that endeavours by countries to promote regional disarmament, taking into account the specific characteristics of each region and in accordance with the principle of undiminished security at the lowest level of armaments, would enhance the security of smaller States and would thus contribute to international peace and security by reducing the risk of regional conflicts,

1. *Stresses* that sustained efforts are needed, within the framework of the Conference on Disarmament and under the umbrella of the United Nations, to make progress on the entire range of disarmament issues;

2. *Affirms* that global and regional approaches to disarmament complement each other and should therefore be pursued simultaneously to promote regional and international peace and security;

3. *Calls upon* States to conclude agreements, wherever possible, for nuclear non-proliferation, disarmament and confidence-building measures at regional and subregional levels;

4. *Welcomes* the initiatives towards disarmament, nuclear non-proliferation and security undertaken by some countries at the regional and subregional levels;

5. *Supports and encourages* efforts aimed at promoting confidence-building measures at regional and subregional levels in order to ease regional tensions and to further disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation measures at regional and subregional levels;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Regional disarmament".

K

Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous relevant resolutions,

Mindful that it is the responsibility and obligation of all States to contribute to the process of the relaxation of tension and to the strengthening of international security,

Stressing the importance of the strengthening of international security through disarmament and the halting of the qualitative and quantitative escalation of the arms race,

Stressing also that general and complete disarmament under effective international control is by its very nature unattainable unless all States have the responsibility and join in adopting and implementing measures towards that objective,

Emphasizing that nuclear disarmament and the prevention of nuclear war remains one of the principal tasks of our times,

Concerned that the world is still threatened by the significant nuclear arsenals and that the primary responsibility for nuclear disarmament, with the objective of the total elimination of nuclear weapons, rests with the nuclear-weapon States, in particular those which possess the largest nuclear arsenals,

Noting with satisfaction the positive developments in the current international scene, in particular the cooperation between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, which contributes to the process of general and complete disarmament and the strengthening of international security,

Recalling that, at their meeting in Washington in 1990, the leaders of the two major nuclear Powers, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, agreed to pursue, among other efforts, new talks on the relationship between strategic offensive and defensive arms,

Welcoming the decision of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to suspend all nuclear tests throughout the next twelve months as a contribution towards the achievement of a comprehensive test-ban treaty,

Convinced that the international community should encourage the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the United States of America in their endeavours in the process leading to the complete elimination of nuclear weapons,

Affirming that bilateral and multilateral negotiations on disarmament should facilitate and complement each other,

1. *Expresses its satisfaction* at the continued implementation of the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Elimination of Their Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles,[33] in particular at the completion by both parties of the destruction of all their declared missiles subject to elimination under the Treaty;

2. *Welcomes* the signing of the Treaty on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms by the President of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the President of the United States of America in Moscow on 31 July 1991;

3. *Also welcomes* the unilateral decision announced by the President of the United States of America on 27 September 1991 significantly to reduce the size and nature of United States nuclear deployments worldwide and to enhance stability, as well as the similar steps announced by the President of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on 5 October 1991, in response to that decision;

4. *Recalls* the stated intention of the two Governments concerned to intensify, following the signature of the Treaty on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms, further negotiations on other issues, in particular on preventing an arms race in space and achieving a comprehensive nuclear-test ban;

5. *Encourages and supports* the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America in their efforts to reduce their nuclear armaments and to give future negotiations the highest priority;

6. *Invites* the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to keep other Members of the United Nations duly informed of progress in their negotiations.

L

Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind resolutions CM/Res.1153 (XLVIII) of 1988[34] and CM/Res.1225 (L) of 1989[35] concerning the dumping of nuclear and industrial wastes in Africa, adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity,

Welcoming resolution GC(XXXIII)/RES/509 on the dumping of nuclear wastes, adopted on 29 September 1989 by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency at its thirty-third regular session,[36]

Welcoming also resolution GC(XXXIV)/RES/530 establishing a Code of Practice on the International Transboundary Movement of Radioactive Waste, adopted on 21 September 1990 by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency at its thirty-fourth regular session,[37]

Considering its resolution 2602 C (XXIV) of 16 December 1969, in which it requested the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament,[5] *inter alia*, to consider effective methods of control against the use of radiological methods of warfare,

Recalling resolution CM/Res.1356 (LIV) of 1991, adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, on the Bamako Convention on the Ban on the Import of Hazardous Wastes into Africa and on the Control of Their Transboundary Movements within Africa (see A/46/390, annex I),

Aware of the potential hazards underlying any use of radioactive wastes that would constitute radiological warfare and its implications for regional and international security and in particular for the security of developing countries,

Desirous of promoting the implementation of paragraph 76 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[1]

Aware also of the consideration of the question of dumping of radioactive wastes in the Conference on Disarmament during its 1991 session,

Recalling its resolution 45/58 K of 4 December 1990, in which it requested the Conference on Disarmament to include in its report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session the developments in the ongoing negotiations on this subject,

1. *Takes note* of the part of the report of the Conference on Disarmament relating to a future convention on the prohibition of radiological weapons (A/46/27, para. 95);

2. *Expresses grave concern* regarding any use of nuclear wastes that would constitute radiological warfare and have grave implications for the national security of all States;

3. *Calls upon* all States to take appropriate measures with a view to preventing any dumping of nuclear or radioactive wastes that would infringe upon the sovereignty of States;

4. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to take into account, in the ongoing negotiations for a convention on the prohibition of radiological weapons, radioactive wastes as part of the scope of such a convention;

5. *Also requests* the Conference on Disarmament to intensify efforts towards an early conclusion of such a convention and to include in its report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session the progress recorded in the ongoing negotiations on this subject;

6. *Takes note* of resolution CM/Res.1356 (LIV) of 1991, adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, on the Bamako Convention on the Ban of the Import of Hazardous Wastes into Africa and on the Control of Their Transboundary Movements within Africa;

7. *Expresses the hope* that the effective implementation of the International Atomic Energy Agency Code of Practice on the International Transboundary Movement of Ra-

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[33] *The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook*, vol. 12: 1987 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.88.IX.2), appendix VII.

[34] See A/43/398, annex I.

[35] See A/44/603, annex I.

[36] See International Atomic Energy Agency, *Resolutions and Other Decisions of the General Conference, Thirty-third Regular Session*, 25-29 September 1989.

[37] Ibid., *Thirty-fourth Regular Session*, 17-21 September 1990.

dioactive Waste will enhance the protection of all States from the dumping of radioactive wastes on their territories;

8. *Requests* the International Atomic Energy Agency to continue keeping the subject under active review, including the desirability of concluding a legally binding instrument in this field;

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes".

* * *

47. The First Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft decisions I and II below:

I

Conventional disarmament on a regional scale

The General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee, having recalled its decision 45/418 of 4 December 1990, decides: (*a*) to welcome the report of the Secretary-General on this question (A/46/333 and Corr. 1 and Add.1); (*b*) to invite Member States which have not yet done so to convey to the Secretary-General their views on this subject; and (*c*) to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Conventional disarmament on a regional scale".

II

Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons: 1995 conference and its preparatory committee

The General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee as requested by the parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, takes note of the intent of the parties to form a preparatory committee in 1993 for the conference called for in article X, paragraph 2, of the Treaty, and decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session an item entitled "Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons: 1995 conference and its preparatory committee".

DOCUMENT A/46/674

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 61

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*26 November 1991*]

1. The item entitled:

"Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly:

"(*a*) Regional disarmament: report of the Secretary-General;

"(*b*) United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme;

"(*c*) Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons;

"(*d*) World Disarmament Campaign;

"(*e*) Nuclear-arms freeze;

"(*f*) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific and United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean"

was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolutions 44/117 B of 15 December 1989 and 45/59 A, B, C, D and E of 4 December 1990.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 10 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 47 to 65. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 24th meetings, from 14 to 30 October. Consideration of and action on draft resolutions on those items took place from the 25th through 37th meetings, from 4 to 15 November.

4. For its consideration of item 61, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

Consideration of proposals

Draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.1

5. On 25 October, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Mexico, Mongolia, Myanmar, Peru, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Ukraine, Venezuela and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution entitled "World Disarmament Campaign" (A/C.1/46/L.1), which was later also sponsored by the Republic of Korea. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Mexico at the 30th meeting, on 7 November.

6. At its 32nd meeting, on 8 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.1 without a vote (see para. 20 below, draft resolution A).

Draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.6

7. On 29 October, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, the Congo, Gabon, Rwanda and Zaire submitted a draft resolution entitled "Regional confidence-building measures" (A/C.1/46/L.6). The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Cameroon at the 35th meeting, on 14 November.

8. At the same meeting, the draft resolution was orally revised by the representative of Cameroon as follows:

(*a*) In the third preambular paragraph, the words "and 45/58 P" were deleted;

(*b*) At the end of paragraph 1, the words "in Central Africa" were inserted.

9. At the same meeting, the Secretary of the Committee made a statement on behalf of the Secretariat concerning the responsibilities entrusted to the Secretary-General under the draft resolution.

10. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.6, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 20 below, draft resolution B).

Draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.14

11. On 30 October, Bangladesh, China, Ethiopia, on behalf of the Group of African States, Honduras, on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States, and Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Viet Nam submitted a draft resolution entitled "United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific and United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean" (A/C.1/46/L.14), which was later also sponsored by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Samoa. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Jamaica at the 30th meeting, on 7 November.

12. In connection with the draft resolution, the Secretary-General submitted a statement on its programme budget implications (A/C.1/46/L.47).

13. At its 37th meeting, on 15 November, the Committee voted on draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.14, as follows:

(*a*) Paragraph 4 was adopted by a recorded vote of 107 to one, with 23 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, France, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Belarus, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Iceland, India, Japan, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Republic of Korea, Sweden, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

(*b*) Draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.14, as a whole, was adopted by a recorded vote of 131 to 1[38] (see para. 20 below, draft resolution C). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.19

14. On 31 October, India, Indonesia, Mexico, Myanmar and the Sudan submitted a draft resolution entitled "Nuclear-arms freeze" (A/C.1/46/L.19), which was later also sponsored by Afghanistan and Bolivia. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of India at the 31st meeting, on 7 November.

15. At its 33rd meeting, on 11 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.19 by a recorded vote of 95 to 18, with 21 abstentions[39] (see para. 20 below, draft resolution D). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zimbabwe.

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[38] The delegation of Latvia subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

[39] The delegations of Benin, Gabon, Rwanda and Uganda subsequently informed the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

Against: Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, China, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Marshall Islands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.20

16. On 31 October, Afghanistan, Algeria, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution entitled "Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons" (A/C.1/46/L.20), which was later also sponsored by Bolivia and the Lao People's Democratic Republic. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of India at the 31st meeting, on 7 November.

17. At its 33rd meeting, on 11 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.20 by a recorded vote of 96 to 17, with 20 abstentions[40] (see para. 20 below, draft resolution E). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Marshall Islands, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Albania, Argentina, Austria, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Finland, Germany,[40] Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Poland, Republic of Korea, Romania, Sweden.

Draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.33

18. On 1 November, Argentina, Finland, France, Greece, Indonesia, Lesotho, Liberia, Myanmar, New Zealand, Nigeria, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Venezuela and Viet Nam submitted a draft resolution entitled "United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme" (A/C.1/46/L.33), which was later also sponsored by Algeria, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Germany, Hungary, Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Philippines and Sweden. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Nigeria at the 32nd meeting, on 8 November.

19. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.33 without a vote (see para. 20 below, draft resolution F).

Recommendation of the First Committee

20. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions A to F below:

REVIEW AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONCLUDING DOCUMENT OF THE TWELFTH SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

A

World Disarmament Campaign

The General Assembly,

Recalling its decision taken in 1982 at its twelfth special session, the second special session devoted to disarmament, by which the World Disarmament Campaign was launched,

Recalling also its various resolutions on the subject, including resolution 45/59 C of 4 December 1990,

Having examined the reports of the Secretary-General of 4 October 1991 on the implementation of the World Disarmament Campaign (A/46/498), and of 30 August 1991 on the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters relating to the implementation of the World Disarmament Campaign (A/46/400), as well as the Final Act of the Ninth United Nations Pledging Conference for the Campaign,[41] held on 29 October 1991,

Taking note with appreciation of the contributions that Member States have already made to the Campaign,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General of 4 October 1991 on the World Disarmament Campaign;

2. *Commends* the Secretary-General for his efforts to make effective use of the resources available to him in disseminating as widely as possible information on arms limitation and disarmament to elected officials, the media, non-governmental organizations, educational communities and research institutes, and in carrying out an active seminar and conference programme;

3. *Notes with appreciation* the contributions to the efforts of the Campaign by the United Nations information centres and the regional centres for disarmament;

4. *Recommends* that the Campaign, as a global information programme, should further focus its efforts:

(*a*) To inform, to educate and to generate public understanding of the importance of and support for multilateral action, including by the United Nations and the Conference on Disarmament, in the field of arms limitation and disarmament, in a factual, balanced and objective manner;

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[40] The delegations of Benin, Gabon, Rwanda and Uganda subsequently informed the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution, and the delegation of Germany, that it had intended to vote against it.

[41] A/CONF.159/1.

(*b*) To facilitate unimpeded access to and an exchange of information on ideas between the public sector and public interest groups and organizations, and to provide an independent source of balanced and factual information that takes into account a range of views to help further an informed debate on arms limitation, disarmament and security;

(*c*) To organize meetings to facilitate exchanges of views and information between governmental and non-governmental sectors, and between governmental and other experts in order to facilitate the search for common ground;

5. *Invites* all Member States to contribute to the World Disarmament Campaign Voluntary Trust Fund;

6. *Decides* that at its forty-seventh session there should be a tenth United Nations Pledging Conference for the World Disarmament Campaign, and expresses the hope that on that occasion all those Member States which have not yet announced any voluntary contributions will do so, bearing in mind the objectives of the Third Disarmament Decade and the need to ensure its success;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session a report covering both the implementation of the programme of activities of the Campaign by the United Nations system during 1992 and the programme of activities contemplated by the system for 1993;

8. *Also decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "World Disarmament Campaign".

B

Regional confidence-building measures

The General Assembly,

Recalling the purposes and principles of the United Nations and its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security in accordance with its Charter,

Bearing in mind the guidelines for general and complete disarmament adopted at its tenth special session, the first special session devoted to disarmament,

Recalling also its resolutions 43/78 H and 43/85 of 7 December 1988, 44/21 of 15 November 1989 and 45/58 M of 4 December 1990,

Considering the importance and effectiveness of confidence-building measures taken at the initiative and with the participation of all States concerned and taking into account the specific characteristics of each region, in that they can contribute to regional disarmament and to international security, in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Convinced that the resources released by disarmament, including regional disarmament, can be devoted to economic and social development and to the protection of the environment for the benefit of all peoples, in particular those of the developing countries,

Bearing in mind the final document adopted by the States members of the Economic Community of Central African States on confidence-building measures, security, disarmament and development in their subregion (A/46/307-S/22805, annex), at the seminar-workshop held at Yaoundé from 17 to 21 June 1991,

1. *Supports and encourages* efforts aimed at promoting confidence-building measures at regional and subregional levels in order to ease regional tensions and to further disarmament and non-proliferation measures at regional and subregional levels in Central Africa;

2. *Welcomes* the initiative taken by the States members of the Economic Community of Central African States with a view to developing confidence-building measures, disarmament and development in their subregion, by, in particular, the creation, under the auspices of the United Nations, of a standing advisory committee on security questions in Central Africa;

3. *Thanks* the Secretary-General for his contribution to the Yaoundé seminar-workshop and requests him to continue providing assistance to the Central African States in implementing the recommendations and conclusions set forth in the final document of the seminar-workshop, by, in particular, establishing the standing advisory committee on security questions in Central Africa;

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session an item entitled "Regional confidence-building measures".

C

United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific and United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 40/151 G of 16 December 1985, 41/60 D of 3 December 1986, 42/39 J of 30 November 1987 and 43/76 D of 7 December 1988 on the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, 41/60 J of 3 December 1986, 42/39 K of 30 November 1987 and 43/76 H of 7 December 1988 on the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, 42/39 D of 30 November 1987 and 43/76 G of 7 December 1988 on the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia, and 44/117 F of 15 December 1989 and 45/59 E of 4 December 1990 on the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific and United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean,

Reaffirming its resolutions 37/100 F of 13 December 1982, 38/73 J of 15 December 1983, 39/63 F of 12 December 1984, 40/94 A of 12 December 1985, 41/59 M of 3 December 1986, 42/39 E of 30 November 1987, 44/117 B of 15 December 1989 and 45/58 M of 4 December 1990 on regional disarmament,

Convinced that the initiatives and activities mutually agreed upon by Member States of the respective regions aimed at fostering mutual confidence and security, as well as the implementation and coordination of regional activities under the World Disarmament Campaign, would encourage and facilitate the development of effective measures of confidence-building, arms limitation and disarmament in these regions,

Welcoming the programme of activities carried out by the regional centres, which have contributed substantially to understanding and cooperation among the States in each particular region and have thereby strengthened the role assigned to each regional centre in the areas of peace, disarmament and development,

Recognizing the need to provide the regional centres with financial viability and stability so as to facilitate the effective planning and implementation of their respective programmes of activities,

Expressing its gratitude to the Member States and international governmental and non-governmental organizations and foundations that have contributed to the trust funds of the three regional centres,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on the three regional centres (A/46/365), and of his efforts in providing the necessary administrative measures to permit the effective functioning of the three centres, which are an integral part of the Department for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat,

1. *Encourages* the regional centres to continue intensifying their efforts, in accordance with their mandates, in promoting cooperation among the States in their respective regions with a view to facilitating the development of effective measures of confidence-building, arms limitation and disarmament;

2. *Commends* the Secretary-General for all the efforts he has made to assist the regional centres in carrying out their programmes of activities, and requests him to continue to provide all the necessary support to the centres;

3. *Appeals once again* to Member States, as well as to international governmental and non-governmental organizations and foundations, to make voluntary contributions in order to strengthen the programmes of activities of the regional centres and their effective implementation;

4. *Decides* that, to ensure the continued financial viability of the regional centres, the administrative costs of the centres shall be financed from the regular budget;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution.

D

Nuclear-arms freeze

The General Assembly,

Recalling that, in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[1] the first special session devoted to disarmament, adopted in 1978 and unanimously and categorically reaffirmed in 1982 during the twelfth special session of the General Assembly,[42] the second special session devoted to disarmament, the Assembly expressed deep concern over the threat to the very survival of mankind posed by the existence of nuclear weapons,

Reaffirming the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Welcoming the new trends that have led to an improvement in the international security environment,

Welcoming also the announcements of the significant measures, including unilateral steps, by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, which could signal the reversal of the nuclear-arms race,

Welcoming further the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms, signed on 31 July 1991, and expressing the hope that it will be followed by agreement at an early date on further cuts in strategic nuclear arsenals,

Convinced of the urgency of further negotiations for the substantial reduction and qualitative limitation of existing nuclear arms,

Considering that a nuclear-arms freeze, while not an end in itself, would constitute an effective step to prevent the qualitative improvement of existing nuclear weaponry during the period when the negotiations take place, and that it would at the same time reinforce the favourable environment for the conduct of negotiations to reduce and eventually eliminate nuclear weapons,

Convinced also that the undertakings derived from the freeze can be effectively verified,

Welcoming the unilateral steps taken by the nuclear-weapon States for the cessation of the production of highly enriched uranium for nuclear weapons and for the shutting down of reactors producing weapons-grade plutonium,

Noting with concern that all nuclear-weapon States have not so far taken any collective action in response to the call made in the relevant resolutions on the question of a nuclear-arms freeze,

Convinced further that the current international situation is most conducive to nuclear disarmament,

1. *Urges* the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, as the two major nuclear-weapon States, to reach agreement on an immediate nuclear-arms freeze, which would, *inter alia*, provide for a simultaneous total stoppage of any production of nuclear weapons and a complete cut-off in the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes;

2. *Calls upon* all nuclear-weapon States to agree, through a joint declaration, to a comprehensive nuclear-arms freeze, whose structure and scope would be the following:

(*a*) It would embrace:

- (i) A comprehensive test ban on nuclear weapons and on their delivery vehicles;
- (ii) The complete cessation of the manufacture of nuclear weapons and of their delivery vehicles;
- (iii) A ban on all further deployment of nuclear weapons and of their delivery vehicles;
- (iv) The complete cessation of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes;

(*b*) It would be subject to appropriate and effective measures and procedures of verification;

3. *Requests once again* the nuclear-weapon States to submit a joint report, or separate reports, to the General Assembly, prior to the opening of its forty-seventh session, on the implementation of the present resolution;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Nuclear-arms freeze".

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[42] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Annexes*, agenda items 9 to 13, document A/S-12/32.

E

Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons

The General Assembly,

Convinced that the existence and use of nuclear weapons pose the greatest threat to the survival of mankind,

Convinced also that nuclear disarmament is the only ultimate guarantee against the use of nuclear weapons,

Convinced further that a multilateral agreement prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons should strengthen international security and contribute to the climate for negotiations leading to the ultimate elimination of nuclear weapons,

Welcoming the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms, signed on 31 July 1991,

Welcoming also the announcements by the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the United States of America of significant measures, including unilateral steps, which could signal the reversal of the nuclear arms race, and expressing the hope that these will be followed by agreements at an early date on further cuts in strategic nuclear arsenals,

Conscious that the recent steps taken by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America towards a reduction of their nuclear weapons and the improvement in the international climate can contribute towards the goal of complete elimination of nuclear weapons,

Recalling that in paragraph 58 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[1] it is stated that all States should actively participate in efforts to bring about conditions in international relations among States in which a code of peaceful conduct of nations in international affairs could be agreed upon and that would preclude the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Reaffirming that the use of nuclear weapons would be a violation of the Charter of the United Nations and a crime against humanity, as declared in its resolutions 1653 (XVI) of 24 November 1961, 33/71 B of 14 December 1978, 34/83 G of 11 December 1979, 35/152 D of 12 December 1980 and 36/92 I of 9 December 1981,

Noting with regret that the Conference on Disarmament, during its 1991 session, was not able to undertake negotiations with a view to achieving agreement on an international convention prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances, taking as a basis the text annexed to General Assembly resolution 45/59 B of 4 December 1990,

1. *Reiterates its request* to the Conference on Disarmament to commence negotiations, as a matter of priority, in order to reach agreement on an international convention prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances, taking as a basis the draft Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons annexed to the present resolution;

2. *Also requests* the Conference on Disarmament to report to the General Assembly on the results of these negotiations.

ANNEX

Draft Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons

The States Parties to this Convention,

Alarmed by the threat to the very survival of mankind posed by the existence of nuclear weapons,

Convinced that any use of nuclear weapons constitutes a violation of the Charter of the United Nations and a crime against humanity,

Convinced that this Convention would be a step towards the complete elimination of nuclear weapons leading to general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control,

Determined to continue negotiations for the achievement of this goal,

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

The States Parties to this Convention solemnly undertake not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons under any circumstances.

Article 2

This Convention shall be of unlimited duration.

Article 3

1. This Convention shall be open to all States for signature. Any State that does not sign the Convention before its entry into force in accordance with paragraph 3 of this article may accede to it at any time.

2. This Convention shall be subject to ratification by signatory States. Instruments of ratification or accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

3. This Convention shall enter into force on the deposit of instruments of ratification by twenty-five Governments, including the Governments of the five nuclear-weapon States, in accordance with paragraph 2 of this article.

4. For States whose instruments of ratification or accession are deposited after the entry into force of the Convention, it shall enter into force on the date of the deposit of their instruments of ratification or accession.

5. The depositary shall promptly inform all signatory and acceding States of the date of each signature, the date of deposit of each instrument of ratification or accession and the date of the entry into force of this Convention, as well as of the receipt of other notices.

6. This Convention shall be registered by the depositary in accordance with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

Article 4

This Convention, of which the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall send duly certified copies thereof to the Government of the signatory and acceding States.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed this Convention, opened for signature at on the day of one thousand nine hundred and

F

United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme (A/46/530),

Recalling its decision, contained in paragraph 108 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[1] the first special session devoted to disarmament, to establish a programme of fellowships on disarmament, as well as its decisions contained in annex IV to the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly,[42] the second special session devoted to disarmament, in which it decided, *inter alia*, to continue the programme and to increase the number of fellowships from twenty to twenty-five as from 1983,

Noting with satisfaction that the programme has already trained an appreciable number of public officials selected from geographical regions represented in the United Nations system, most of whom are now in positions of responsibility in the field of disarmament affairs in their respective countries or Governments,

Recalling also its resolutions 37/100 G of 13 December 1982, 38/73 C of 15 December 1983, 39/63 B of 12 December 1984, 40/151 H of 16 December 1985, 41/60 H of 3 December 1986, 42/39 I of 30 November 1987, 43/76 F of 7 December 1988, 44/117 E of 15 December 1989 and 45/59 A of 4 December 1990,

Noting also with satisfaction that the programme, as designed, has enabled an increased number of public officials, particularly from the developing countries, to acquire more expertise in the sphere of disarmament,

Believing that the forms of assistance available to Member States, particularly to developing countries, under the programme will enhance the capabilities of their officials to follow ongoing deliberations and negotiations on disarmament, both bilateral and multilateral,

1. *Reaffirms* its decisions contained in annex IV to the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly and the report of the Secretary-General[43] approved by resolution 33/71 E of 14 December 1978;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Governments of Finland, France, Germany, Japan, Sweden and the United States of America for inviting the 1991 fellows to study selected activities in the field of disarmament, thereby contributing to the fulfilment of the overall objectives of the programme;

3. *Notes with satisfaction* that, within the framework of the programme, the Department for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat organized regional disarmament workshops for Africa in April 1989 at Lagos, for Asia and the Pacific in January 1991 at Bandung, Indonesia, and for Latin America and the Caribbean in July 1991 at Mexico City;

4. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Governments of Nigeria, Indonesia and Mexico for their support of the regional disarmament workshops, as well as to the Governments of Norway and New Zealand for making financial contributions;

5. *Commends* the Secretary-General for the diligence with which the programme has continued to be carried out;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue the implementation of the programme within existing resources and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session.

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[43] A/33/305.

DOCUMENT A/46/675

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 62

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*22 November 1991*]

1. The item entitled:

"Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session:

"(*a*) Report of the Disarmament Commission;

"(*b*) Report of the Conference on Disarmament;

"(*c*) Status of multilateral disarmament agreements;

"(*d*) Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters;

"(*e*) United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research;

"(*f*) Economic and social consequences of the armaments race and its extremely harmful effects on world peace and security;

"(*g*) Comprehensive programme of disarmament;

"(*h*) Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament;

"(*i*) Prevention of nuclear war"

was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolutions 36/92 H of 9 December 1981, 38/183 O of 20 December 1983, 39/148 H of 17 December 1984, 43/78 J of 7 December 1988, 44/119 A of 15 December 1989 and 45/62 B to E and G of 4 December 1990.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 10 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 47 to 65. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 24th meetings, from 14 to 30 October. Consideration of and action on draft resolutions on those items took place from the 25th through 37th meetings, from 4 to 15 November.

4. For its consideration of item 62, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

Consideration of proposals

Draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.3

5. On 25 October, Austria, Brazil, Cameroon, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Germany, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Pakistan, Peru and Poland submitted a draft resolution entitled "Report of the Disarmament Commission" (A/C.1/46/L.3), which was later also sponsored by Romania. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Austria at the 28th meeting, on 6 November.

6. At its 32nd meeting, on 8 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.3 without a vote (see para. 13 below, draft resolution A).

Draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.12

7. On 30 October, Bolivia, Indonesia, Mexico, Myanmar and Sri Lanka submitted a draft resolution entitled "Comprehensive programme of disarmament" (A/C.1/46/L.12), which was later also sponsored by Costa Rica. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Mexico at the 28th meeting, on 6 November.

8. At its 34th meeting, on 12 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.12 by a recorded vote of 98 to 6, with 30 abstentions[44] (see para. 13 below, draft resolution B). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Belgium, France, Germany, Netherlands, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.21

9. On 31 October, Algeria, Brazil, Cambodia, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Madagascar, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Myanmar, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Sri Lanka, Venezuela, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution entitled "Report of the Conference on Disarmament" (A/C.1/46/L.21), which was later also sponsored by Bolivia and the Lao People's Democratic Republic. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Yugoslavia at the 31st meeting, on 7 November.

10. At its 34th meeting, on 12 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.21 by a recorded vote of 104 to 8, with 24 abstentions[45] (see para. 13 below, draft resolution C). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Albania, Argentina, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Israel, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Turkey.

Draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.29

11. On 1 November, Argentina, Brazil, Canada, France, Germany, Hungary, India, Peru, Spain and Uruguay submitted a draft resolution entitled "The transfer of high technology with military applications" (A/C.1/46/L.29), which was later also sponsored by Bolivia and China. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Brazil at the 27th meeting, on 5 November.

12. At its 34th meeting, on 12 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.29 without a vote (see para. 13 below, draft resolution D).

Recommendation of the First Committee

13. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions A to D below:

REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS AND DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS TENTH SPECIAL SESSION

A

Report of the Disarmament Commission

The General Assembly,

Having considered the annual report of the Disarmament Commission (A/46/42),

Considering the role that the Disarmament Commission has been called upon to play and the contribution that it should make in examining and submitting recommendations on various problems in the field of disarmament and in the promotion of the implementation of the relevant decisions of the tenth special session,

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[44] The delegations of Rwanda and Zaire subsequently informed the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution, and the delegation of Italy, that it had intended to abstain.

[45] The delegations of Burundi, Rwanda and Zaire subsequently informed the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

Recalling its resolution 45/62 B of 4 December 1990,

1. *Takes note* of the annual report of the Disarmament Commission;

2. *Notes with satisfaction* that the Disarmament Commission has successfully implemented its reform programme and has made considerable progress on substantive items on its agenda, pursuant to the "Ways and means to enhance the functioning of the Disarmament Commission" adopted at its 1990 substantive session;[46]

3. *Recalls* the role of the Disarmament Commisison as the specialized, deliberative body within the United Nations multilateral disarmament machinery that allows for in-depth deliberations on specific disarmament issues, leading to the submission of concrete recommendations on those issues;

4. *Requests* the Disarmament Commission to continue its work in accordance with its mandate, as set forth in paragraph 118 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[1] and with paragraph 3 of resolution 37/78 H of 9 December 1982, and to that end to make every effort to achieve specific recommendations on the items on its agenda, taking into account the adopted "Ways and means to enhance the functioning of the Disarmament Commission";

5. *Stresses* the importance for the Disarmament Commission to work on the basis of a relevant agenda of disarmament topics, thereby enabling the Commission to concentrate its efforts and thus optimize its progress on specific subjects in accordance with resolution 37/78 H;

6. *Notes with satisfaction* that the Disarmament Commission, at its 1991 organizational session, adopted the following items for consideration at its 1992 substantive session:

(1) Objective information on military matters;

(2) Process of nuclear disarmament in the framework of international peace and security, with the objective of the elimination of nuclear weapons;

(3) Regional approach to disarmament within the context of global security;

(4) The role of science and technology in the context of international security, disarmament and other related fields;

7. *Also requests* the Disarmament Commission to meet for a period not exceeding four weeks during 1992 and to submit a substantive report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Disarmament Commission the annual report of the Conference on Disarmament (A/46/27), together with all the official records of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly relating to disarmament matters, and to render all assistance that the Commission may require for implementing the present resolution;

9. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to ensure full provision to the Commission and its subsidiary bodies of interpretation and translation facilities in the official languages, and to assign, as a matter of priority, all the necessary resources and services to this end;

10. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Report of the Disarmament Commission".

B

Comprehensive programme of disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2602 E (XXIV) of 16 December 1969, in which it declared the decade of the 1970s as a Disarmament Decade and requested, *inter alia*, the then Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to work out "a comprehensive programme, dealing with all aspects of the problem of the cessation of the arms race and general and complete disarmament under effective international control, which would provide the Conference with a guideline to chart the course of its further work and its negotiations",

Recalling also its resolution 35/46 of 3 December 1980, by which it adopted the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade, which, *inter alia*, called for the elaboration of the comprehensive programme of disarmament with the utmost urgency,

Recalling further its resolution 45/62 E of 4 December 1990, in which it requested the Conference on Disarmament to re-establish, at the beginning of its 1991 session, the Ad Hoc Committee on the Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament,

Bearing in mind the conclusions reached by the Ad Hoc Committee on the Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament in its report of 1989 to the effect that "it should resume work with the view to resolving the outstanding issues in the near future, when circumstances are more conducive to making progress in this regard",[47]

Convinced that a comprehensive programme of disarmament would provide an appropriate framework for the various multilateral, bilateral and unilateral initiatives and proposals put forward recently,

Considering that the present international situation is conducive to a renewed effort towards the conclusion of the comprehensive programme of disarmament,

Considering also that the conclusion of the elaboration of the comprehensive programme of disarmament would constitute an important contribution to the success of the Third Disarmament Decade and to the strengthening of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament,

1. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to re-establish, at the beginning of its 1992 session, the Ad Hoc Committee on the Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament;

2. *Recommends* that the Ad Hoc Committee on the Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament resume its work, building on the texts already agreed to, with the view to resolving the outstanding issues and thus concluding negotiations on it;

3. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Comprehensive programme of disarmament".

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[46] A/CN.10/137 of 27 April 1990.

[47] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 27* (A/44/27), para. 100 (para. 7 of the quoted text).

C

Report of the Conference on Disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions, in particular resolution 45/62 D of 4 December 1990,

Having considered the report of the Conference on Disarmament (A/46/27),

Convinced that the Conference on Disarmament, as the single multilateral negotiating body on disarmament, should have the primary role in substantive negotiations on priority questions of disarmament,

Expressing its regret that the Conference on Disarmament was not able in 1991 to commence negotiations on the nuclear issues on its agenda,

Expressing its expectation that the Conference on Disarmament, in view of the positive current process in some fields of disarmament, will be in a position to reach concrete agreements on disarmament issues to which the United Nations has assigned the greatest priority and urgency and which have been under consideration for a number of years,

Considering that in the present international climate it is more than ever imperative to give additional impetus to negotiations on disarmament at all levels,

Taking note with satisfaction of the relevant paragraphs of the report of the Conference on Disarmament on the progress towards improved and effective functioning of the Conference (ibid., paras. 14-17), and expressing the hope that the process will continue in all aspects of its work,

1. *Reaffirms* the role of the Conference on Disarmament as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum of the international community;

2. *Welcomes* the progress in the negotiations on the elaboration of a draft convention on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of all chemical weapons and on their destruction, and urges the Conference on Disarmament to intensify its work with a view to completing negotiations on such a draft convention in 1992;

3. *Calls upon* the Conference on Disarmament to strengthen its work, within the framework of ad hoc committees as the most appropriate mechanism, and to adopt concrete measures on the specific priority issues of disarmament on its agenda, in accordance with the Programme of Action set forth in section III of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly;[1]

4. *Urges* the Conference on Disarmament to provide negotiating mandates to ad hoc committees on all agenda items, in keeping with the fundamental role of the Conference as identified in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session;

5. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Report of the Conference on Disarmament".

D

The transfer of high technology with military applications

The General Assembly,

Having considered the annual report of the Disarmament Commission (A/46/42),

Taking note of the report of Working Group IV of the Disarmament Commission on the agenda item entitled "The role of science and technology in the context of international security, disarmament and other related fields" (ibid., para. 42),

Considering, in this connection, the interest expressed in the Working Group in continuing the consideration of the question of the transfer of high technology with military applications, bearing in mind the proposal for seeking universally acceptable international norms or guidelines to regulate such transfer,

Recognizing that norms or guidelines for the transfer of high technology with military applications should take into account legitimate requirements for the maintenance of international peace and security, while ensuring that they do not deny access to high technology products, services and know-how for peaceful purposes,

1. *Calls upon* the Disarmament Commission to continue its consideration, within the scope of its agenda, of all relevant aspects of the question of the transfer of high technology with military applications at its 1992 session, with a view to concluding its work on this matter at its 1993 session;

2. *Invites* all Member States to make available to the Secretary-General pertinent information and comments on this subject, taking into account arrangements, laws and regulations related to international transfers of high technology with military applications, as appropriate;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, taking into account the information and comments transmitted by Member States.

DOCUMENT A/46/676

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 63

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*25 November 1991*]

1. The item entitled "Israeli nuclear armament" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 45/63 of 4 December 1990.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 10 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 47 to 65. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 24th meetings, from 14 to 30 October. Consideration of an action on draft resolutions on those items took place from the 25th through 37th meetings, from 4 to 15 November.

4. For its consideration of item 63, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

Consideration of proposals

5. On 1 November, Algeria, Bahrain, Djibouti, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/46/L.24), which was later also sponsored by Egypt.

6. On 13 November, the sponsors submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/46/L.24/Rev.1), which was later also sponsored by Malaysia. The revised draft resolution contained the following changes:

(*a*) In the third preambular paragraph, the words "of 19 June 1981", which had followed "resolution 487 (1981)", were deleted;

(*b*) In the sixth preambular paragraph, the words "in paragraph 12 of which Israel was condemned for continuing to develop its nuclear military programmes and weapons of mass destruction and for its refusal to implement the resolutions of the United Nations and the International Atomic Energy Agency in this regard" were replaced by "and in particular its paragraph 12, which relates to Israel's nuclear capabilities";

(*c*) At the end of the eighth preambular paragraph, the phrase "to develop nuclear weapons and their delivery systems" was replaced by "in developing their delivery systems";

(*d*) Paragraph 1, which had read:

> "1. *Reiterates its condemnation* of Israel's refusal to renounce any possession of nuclear weapons;",

was revised;

(*e*) Paragraph 2, which had read:

> "2. *Reiterates also its condemnation* of the cooperation between Israel and South Africa in the military nuclear field;",

was revised.

7. At its 36th meeting, on 15 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.24/Rev.1 by a recorded vote of 65 to 3, with 64 abstentions[48] (see para. 8 below). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bhutan, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, China, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Egypt, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, Romania, United States of America.

Abstaining: Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Latvia, Lesotho, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mongolia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Samoa, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sweden, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zaire.

Recommendation of the First Committee

8. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

ISRAELI NUCLEAR ARMAMENT

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind its previous resolutions on Israeli nuclear armament, the latest of which is resolution 45/63 of 4 December 1990,

Recalling its resolution 44/108 of 15 December 1989, in which, *inter alia*, it called for placing all nuclear facilities in the region under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards, pending the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East,

Recalling also that the Security Council, in its resolution 487 (1981), called upon Israel urgently to place all its nuclear facilities under Agency safeguards,

Noting with grave concern Israel's persistent refusal to commit itself not to manufacture or acquire nuclear weapons, despite repeated calls by the General Assembly, the Security Council and the International Atomic Energy Agency,

Taking note of resolution GC (XXXV)/RES/570, adopted on 20 September 1991 by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency,[23]

Taking into consideration the final document on international security and disarmament adopted by the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989,[16] and in particular its paragraph 12, which relates to Israel's nuclear capabilities,

Deeply alarmed by the information with regard to the continuing production, development and acquisition of nuclear weapons by Israel and its testing of their delivery systems in the Mediterranean and elsewhere, thus threatening the peace and security of the region, and equally alarmed by reports of Israel's placing on alert its nuclear arsenal during conflicts in the Middle East,

Aware of the grave consequences that endanger international peace and security as a result of Israel's development and acquisition of nuclear weapons and Israel's collaboration with South Africa in developing their delivery systems,

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[48] The delegation of the Congo subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

Deeply concerned that Israel has not committed itself to refrain from attacking or threatening to attack safeguarded nuclear facilities,

1 *Deplores* Israel's refusal to renounce possession of nuclear weapons;

2. *Expresses grave concern* at the cooperation between Israel and South Africa in the military nuclear fields;

3. *Expresses its deep concern* regarding the information on Israel's continuing production, development and acquisition of nuclear weapons and testing of their delivery systems;

4. *Reaffirms* that Israel should promptly apply Security Council resolution 487 (1981), in which the Council, *inter alia*, requested it to place all nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards and to refrain from attacking or threatening to attack nuclear facilities;

5. *Calls upon* all States and organizations that have not yet done so not to cooperate with or give assistance to Israel that could enhance its nuclear-weapons capability;

6. *Requests* the International Atomic Energy Agency to inform the Secretary-General of any steps Israel may take to place its nuclear facilities under Agency safeguards;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow closely Israeli nuclear activities and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Israeli nuclear armament".

DOCUMENT A/46/677

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 64

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*21 November 1991*]

1. The item entitled "Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 45/64 of 4 December 1990.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 10 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 47 to 65. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 24th meetings, from 14 to 30 October. Consideration of and action on draft resolutions on those items took place from the 25th through 37th meetings, from 4 to 15 November.

4. For its consideration of item 64, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

Consideration of proposals

5. On 30 October, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Cuba, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/46/L.13), which was later also sponsored by Bolivia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Samoa. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Sweden at the 29th meeting, on 6 November.

6. At its 32nd meeting, on 8 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.13 without a vote (see para. 7 below).

Recommendation of the First Committee

7. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

CONVENTION ON PROHIBITIONS OR RESTRICTIONS ON THE USE OF CERTAIN CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS WHICH MAY BE DEEMED TO BE EXCESSIVELY INJURIOUS OR TO HAVE INDISCRIMINATE EFFECTS

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 32/152 of 19 December 1977, 35/153 of 12 December 1980, 36/93 of 9 December 1981, 37/79 of 9 December 1982, 38/66 of 15 December 1983, 39/56 of 12 December 1984, 40/84 of 12 December 1985, 41/50 of 3 December 1986, 42/30 of 30 November 1987, 43/67 of 7 December 1988 and 45/64 of 4 December 1990,

Recalling with satisfaction the adoption, on 10 October 1980, of the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects,[49] together with the Protocol on Non-Detectable Fragments (Protocol I),[49] the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices (Protocol II)[49] and the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Incendiary Weapons (Protocol III),[49]

Reaffirming its conviction that general agreement on the prohibition or restriction of use of specific conventional weapons would significantly reduce the suffering of civilian populations and of combatants,

Taking note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General,[50]

1. *Notes with satisfaction* that an increasing number of States have either signed, ratified, accepted or acceded to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, which was opened for signature in New York on 10 April 1981;

2. *Also notes with satisfaction* that, consequent upon the fulfilment of the conditions set out in article 5 of the Convention, the Convention and the three Protocols annexed thereto entered into force on 2 December 1983;

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[49] See *The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook*, vol. 5: 1980 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.IX.4), appendix VII.

[50] A/44/569.

3. *Urges* all States that have not yet done so to exert their best endeavours to become parties to the Convention and the Protocols annexed thereto as early as possible, so as ultimately to obtain universality of adherence;

4. *Stresses* that, under article 8 of the Convention, conferences may be convened to consider amendments to the Convention or any of the annexed Protocols, to consider additional protocols relating to other categories of conventional weapons not covered by the existing annexed Protocols or to review the scope and operation of the Convention and the Protocols annexed thereto and to consider any proposal for amendments to the Convention or to the existing Protocols and any proposals for additional protocols relating to other categories of conventional weapons not covered by the existing Protocols;

5. *Notes*, taking into account the nature of the Convention, the potential of the International Committee of the Red Cross to consider questions pursuant to the Convention;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General as depositary of the Convention and its three annexed Protocols to inform the General Assembly from time to time of the state of adherence to the Convention and its Protocols;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects".

DOCUMENT A/46/678

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 65

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*3 December 1991*]

1. The item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 45/77 of 12 December 1990.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 10 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 47 to 65. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 24th meetings, from 14 to 30 October. Consideration of and action on draft resolutions on those items took place from the 25th through 37th meetings, from 4 to 15 November.

4. For its consideration of item 65, the Committee had before it the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean (A/46/29 and Corr.1).

Consideration of proposals

5. On 1 November, Yugoslavia, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/46/L.38). The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Sri Lanka at the 30th meeting, on 7 November.

6. In connection with the draft resolution, the Secretary-General submitted a statement on its programme budget implications (A/C.1/46/L.44).

7. At its 34th meeting, on 12 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.38 by a recorded vote of 102 to 4, with 28 abstentions[51] (see para. 8 below). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe.

Against: France, Japan, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Turkey.

Recommendation of the First Committee

8. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION OF THE
INDIAN OCEAN AS A ZONE OF PEACE

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace, contained in its resolution 2832 (XXVI) of 16 December 1971, and recalling also its resolutions 2992 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972, 3080 (XXVIII) of 6 December 1973, 3259 A (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3468 (XXX) of 11 December 1975, 31/88 of 14 December 1976,

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[51] The delegations of Rwanda and Zaire subsequently informed the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

32/86 of 12 December 1977, S-10/2 of 30 June 1978, 33/68 of 14 December 1978, 34/80 A and B of 11 December 1979, 35/150 of 12 December 1980, 36/90 of 9 December 1981, 37/96 of 13 December 1982, 38/185 of 20 December 1983, 39/149 of 17 December 1984, 40/153 of 16 December 1985, 41/87 of 4 December 1986, 42/43 of 30 November 1987, 43/79 of 7 December 1988, 44/120 of 15 December 1989, 45/77 of 12 December 1990 and other relevant resolutions,

Reaffirming that the establishment of zones of peace in various regions of the world under appropriate conditions, to be clearly defined and determined freely by the States concerned in the zone, taking into account the characteristics of the zone and the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and in conformity with international law, can contribute to strengthening the security of States within such zones and to international peace and security as a whole,

Recalling also the report of the Meeting of the Littoral and Hinterland States of the Indian Ocean held in July 1979,[52]

Recalling further paragraph 22 of the final document on international security and disarmament adopted by the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989,[16]

Reaffirming its conviction that concrete action for the achievement of the objectives of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace would be a substantial contribution to the strengthening of international peace and security, as well as to the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and peaceful development of the States of the region,

Convinced that agreement on such action should be facilitated by encouraging developments in international relations that could have beneficial effects on the region,

Also convinced that the continued military presence of the great Powers in the Indian Ocean area, conceived initially in the context of their confrontation, gives urgency to the need to take practical steps in the early achievement of the objectives of the Declaration,

Welcoming the positive developments in international political relations enhancing peace, security and cooperation, and expressing the hope that the new spirit of international cooperation will be reflected in the establishment of a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean,

Noting with appreciation the offer made by the Government of Sri Lanka to host the United Nations Conference on the Indian Ocean at Colombo, in 1993,

Considering that the permanent members of the Security Council and major maritime users of the Indian Ocean should work in close cooperation with the littoral and hinterland States of the Indian Ocean to ensure the success of the Conference and play their part in the achievement of its objectives,

Considering also that the creation of the zone of peace requires cooperation and agreement among the States of the region to ensure conditions of peace and security within the area, as envisaged in the Declaration,

Noting that the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean has agreed, *inter alia*, on the provisional agenda for the Conference,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean (A/46/29 and Corr.1);

2. *Reaffirms* full support for the achievement of the objectives of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace;

3. *Reiterates and emphasizes* its decision to convene the United Nations Conference on the Indian Ocean at Colombo, as a necessary step for the implementation of the Declaration;

4. *Notes with satisfaction* the preparatory work done by the Ad Hoc Committee in the implementation of the mandate entrusted to it for the convening of the Conference;

5. *Decides* that the Conference should be structured in more than one stage;

6. *Also decides* to convene the first stage of the Conference at Colombo in 1993, or as soon as possible, in accordance with the present resolution and in consultation with the host country;

7. *Recommends* that the participation at the Conference should be at an appropriately high political level;

8. *Calls* for the full and active participation in the Conference of the permanent members of the Security Council and the major maritime users of the Indian Ocean, whose cooperation and participation is essential for the success of the Conference;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to appoint the Secretary-General of the Conference at an appropriate time and to make all necessary arrangements, including the provision of financial resources for convening the Conference at Colombo, in consultation with the host country;

10. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to invite all States to participate in the Conference, and other relevant bodies and organizations to attend as observers;

11. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to provide to the Conference all relevant documentation in accordance with paragraphs 48 and 49 of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee;

12. *Decides* that the Ad Hoc Committee will hold a session of five working days in 1992 to perform its preparatory functions for the various stages envisaged for the Conference;

13. *Also decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace".

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[52] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No.45* and corrigendum (A/34/45 and Corr.1).

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 65th plenary meeting, on 6 December 1991, the General Assembly took action on recommendations submitted by the First Committee in its reports on agenda items 47 to 64.

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 47 (A/46/661, para. 7) was adopted. For the final text, see resolution 46/25.[53]

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 48 (A/46/662, para. 7) was adopted. For the final text, see resolution 46/26.[53]

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 49 (A/46/663, para. 7) was adopted. For the final text, see resolution 46/27.[53]

The Assembly took note of the report of the Committee on item 50(A/46/664). See decision 46/411.[53]

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 52 (A/46/665, para. 7) was adopted by 116 votes to 2, with 35 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolution 46/28.[53]

The draft resolution submitted in the report on items 51 and 53 (A/46/666, para. 7) was adopted by 147 votes to 2, with 4 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolution 46/29.[53]

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 54 (A/46/667, para. 8) was adopted. For the final text, see resolution 46/30.[53]

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 55 (A/46/668, para. 7) was adopted by 121 votes to 3, with 26 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolution 46/31.[53]

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 56 (A/46/669, para. 8) was adopted by 152 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolution 46/32.[53]

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 57 (A/46/670, para. 7) was adopted as follows: paragraph 9 was adopted by 123 votes to 1, with 28 abstentions,* and the draft resolution as a whole was adopted by 155 votes to none, with one abstention.* For the final text, see resolution 46/33.[53]

Action on draft resolution A submitted in the report on item 58 (A/46/671, para. 12) was postponed pending review of its programme budget implications by the Fifth Committee. Draft resolution B in paragraph 12 of the report was adopted as follows: the tenth preambular paragraph was adopted by 90 votes to 31, with 31 abstentions;* paragraph 3 by 97 votes to 29, with 27 abstentions;* and the draft resolution as a whole by 108 votes to 1, with 47 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolution 46/34 A.[53]

Draft resolutions A to C submitted in the report on item 59 (A/46/672, para. 12) were adopted. For the final texts, see resolutions 46/35 A to C.[53]

Draft resolutions A to F and H to L, and draft decisions I and II submitted in the report on item 60 (A/46/673, paras. 46 and 47, respectively) were adopted as follows. Draft resolutions A to C, E, F, H, I and L were adopted. Draft resolution D was adopted by 152 votes to 2, with 3 abstentions;* draft resolution J by 154 votes to none, with 4 abstentions;* and draft resolution K by 130 votes to none, with 26 abstentions.* For the final texts, see resolutions 46/36 A to K.[53] Action on draft resolution G was postponed pending review of its programme budget implications by the Fifth Committee. Draft decisions I and II were adopted. For the final texts, see decisions 46/412 and 46/413.[53]

Draft resolutions A, B, and D to F submitted in the report on item 61 (A/46/674, para. 20) were adopted as follows. Draft resolutions A, B and F were adopted. Draft resolution D was adopted by 119 votes to 18, with 23 abstentions;* and draft resolution E by 122 votes to 16, with 22 abstentions.* For the final texts, see resolutions 46/37 A to E.[53] Action on draft resolution C was postponed pending review of its programme budget implications by the Fifth Committee.

Draft resolutions A to D submitted in the report on item 62 (A/46/675, para. 13) were adopted as follows. The representative of Austria introduced an amendment, contained in document A/46/L.38, to draft resolution A, by which paragraph 6 would be revised by replacing "*Recommends* that the Disarmament Commission, at its 1991 organizational session, adopt" with "*Notes with satisfaction* that the Disarmament Commission, at its 1991 organizational session, adopted". The amendment and draft resolution A as a whole, as amended, were adopted. Draft resolution B was adopted by 123 votes to 6, with 32 abstentions;* draft resolution C by 131 votes to 8, with 23 abstentions;* and draft resolution D was adopted. For the final texts, see resolutions 46/38 A to D.[53]

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*Recorded vote.

[53] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 49* and corrigendum.

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 63 (A/46/676, para. 8) was adopted by 76 votes to 3, with 75 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolution 46/39.[53]

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 64 (A/46/677, para. 7) was adopted. For the final text, see resolution 46/40.[53]*

At its 66th plenary meeting, on 9 December 1991, the Assembly took action on the remaining draft resolutions submitted in the reports on items 58, 60 and 61, and on the draft resolution submitted in the report on item 65.

Draft resolution A submitted in the report on item 58 (A/46/671, para. 12) was adopted. For the final text, see resolution 46/34 B.[53]

Draft resolution G submitted in the report on item 60 (A/46/673, para. 46) was adopted by 150 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolution 46/36 L.[53]

Draft resolution C submitted in the report on item 61 (A/46/674, para. 20) was adopted as follows: paragraph 4 was adopted by 137 votes to 2, with 22 abstentions;* and the draft resolution as a whole by 160 votes to 1, with 1 abstention.* For the final text, see resolution 46/37 F.[53]

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 65 (A/46/678, para. 8) was adopted by 127 votes to 4, with 30 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolution 46/49.[53]

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEMS

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Agenda item*	*Observations and references*
A/46/27	Report of the Conference on Disarmament	51,53, 56,57, 59-62	*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 27*
A/46/29 and Corr.1	Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean	65	Ibid., *Supplement No. 29* and corrigendum
A/46/42	Report of the Disarmament Commission	47, 60, 62	Ibid., *Supplement No. 42*
A/46/68	Letter dated 16 January 1991 from the representative of France to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Joint Declaration of 22 States adopted at the meeting of heads of State or Government of the States participating in the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, held in Paris on 19 November 1990	60	
A/46/69	Letter dated 17 January 1991 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	51-53	
A/46/84	Letter dated 7 February 1991 from the representative of Mexico to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the decision adopted on 18 January 1991 by the Amendment Conference of the States Parties to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water, held at United Nations Headquarters from 7 to 18 January 1991	52	
A/46/124-S/22411	Letter dated 25 March 1991 from the representative of Canada to the Secretary-General	60 (*b*)	
A/46/133-S/22450	Letter dated 3 April 1991 from the representative of Belgium to the Secretary-General	60 (*b*)	
A/46/153-S/22506	Letter dated 15 April 1991 from the representative of Czechoslovakia to the Secretary-General	60	
A/46/188-S/22638	Letter dated 21 May 1991 from the representatives of Hungary and Romania to the Secretary-General	60, 62	
A/46/203	Letter dated 23 May 1991 from the representatives of Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement issued by the secretariat of the Permanent Commission for the South Pacific at Santiago on 9 May 1991	50-53, 60(*a*), (*i*)	
A/46/212-S/22667	Letter dated 3 June 1991 from the representative of France to the Secretary-General	60	
A/46/223	Letter dated 3 June 1991 from the representatives of Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement issued by the secretariat of the Permanent Commission for the South Pacific at Santiago on 28 May 1991	50-53, 60(*a*), (*i*)	

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Agenda item*	*Observations and references*
A/46/225	Letter dated 5 June 1991 from the representatives of Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement issued by the secretariat of the Permanent Commission for the South Pacific at Santiago on 31 May 1991	50-53, 60(*a*), (*i*)	
A/46/261-S/22714	Letter dated 17 June 1991 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	55, 60 (*l*)	
A/46/276	Letter dated 24 June 1991 from the representatives of Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement issued by the secretariat of the Permanent Commission for the South Pacific at Santiago on 17 June 1991	50-53, 60(*a*), (*i*)	
A/46/278-S/22745	Letter dated 28 June 1991 from the representative of Italy to the Secretary-General	60 (*b*)	
A/46/289	Letter dated 1 July 1991 from the representative of Netherlands to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the declaration of the European Council on non-proliferation and arms exports issued on 29 June 1991	59, 61, 62	
A/46/291 and Add. 1 and 2	Report of the Secretary-General	54	
A/46/297	Letter dated 10 July 1991 from the representatives of Argentina and Brazil to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of resolution 271 (XII), adopted by the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin American and the Caribbean at its twelfth regular session in Mexico City on 9 May 1991	50,60, 62	
A/46/300-S/22782	Letter dated 9 July 1991 from the representative of Czechoslovakia to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of a communiqué and the Protocol on terminating the validity of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance and of the Protocol extending the validity of the Treaty, issued by the Political Consultative Committee of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty at Prague on 1 July 1991	60-62	
A/46/301	Report of the Secretary-General	60 (*b*)	
A/46/302	Letter dated 11 July 1991 from the representative of South Africa to the Secretary-General	58	
A/46/303	Letter dated 10 July 1991 from the representative of the United States of America to the Secretary-General	58	
A/46/307-S/22805	Letter dated 12 July 1991 from the representative of Cameroon to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final document adopted by the member States of the Economic Community of Central African States on confidence-building measures, security, disarmament and development in Central Africa, at the seminar-workshop held in Yaoundé from 17 to 21 June 1991	60(*l*), 61	
A/46/309-S/22807	Letter dated 17 July 1991 from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the London Economic Summit, held from 15 to 17 July 1991, including the Declaration on Conventional Arms Transfers and NBC Non-Proliferation	47,59,60	
A/46/311 and Add.1	Report of the Secretary-General	47 (*a*)	
A/46/314	Letter dated 16 July 1991 from the representatives of Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement issued by the secretariat of the Permanent Commission for the South Pacific at Santiago on 8 July 1991	50-53, 60(*a*), (*i*)	
A/46/320	Letter dated 22 July 1991 from the representatives of Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement issued by the secretariat of the Permanent Commission for the South Pacific at Santiago on 16 July 1991	50-53, 60(*a*), (*i*)	
A/46/329-S/22855	Letter dated 29 July 1991 from the representative of Egypt to the Secretary-General	54, 59-63	
A/46/333 and Corr.1 and Add.1	Report of the Secretary-General	60 (*n*)	
A/46/334	Note by the Secretary-General	62(*d*), (*e*)	
A/46/344	Letter dated 5 August 1991 from the representative of Vanuatu to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the twenty-second South Pacific Forum, held at Palikir, Federated States of Micronesia on 29 and 30 July 1991	51, 59, 60 (*i*)	

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Agenda item*	*Observations and references*
A/46/357 and Add.1	Report of the Secretary-General	58	
A/46/364	*Idem*	60 (*k*)	
A/46/365	*Idem*	61 (*f*)	
A/46/381 and Add.1 and 2	*Idem*	47 (*a*)	
A/46/382 and Add.1	*Idem*	61 (*a*)	
A/46/397	Note verbale dated 26 August 1991 from the mission of Peru to the Secretary-General	60 (*l*)	
A/46/398	Report of the Secretary-General	60 (*c*)	
A/46/400	*Idem*	62 (*d*)	
A/46/425 and Corr.1	*Idem*	55	
A/46/463	Letter dated 11 September 1991 from the representatives of Argentina, Brazil and Chile to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Joint Declaration on the Complete Prohibition of Chemical and Biological Weapons (Mendoza Accord), signed at Mendoza, Argentina, on 5 September 1991	59, 60	
A/46/466	Note by the Secretary-General	60 (*a*)	
A/46/486-S/23055	Letter dated 19 September 1991 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of documents adopted by the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Istanbul from 4 to 8 August 1991	54-56, 58, 60, 63	
A/46/493	Letter dated 23 September 1991 from the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the resolutions adopted by the 85th Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, held at Pyongyang from 29 April to 4 May 1991	47-49, 51-64	
A/46/495	Report of the Secretary-General	60 (*d*)	
A/46/498	*Idem*	61 (*d*)	
A/46/501	Letter dated 12 August 1991 from the representative of China to the Secretary-General	51, 59, 60 (*i*)	
A/46/501/Rev.1	Letter dated 27 September 1991 from the representative of China to the Secretary General	51, 59, 60 (*i*)	
A/46/506	Report of the Secretary-General	49	
A/46/527	*Idem*	60 (*e*)	
A/46/530	*Idem*	61 (*b*)	
A/46/556	*Idem*	60 (*h*)	
A/46/569	*Idem*	63	
A/46/572	*Idem*	58	
A/46/582	Letter dated 18 October 1991 from the representative of Belarus to the Secretary-General	60	
A/46/592-S/23161	Letter dated 11 October 1991 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	51, 53, 60, 62	
A/46/598-S/23166	Letter dated 23 October 1991 from the representative of Chile to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the resolutions adopted by the 86th Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, held at Santiago from 7 to 12 October 1991	47, 60	
A/46/604	Report of the Secretary-General	62 (*c*)	
A/46/621-S/23201	Letter dated 8 November 1991 from the representative of the Republic of Korea to the Secretary-General	48, 59, 60, 62	
A/46/697	Letter dated 18 November 1991 from the representative of Ukraine to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué on the talks between delegations of Ukraine and the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic, held in Moscow on 6 November 1991	60-62	
A/46/708	Letter dated 22 November 1991 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the Harare Commonwealth Declaration and Communiqué, adopted at the meeting of the Heads of Government of the countries of the Commonwealth, held at Harare from 16 to 22 October 1991	47, 60 (*c*), (*e*)	
A/46/712-S/23254	Letter dated 26 November 1991 from the representative of Djibouti to the Secretary-General	65	See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1991*, document S/23254
A/46/751	Letter dated 6 December 1991 from the representative of Ukraine to the Secretary-General	60-62	

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Agenda item*	*Observations and references*
A/46/760	Letter dated 9 December 1991 from the representatives of Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Cartagena Declaration on the renunciation of weapons of mass destruction, signed at Cartagena, Colombia, on 4 December 1991	60 (*l*)	
A/46/L.38	Amendment to draft resolution A recommended by the First Committee in A/46/675, para. 13	62	
A/C.1/46/3	Letter dated 25 September 1991 from the representative of Sweden to the Secretary-General	60 (*b*)	
A/C.1/46/4	Letter dated 2 October 1991 from the representative of Bulgaria to the Secretary-General	47, 60, 62	
A/C.1/46/6	Letter dated 7 October 1991 from the representative of Albania to the Secretary-General	47, 60, 62	
A/C.1/46/9	Letter dated 15 October 1991 from the representative of Nigeria to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the report of the meeting of experts to examine the modalities and elements for the preparation and implementation of a convention or treaty on the denuclearization of Africa, which was held at the headquarters of the Organization of African Unity at Addis Ababa from 6 to 10 May 1991	58	
A/C.1/46/10	Letter dated 18 October 1991 from the representative of the United States of America to the Secretary-General	60	
A/C.1/46/12	Letter dated 25 October 1991 from the representative of Ukraine to the Secretary-General	56, 60-62	
A/C.1/46/15	Note verbale dated 4 November 1991 from the representative of Sweden to the Secretary-General	64	
A/C.1/46/16	Note by the Secretariat concerning the responsibilities entrusted to the Secretary-General under draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.9	59	
A/C.1/46/18	Letter dated 11 November 1991 from the representative of South Africa to the Secretary-General	58	
A/C.1/46/L.1	Draft resolution	61 (*d*)	See A/46/674, paras. 5 and 20, draft resolution A
A/C.1/46/L.2	*Idem*	50	See A/46/664, para. 5
A/C.1/46/L.3	*Idem*	62 (*a*)	See A/46/675, paras. 5 and 13, draft resolution A
A/C.1/46/L.4	*Idem*	51, 53	See A/46/666, paras. 5 and 7
A/C.1/46/L.5	*Idem*	60	See A/46/673, paras. 5 and 46, draft resolution A
A/C.1/46/L.6	*Idem*	61 (*a*)	See A/46/674, paras. 7, 8 and 20, draft resolution B
A/C.1/46/L.7	*Idem*	60 (*k*)	See A/46/673, paras. 8, 9 and 46, draft resolution B
A/C.1/46/L.7/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	60 (*k*)	Ibid., paras. 9 and 46, draft resolution B
A/C.1/46/L.8	Draft resolution	60 (*e*)	Ibid., paras. 11 and 46, draft resolution C
A/C.1/46/L.9	*Idem*	59	See A/46/672, paras. 5 and 12, draft resolution A
A/C.1/46/L.10	Draft decision	60 (*n*)	See A/46/673, paras. 13 and 47, draft decision I
A/C.1/46/L.11	Draft resolution	60 (*j*)	Ibid., paras. 15 and 46, draft resolution D
A/C.1/46/L.12	*Idem*	62 (*g*)	See A/46/675, paras. 7 and 13, draft resolution B
A/C.1/46/L.13	*Idem*	64	See A/46/677, paras. 5 and 7
A/C.1/46/L.14	*Idem*	61 (*f*)	See A/46/674, paras. 11 and 20, draft resolution C
A/C.1/46/L.15	*Idem*	60 (*f*)	See A/46/673, paras. 17 and 46, draft resolution E
A/C.1/46/L.16	*Idem*	59	See A/46/672, paras. 8 and 12, draft resolution B
A/C.1/46/L.17	*Idem*	60 (*l*)	See A/46/673, paras. 19 and 46, draft resolution F
A/C.1/46/L.18	*Idem*	60 (*b*)	Ibid., para. 21
A/C.1/46/L.18/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	60 (*b*)	Ibid., para. 22
A/C.1/46/L.19	Draft resolution	61 (*c*)	See A/46/674, paras. 14 and 20, draft resolution D

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Agenda item*	*Observations and references*
A/C.1/46/L.20	*Idem*	61(*c*)	Ibid., paras. 16 and 20, draft resolution E
A/C.1/46/L.21	*Idem*	62 (*b*)	See A/46/675, paras. 9 and 13, draft resolution C
A/C.1/46/L.22	*Idem*	60 (*n*)	See A/46/673, paras. 29 and 46, draft resolution H
A/C.1/46/L.23	*Idem*	60 (*b*)	Ibid., para. 31
A/C.1/46/L.23/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	60 (*b*)	Ibid., paras. 32 and 46, draft resolution I
A/C.1/46/L.24	Draft resolution	63	See A/46/676, paras. 5, 6 and 8
A/C.1/46/L.24/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	63	Ibid., paras. 6 and 8
A/C.1/46/L.25	Draft resolution	57	See A/46/670, paras. 5 and 7
A/C.1/46/L.26	*Idem*	48	See A/46/662, paras. 5 and 7
A/C.1/46/L.27	*Idem*	47(*a*), (*b*)	See A/46/661, paras. 5 and 7
A/C.1/46/L.28	*Idem*	52	See A/46/665, paras. 5 and 7
A/C.1/46/L.29	*Idem*	62 (*a*)	See A/46/675, paras. 11 and 13, draft resolution D
A/C.1/46/L.30	*Idem*	55	See A/46/668, paras. 5 and 7
A/C.1/46/L.31	*Idem*	56	See A/46/669, paras. 5, 6 and 8
A/C.1/46/L.31/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	56	Ibid., paras. 6 and 8
A/C.1/46/L.32	Draft resolution	60 (*l*)	See A/46/673, paras. 35 and 46, draft resolution J
A/C.1/46/L.33	*Idem*	61 (*b*)	See A/46/674, paras. 18 and 20, draft resolution F
A/C.1/46/L.34	*Idem*	49	See A/46/663, paras. 5 and 7
A/C.1/46/L.35	*Idem*	54	See A/46/667, para. 5
A/C.1/46/L.35/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	54	Ibid., paras. 6 and 8
A/C.1/46/L.36	Draft resolution	59	See A/46/672, paras. 10 and 12, draft resolution C
A/C.1/46/L.37	*Idem*	60	See A/46/673, paras. 37 and 46, draft resolution K
A/C.1/46/L.38	*Idem*	65	See A/46/678, paras. 5 and 8
A/C.1/46/L.39	Draft decision	60	See A/46/673, paras. 39 and 47, draft decision II
A/C.1/46/L.40	Draft resolution	60 (*i*)	Ibid., paras. 42, 44 and 46, draft resolution L
A/C.1/46/L.40/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	60 (*i*)	Ibid., paras. 43, 44 and 46, draft resolution L
A/C.1/46/L.41	Draft resolution	58	See A/46/671, paras. 5 and 12, draft resolution A
A/C.1/46/L.42	*Idem*	58	Ibid., para. 8
A/C.1/46/L.42/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	58	Ibid., paras. 8 and 9
A/C.1/46/L.42/Rev.2	*Idem*	58	Ibid., paras. 10 and 12, draft resolution B
A/C.1/46/L.43	Draft decision	50	See A/46/664, para. 7
A/C.1/46/L.44	Programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.38: note by the Secretary-General	65	
A/C.1/46/L.46	Programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.41: note by the Secretary-General	58	
A/C.1/46/L.47	Programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.14: note by the Secretary-General	61 (*f*)	
A/C.1/46/L.48	Amendments to draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.18/Rev.1	60 (*b*)	See A/46/673, para. 23
A/C.1/46/L.49	Programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.18/Rev.1: note by the Secretary-General	60 (*b*)	

Programme budget implications of draft resolution A submitted by the First Committee in document A/46/671

A/C.5/46/42	Note by the Secretary-General		
A/46/7/Add.11	Twelfth report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions		See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 7A*
A/46/752	Report of the Fifth Committee		See annex fascicle, agenda item 107

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Agenda item*	*Observations and references*
	Programme budget implications of draft resolution G submitted by the First Committee in document A/46/673		
A/C.5/46/44	Note by the Secretary-General		
A/46/7/Add.11	Twelfth report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions		See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 7A*
A/46/752	Report of the Fifth Committee		See annex fascicle, agenda item 107
	Programme budget implications of draft resolution C submitted by the First Committee in document A/46/674		
A/C.5/46/43	Note by the Secretary-General		
A/46/7/Add.11	Twelfth report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions		See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 7A*
A/46/752	Report of the Fifth Committee		See annex fascicle, agenda item 107
	Programme budget implications of the draft resolution submitted by the First Committee in document A/46/678		
A/C.5/46/40	Note by the Secretary-General		
A/46/7/Add.11	Twelfth report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions		See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 7A*
A/46/753	Report of the Fifth Committee		See annex fascicle, agenda item 107

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 66

ANNEXES

FORTY-SIXTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1991/1992

Agenda item 66: Question of Antarctica*

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, First Committee*, 38th and 39th meetings and corrigendum; and ibid., *Plenary Meetings*, 65th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 67.

DOCUMENT A/46/679

Report of the First Committee

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*2 December 1991*]

1. The item entitled "Question of Antarctica" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolutions 45/78 A and B of 12 December 1990.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. The First Committee considered item 66 at its 38th and 39th meetings, on 18 and 20 November.

4. For its consideration of item 66, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

Consideration of proposals

Draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.50

5. On 18 November, Antigua and Barbuda, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Indonesia, Kenya, Lesotho, Malaysia, Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, Senegal, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen and Zimbabwe submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/46/L.50), which was later also sponsored by the Philippines. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Malaysia at the 39th meeting, on 20 November.

6. In connection with the draft resolution, the Secretary of the Committee made a statement at the same meeting concerning its programme budget implications.

7. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.50 by a roll-call vote of 65 to none, with 8 abstentions[1] (see para. 10 below, draft resolution A). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Ireland, Liechtenstein, Malta, Papua New Guinea, Portugal, Turkey, Ukraine.

Draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.51

8. On 18 November, Gabon, on behalf of the Group of African States, submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/46/L.51), which was introduced by the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania, on behalf of the Group of African States, at the 39th meeting, on 20 November.

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[1] The following 43 States announced that they were not participating in the vote: Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Poland, Republic of Korea, Spain, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Uruguay. The delegation of Myanmar subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

9. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.51 by a roll-call vote of 73 to none, with 6 abstentions[2] (see para. 10 below, draft resolution B). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Ireland, Liechtenstein, Malta, Papua New Guinea, Portugal, Ukraine.

Recommendation of the First Committee

10. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions A and B below:

QUESTION OF ANTARCTICA

A

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Question of Antarctica",

Recalling its resolutions 38/77 of 15 December 1983, 39/152 of 17 December 1984, 40/156 A and B of 16 December 1985, 41/88 A and B of 4 December 1986, 42/46 A and B of 30 November 1987, 43/83 A and B of 7 December 1988, 44/124 A and B of 15 December 1989 and 45/78 A and B of 12 December 1990,

Recalling also the relevant paragraphs of the final documents adopted by the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989,[3] the second meeting of States of the Zone of Peace and Cooperation of the South Atlantic, held at Abuja from 25 to 29 June 1990,[4] the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Cairo from 31 July to 5 August 1990,[5] and the meeting of the Commonwealth Heads of Government, held at Harare from 16 to 22 October 1991 (A/46/708, annex, para. 44),

Taking into account the debates on this item held since its thirty-eighth session,

Reaffirming the principle that the international community is entitled to information covering all aspects of Antarctica and that the United Nations should be made the repository for all such information in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 41/88 A, 42/46 B, 43/83 A, 44/124 B and 45/78 A,

Conscious of the particular significance of Antarctica to the international community in terms, *inter alia*, of international peace and security, environment, its effects on global climate conditions, economy and scientific research,

Conscious also of the interrelationship between Antarctica and the physical, chemical and biological processes that regulate the total Earth system,

Welcoming the increasing recognition of the significant impact that Antarctica exerts on the global environment and ecosystems and of the need for a comprehensive agreement to be negotiated by the international community on the protection and conservation of the Antarctic environment and its dependent and associated ecosystems,

Sharing the concern over the environmental degradation of Antarctica and its impact on global environment expressed at the first, second and third substantive sessions of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development,

Welcoming the increasing support, including by some Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties, for the establishment of Antarctica as a nature reserve or world park to ensure the protection and conservation of its environment and its dependent and associated ecosystems for the benefit of all mankind,

Welcoming the signing of the Protocol on Environmental Protection by the Antarctic Treaty parties on 3 October 1991 at Madrid, which among other things banned prospecting and mining in and around Antarctica for the next fifty years,

Welcoming also the ongoing trend in acknowledging the need for internationally coordinated scientific research stations in Antarctica in order to minimize unnecessary duplication and logistical support facilities,

Welcoming further the increasing awareness of and interest in Antarctica shown by the international community, and convinced of the advantages to the whole of mankind of a better knowledge of Antarctica,

Affirming its conviction that, in the interest of all mankind, Antarctica should continue for ever to be used exclusively for peaceful purposes and that it should not become the scene or object of international discord,

Reaffirming that the management and use of Antarctica should be conducted in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and in the interest of maintaining international peace and security and of promoting international cooperation for the benefit of mankind as a whole,

Convinced of the need to prevent or minimize any negative impact of human activity resulting from the large number of scientific stations and expeditions, including tourism, in Antarctica on the environment and its dependent and associated ecosystems,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on a United Nations-sponsored station in Antarctica (A/46/583), and decides to keep the matter under review;

2. *Takes note also* of the report of the Secretary-General on the state of the environment in Antarctica (A/46/590), and requests the Secretary-General to monitor

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[2] The following 38 States announced that they were not participating in the vote: Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Côte d'Ivoire, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Republic of Korea, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Uruguay.

[3] See A/44/551-S/20870, annex.

[4] See A/45/474, annex.

[5] A/45/421-S/21797, annex IV, resolution 17/19-E.

and gather information within existing resources on the state of the environment in Antarctica and to submit an annual report to the General Assembly;

3. *Expresses its regret* that, despite the numerous resolutions adopted by the General Assembly, the Secretary-General or his representative has not been invited to the meetings of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties, and urges once again the Consultative Parties to invite the Secretary-General or his representative to their future meetings;

4. *Reiterates its call* upon the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to deposit information and documents covering all aspects of Antarctica with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and requests the Secretary-General to submit a report on his evaluations thereof to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

5. *Expresses its disappointment*, while welcoming the recent signing at Madrid of the Protocol on Environmental Protection by the Antarctic Treaty parties, that the Protocol was not negotiated with the full participation of the international community;

6. *Expresses its concern* that the Madrid Protocol on Environmental Protection lacks the monitoring and implementation mechanisms to comply with the provisions of the Protocol and has not taken into consideration the call of the international community to ban permanently prospecting and mining in Antarctica;

7. *Underlines its call* that any move at drawing up an international convention to establish a nature reserve or world park in Antarctica and its dependent and associated ecosystems must be negotiated with the full participation of the international community;

8. *Reaffirms* the need to promote public awareness of the importance of Antarctica to the ecosystem, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to explore the possibility of providing the relevant materials on Antarctica through the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat;

9. *Calls upon* the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to increase the level of cooperation and collaboration with a view to reducing the number of scientific stations in Antarctica;

10. *Urges* all members of the international community to ensure that all activities in Antarctica are carried out exclusively for the purpose of peaceful scientific investigation and that all such activities will ensure the maintenance of international peace and security and the protection of the Antarctic environment and are for the benefit of all mankind;

11. *Urges* all States Members of the United Nations to cooperate with the Secretary-General and to continue consultations on all aspects relating to Antarctica;

12. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Question of Antarctica".

B

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 43/83 B of 7 December 1988, 44/124 B of 15 December 1989 and 45/78 B of 12 December 1990,

Having considered the item entitled "Question of Antarctica",

Noting with regret that the apartheid minority regime of South Africa, which has been suspended from participation in the General Assembly of the United Nations, has continued to participate in the meetings of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties,

Recalling the resolution adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its fiftieth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 17 to 22 July 1989,[6]

Recalling the relevant paragraphs of the final documents adopted by the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989,[5]

Recalling also declaration AHG/Decl.4 (XXVII) on South Africa adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its twenty-seventh ordinary session, held at Abuja from 3 to 5 June 1991 (see A/46/390, annex II),

Recalling further that the Antarctic Treaty[7] is, by its terms, intended to further the purposes and principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations,

Noting that the system of apartheid existing in South Africa, which has been universally condemned, constitutes a threat to regional and international peace and security,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General (A/46/512);

2. *Views with concern* the continuing participation of the apartheid minority regime of South Africa in the meetings of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties;

3. *Appeals once again* to the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to take urgent measures to exclude the apartheid minority regime from participation in their meetings at the earliest possible date until such time that the abhorrent system and practices of apartheid minority domination are totally eliminated in South Africa;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report in this regard to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, taking into account the concern expressed in paragraph 2 above;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Question of Antarctica".

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[6] See A/44/603, annex I.

[7] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 402, No. 5778.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 65th plenary meeting, on 6 December 1991, the General Assembly took action on the draft resolutions submitted by the First Committee in its report on item 66 (A/46/679, para. 10). Draft resolution A was adopted in a roll-call vote by 101 votes to none, with 7 abstentions. Draft resolution B was adopted in a roll-call vote by 107 votes to none, with 6 abstentions. For the final texts, see resolutions 46/41 A and B.[8]

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[8] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 49* and corrigendum.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/46/486-S/23055	Letter dated 19 September 1991 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of documents adopted by the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Istanbul from 4 to 8 August 1991	
A/46/512	Report of the Secretary-General on the question of Antarctica	
A/46/583	Report of the Secretary-General on the study on the establishment of a United Nations-sponsored station in Antarctica	
A/46/590	Report of the Secretary-General on the state of the environment in Antarctica and its impact on the global system	
A/46/708	Letter dated 22 November 1991 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the Harare Commonwealth Declaration and Communiqué, adopted at the meeting of the Heads of Government of the countries of the Commonwealth, held at Harare, from 16 to 22 October 1991	
A/C.1/46/L.50	Draft resolution	See A/46/679, paras. 5 and 10, draft resolution A
A/C.1/46/L.51	*Idem*	Ibid., paras. 8 and 10, draft resolution B

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda items 67 and 68*

ANNEXES

FORTY-SIXTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1991/1992

Agenda item 67: Strengthening of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region
Agenda item 68: Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security

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DOCUMENT A/46/680

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 67

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*3 December 1991*]

1. The item entitled "Strengthening of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 45/79 of 12 December 1990.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. The First Committee considered this item, together with item 68, from its 40th through 45th meetings, from 21 to 27 November.

4. For its consideration of item 67, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

Consideration of proposals

5. On 26 November Albania, Algeria, Cyprus, Egypt, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malta, Morocco, Tunisia and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/46/L.52).

6. At the 44th meeting, on 27 November, draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.52 was introduced by the representative of Malta, who orally revised its paragraph 2 by replacing the words "efforts of the Mediterranean States" with "efforts by Mediterranean States".

7. At the same meeting the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.52, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 8 below).

Recommendation of the First Committee

8. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

STRENGTHENING OF SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN THE MEDITERRANEAN REGION

The General Assembly,

Recalling its relevant resolutions, including its resolution 45/79 of 12 December 1990,

Reaffirming the primary role of the Mediterranean countries in strengthening and promoting peace, security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region,

Recognizing the efforts realized so far and the determination of the Mediterranean countries to intensify the process of dialogue and consultations with the view to resolving the problems existing in the Mediterranean,

Expressing concern at the persistent tension and continuing military operations and activities in parts of the Mediterranean region and the consequent threat to peace and security,

Recognizing also the indivisible character of security in the Mediterranean and that the enhancement of cooperation among Mediterranean countries with a view to promoting the economic and social development of all peoples of the region will contribute significantly to stability, peace and security in the region,

Recognizing further that the positive developments taking place worldwide, particularly in Europe, would contribute to enhancing prospects for closer Euro-Mediterranean cooperation in all spheres,

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, First Committee*, 40th to 45th meetings and corrigendum; and ibid., *Plenary Meetings*, 65th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Annexes*, agenda items 68 to 70.

Expressing satisfaction at the growing awareness of the need for joint efforts by all Mediterranean countries so as to strengthen economic, social, cultural and environmental cooperation in the Mediterranean region,

Reaffirming the responsibility of all States to conform in their actions to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, as well as to the provisions of the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,[1]

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on this item (A/46/523 and Corr.1),

1. *Reaffirms* that security in the Mediterranean is closely linked to European security as well as to international peace and security;

2. *Expresses satisfaction* at the continuing efforts by Mediterranean States to contribute actively to the elimination of all causes of tension in the region and to the promotion of just and lasting solutions, thus ensuring the withdrawal of foreign forces of occupation and the right of peoples under colonial or foreign domination to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Charter and resolutions of the United Nations;

3. *Emphasizes* the need for a just and peaceful settlement of persistent problems in the region, for respecting and safeguarding the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of all countries and peoples of the Mediterranean and for full adherence to the principles of non-use of force or threat of use of force and the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force, in accordance with the Charter and the relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

4. *Welcomes* the decision announced by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America no longer to deploy tactical nuclear weapons on naval vessels and the positive effect that this will have on the process of confidence- and security-building and disarmament in the Mediterranean;

5. *Notes* the adoption in December 1990 of the Charter of Paris for a New Europe[2] by the heads of State or Government of the States participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, which, *inter alia*, underlined their wish to promote favourable conditions for a harmonious development and diversification of relations with the non-participating Mediterranean States;

6. *Takes note* of the conclusions of the Tenth Ministerial Meeting of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Accra from 2 to 7 September 1991 (A/46/726-S/23265, annex), which, *inter alia*, welcomed the continuing efforts of the non-aligned countries in the region to promote the process of an open and constructive dialogue for peace, stability, security, development and cooperation in the region and supported the initiatives being undertaken by Mediterranean countries in this respect;

7. *Welcomes* in this context the decisions taken by the Second Ministerial Meeting of the Western Mediterranean Countries, held at Algiers in October 1991, and the decision concerning the forthcoming summit meeting of the Western Mediterranean countries, to be held at Tunis in early 1992;

8. *Notes also* the continued widespread support among Mediterranean countries for the convening of a conference on security and cooperation in the Mediterranean, as well as the ongoing regional consultations to create the appropriate conditions for its convening;

9. *Encourages* the non-aligned Mediterranean countries and the European Mediterranean countries to redouble their efforts to promote and implement confidence- and security-building measures in the disarmament field and to eliminate the economic and social disparities in levels of development in the Mediterranean region, thus enhancing peace, security and cooperation in the region;

10. *Urges* all States to cooperate with the Mediterranean States in the intensification of existing forms of cooperation in various fields, with a view to reducing tension, promoting peace and security and ensuring stability, prosperity and support for democratic processes, economic reforms and development in the countries of the region, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter;

11. *Invites* all Member States, as well as the relevant regional organizations and subregional groupings, to communicate to the Secretary-General concrete ideas and suggestions concerning this issue, and requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

12. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region".

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[1] Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

[2] A/45/859, annex.

DOCUMENT A/46/681

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 68

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*3 December 1991*]

1. The item entitled "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 45/80 of 12 December 1990.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. The First Committee considered this item, together with item 67, from its 40th through 45th meetings, from 21 to 27 November.

4. For its consideration of item 68, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

Consideration of proposals

Draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.53

5. On 26 November Algeria, Cuba, Egypt, Indonesia, Pakistan and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/46/L.53), which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolution 45/80 of 12 December 1990,

"*Conscious* that the present stage of mankind's development, distinctive for its technological, economic and political changes, is conducive to making accelerated progress towards the building of a more peaceful, secure, just, equitable, democratic and humane world,

"*Reaffirming* the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, in particular the respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of States, non-use or threat of use of force in international relations, non-intervention, peaceful settlement of international disputes, equal rights and the right to self-determination of all peoples under colonial and racist regimes and foreign occupation, as well as the principle of the sovereign equality of States,

"*Stressing* that respect for the purposes and principles of the Charter and for international law, general and complete disarmament, the relaxation of international tension, enhanced international cooperation for economic and social development, including global cooperation for environmentally sound development, the complete eradication of colonialism, apartheid and all forms of racism and racial discrimination, and respect for human rights are closely interrelated in providing the basis for international peace and security,

"*Welcoming* the continuing positive changes at the global level characterized by the end of the cold war, the relaxation of tensions and the emergence of a new spirit governing international relations, which open new vistas for the promotion of world peace and international cooperation,

"*Welcoming also*, in this context, that a number of conflicts are being resolved through negotiations in an atmosphere of understanding and cooperation,

"*Expressing at the same time its serious concern* over the persisting conflicts and problems and the new emerging threats to international peace and security and its support for all efforts towards a peaceful and just resolution of hotbeds of crisis in the world,

"*Stressing* the imperative need for disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament, in both its qualitative and quantitative dimensions, towards the achievement of the final objective of general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

"*Considering* that there can be no stable and lasting peace and security in the world without the resolution of grave economic problems, particularly the requirements of economic development of developing countries,

"*Stressing* that the promotion of freedom and human rights is one of the basic objectives of the world community, and emphasizing, in this context, that apartheid and all forms of racism have to be eradicated,

"*Reaffirming* the inalienable right to self-determination and independence of all peoples under colonial and racist regimes and foreign occupation, as well as the legitimacy of their struggle,

"*Stressing also* that the emerging system of international security should be rooted in the purposes and principles of the Charter,

"*Reaffirming* that the United Nations is the fundamental instrument for regulating international relations and resolving international problems and that its main organs, particularly the Security Council, are responsible for the maintenance and effective promotion of international peace and security,

"*Stressing further* the importance of the strengthening of the cooperation between the United Nations and regional organizations,

"1. *Reaffirms* the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security,[3] and the need for its implementation;

"2. *Reaffirms also* that all States must abide, in their international relations, by the Charter of the United Nations and its purposes and principles;

"3. *Stresses* the principles of respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of States, non-use or threat of use of force in international relations, non-intervention and non-interference, peaceful settlement of international disputes, equal rights and the right to self-determination of all peoples under colonial and racist regimes and foreign occupation, as well as the principle of the sovereign equality of States, as enshrined in the Charter;

"4. *Stresses also* the need for further strengthening of the role of the United Nations in the maintenance of peace and security and promoting respect for international law, as well as in economic and social development and progress for the benefit of mankind;

"5. *Calls upon* all States to seek, through utilization of the means provided for in Chapter VI of the Charter, the peaceful settlement of disputes and the elimination of the focal points of crisis and tension, which constitute a threat to international peace and security;

"6. *Urges* all States, in particular the nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, to take further immediate action towards the final objective of achieving general and complete disarmament under effective international control;

"7. *Reaffirms* that the democratization of international relations is an imperative necessity, and stresses its belief that the United Nations offers the best framework for the promotion of this goal;

"8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare, on the basis of the views received from the Member States, a study on the ways and means for strengthening international security on the basis of the Charter, and to submit it to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

"9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled 'Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security'."

6. At the request of the sponsors, no action was taken on draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.53 (see A/C.1/46/PV.44).

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[3] Resolution 2734 (XXV).

Draft decision A/C.1/46/L.54

7. On 27 November Algeria, Cuba, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Pakistan, Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe submitted a draft decision (A/C.1/46/L.54), which was introduced by the representative of Yugoslavia at the 44th meeting, on 27 November.

8. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft decision A/C.1/46/L.54 without a vote (see para. 9 below).

Recommendation of the First Committee

9. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

The General Assembly, recalling its previous resolutions on the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security,[3] the latest of which is resolution 45/80 of 12 December 1990, (*a*) reaffirms the Declaration, (*b*) invites Member States to provide their views on its implementation and requests the Secretary-General to submit a report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session, and (*c*) decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security".

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 65th plenary meeting, on 6 December 1991, the General Assembly took action on the recommendations submitted by the First Committee in its reports on agenda items 67 and 68.

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 67 (A/46/680, para. 8) was adopted. For the final text, see resolution 46/42.[4]

The draft decision submitted in the report on item 68 (A/46/681, para. 9) was adopted. For the final text, see decision 46/414.[4]

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[4] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 49* and corrigendum.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEMS

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Agenda item*	*Observations and references*
A/46/78-S/22198	Letter dated 4 February 1991 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	68	*Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1991*, document S/22198
A/46/87-S/22243	Letter dated 19 February 1991 from the representative of Greece to the Secretary-General	67	Ibid., document S/22243
A/46/98-S/22297	Letter dated 1 March 1991 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General	67	Ibid., document S/22297
A/46/119-S/22369	Letter dated 19 March 1991 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	68	Ibid., document S/22369
A/46/125-S/22417	Letter dated 25 March 1991 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	68	Ibid., document S/22417
A/46/126-S/22418	Letter dated 26 March 1991 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	68	Ibid., document S/22418
A/46/128-S/22429	Letter dated 1 April 1991 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	68	Ibid., *Supplement for April, May and June 1991*, document S/22429
A/46/140-S/22501	Letter dated 12 April 1991 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	68	Ibid., document S/22501
A/46/151-S/22504	Letter dated 16 April 1991 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	68	Ibid., document S/22504
A/46/153-S/22506	Letter dated 15 April 1991 from the representative of Czechoslovakia to the Secretary-General	68	
A/46/162-S/22556	Letter dated 29 April 1991 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	68	Ibid., document S/22556
A/46/165-S/22571	Letter dated 3 May 1991 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	68	Ibid., document S/22571
A/46/174-S/22605	Letter dated 15 May 1991 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	68	Ibid., document S/22605

Symbol	Title or description	Agenda item	Observations and references
A/46/176-S/22607	Letter dated 15 May 1991 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	68	Ibid., document S/22607
A/46/178-S/22610	Letter dated 16 May 1991 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	68	Ibid., document S/22610
A/46/190-S/22645	Letter dated 24 May 1991 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	68	Ibid., document S/22645
A/46/202-S/22647 and Corr.1	Letter dated 28 May 1991 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General	67, 68	Ibid., document S/22647
A/46/273	Letter dated 26 June 1991 from the representatives of Bulgaria and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic to the Secretary-General	68	
A/46/292-S/22769	Letter dated 7 July 1991 from the representative of Albania to the Secretary-General	68	Ibid., *Supplement for July, August and September 1991*, document S/22769
A/46/294	Letter dated 9 July 1991 from the representative of Albania to the Secretary-General	68	
A/46/300-S/22782	Letter dated 9 July 1991 from the representative of Czechoslovakia to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of a communiqué and the Protocol on terminating the validity of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance and of the Protocol extending the validity of the Treaty, issued by the Political Consultative Committee of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty at Prague on 1 July 1991	68	
A/46/304-S/22796	Note verbale dated 15 July 1991 from the mission of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General	68	Ibid., document S/22796
A/46/313-S/22816	Letter dated 19 July 1991 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	68	Ibid., document S/22816
A/46/322	Letter dated 23 July 1991 from the representatives of Germany and Poland to the Secretary-General	68	
A/46/323-S/22836	Letter dated 22 July 1991 from the representative of the Philippines to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the joint communiqué of the twenty-fourth Ministerial Meeting of the Association of South-East Asian Nations, held at Kuala Lumpur on 19 and 20 July 1991	68	
A/46/329-S/22855	Letter dated 29 July 1991 from the representative of Egypt to the Secretary-General	67, 68	
A/46/379	Letter dated 21 August 1991 from the representative of the Netherlands to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of declarations on the situation in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, issued by the European Community and its member States at The Hague on 20 August and at The Hague and Brussels on 22 August 1991	68	
A/46/384	Letter dated 27 August 1991 from the representative of Romania to the Secretary-General	68	
A/46/388	Letter dated 28 August 1991 from the representative of Romania to the Secretary-General	68	
A/46/406	Letter dated 29 August 1991 from the representative of Netherlands to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a declaration on the Baltic States, issued by the European Community and its member States at Brussels on 27 August 1991	68	
A/46/408	Letter dated 3 September 1991 from the representative of Czechoslovakia to the Secretary-General	68	
A/46/416	Letter dated 3 September 1991 from the representative of Venezuela to the Secretary-General	68	
A/46/426	Letter dated 5 September 1991 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General	68	
A/46/427	Letter dated 6 September 1991 from the representative of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic to the Secretary-General	68	
A/46/436	Letter dated 6 September 1991 from the representative of Colombia to the Secretary-General	68	
A/46/453	Letter dated 5 September 1991 from the representative of the Netherlands to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a declaration on Yugoslavia, issued by the European Community and its member States at The Hague on 3 September 1991	68	
A/46/470	Letter dated 12 September 1991 from the representative of Peru to the Secretary-General	68	
A/46/472	Letter dated 12 September 1991 from the representative of Senegal to the Secretary-General	68	

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Agenda item*	*Observations and references*
A/46/484	Letter dated 18 September 1991 from the representative of Ukraine to the Secretary-General	68	
A/46/486-S/23055	Letter dated 19 September 1991 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of documents adopted by the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Istanbul from 4 to 8 August 1991	68	
A/46/487-S/23059	Letter dated 20 September 1991 from the representative of the Netherlands to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a declaration on Yugoslavia, issued by the European Community and its member States on 19 September 1991	68	
A/46/493	Letter dated 23 September 1991 from the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the resolutions adopted by the 85th Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, held at Pyongyang from 29 April to 4 May 1991	67	
A/46/513-S/23099	Letter dated 27 September 1991 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	68	Ibid., *Supplement for October, November and December 1991*, document S/23099
A/46/514-S/23100	Letter dated 30 September 1991 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	68	Ibid., document S/23100
A/46/523 and Corr.1	Report of the Secretary-General	67	
A/46/531-S/23117	Letter dated 7 October 1991 from the representative of Bulgaria to the Secretary-General	68	Ibid., document S/23117
A/46/533	Letter dated 7 October 1991 from the representative of the Netherlands to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of declarations on Yugoslavia, issued by the European Community and its member States at Haarzuilens, the Netherlands, on 5 and 6 October 1991	68	
A/46/547-S/23124	Letter dated 8 October 1991 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	68	Ibid., document S/23124
A/46/548-S/23125	Letter dated 8 October 1991 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	68	Ibid., document S/23125
A/46/559-S/23136	Letter dated 10 October 1991 from the representatives of Hungary and Poland to the Secretary-General	68	Ibid., document S/23136
A/46/575	Report of the Secretary-General	68	
A/46/582	Letter dated 18 October 1991 from the representative of Belarus to the Secretary-General	68	
A/46/587	Letter dated 21 October 1991 from the representative of Ukraine to the Secretary-General	68	
A/46/621-S/23201	Letter dated 8 November 1991 from the representative of the Republic of Korea to the Secretary-General	68	
A/46/660-S/23226	Letter dated 17 November 1991 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the Secretary-General	67	Ibid., document S/23226
A/46/694-S/23235	Letter dated 20 November 1991 from the representative of Cape Verde to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a joint statement by the representatives of Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe on the prevailing situation in East Timor issued on 18 November 1991	68	Ibid., document S/23235
A/46/696-S/23231	Letter dated 20 November 1991 from the representative of Bulgaria to the Secretary-General	68	
A/46/697	Letter dated 19 November 1991 from the representative of Ukraine to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué on the talks between delegations of Ukraine and the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic, held in Moscow on 6 November 1991	68	
A/46/708	Letter dated 22 November 1991 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the Harare Commonwealth Declaration and Communiqué, adopted at the meeting of the Heads of Government of the countries of the Commonwealth, held at Harare from 16 to 22 October 1991	68	
A/46/712-S/23254	Letter dated 26 November 1991 from the representative of Djibouti to the Secretary-General	68	Ibid., document S/23254
A/46/751	Letter dated 6 December 1991 from the representative of Ukraine to the Secretary-General	68	
A/46/758-S/23274	Letter dated 6 December 1991 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the resolution adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States at its emergency session held at Cairo on 5 December 1991	67	

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Agenda item*	*Observations and references*
A/46/771	Letter dated 12 December 1991 from the representative of Belarus to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the basic documents regarding the formation of the Commonwealth of Independent States adopted by the Heads of State of the Republic of Belarus, the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic and Ukraine at Minsk on 8 December 1991	68	
A/46/780	Letter dated 11 December 1991 from the representative of Netherlands to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a declaration on developments in the Soviet Union, issued by the European Council on 10 December 1991	68	
A/46/804	Letter dated 17 December 1991 from the representative of Netherlands to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a declaration on the "Guidelines on the Recognition of New States in Eastern Europe and in the Soviet Union", issued by the European Council on 16 December 1991	68	
A/46/805	Letter dated 17 December 1991 from the representative of Netherlands to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a declaration on Yugoslavia, issued by the European Community and its member States on 16 December 1991	68	
A/46/905	Letter dated 5 May 1992 from the representative of Portugal to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement issued by the European Community and its member States on 5 May 1992	68	
A/46/906	Letter dated 5 May 1992 from the representative of the United States of America to the President of the General Assembly	68	
A/46/907	Letter dated 5 May 1992 from the representative of Australia to the Secretary-General	68	
A/46/908	Letter dated 5 May 1992 from the representative of New Zealand to the Secretary-General	68	
A/46/909-S/23883	Letter dated 6 May 1992 from the representative of Canada to the Secretary-General	68	Ibid., *Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for April, May, and June 1992*, document S/23883
A/46/910	Letter dated 6 May 1992 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General	68	
A/46/911	Letter dated 6 May 1992 from the representative of Hungary to the Secretary-General	68	
A/46/914-S/23888	Letter dated 7 May 1992 from the representative of Finland to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement on the situation in former Yugoslavia issued by the Nordic Foreign Ministers at their meeting in Helsinki on 4 May 1992	68	Ibid., document S/23888
A/46/915	Letter dated 6 May 1992 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General	68	
A/46/917	Letter dated 13 May 1992 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General	68	
A/46/918	Letter dated 14 May 1992 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General	68	
A/46/923	Letter dated 20 May 1992 from the representative of Bulgaria to the Secretary-General	68	
A/46/925	Letter dated 22 May 1992 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General, on behalf of the countries members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference	68	
A/46/926	Letter dated 22 May 1992 from the representative of Bulgaria to the Secretary-General	68	
A/46/927	Letter dated 22 May 1992 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General	68	
A/46/928-S/24007	Letter dated 26 May 1992 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General	68	Ibid., document S/24007
A/46/929-S/24011	Letter dated 26 May 1992 from the representative of Canada to the Secretary-General	68	Ibid., document S/24011
A/46/930-S/24027	Letter dated 28 May 1992 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General	68	Ibid., document S/24027
A/46/931-S/24039	Letter dated 29 May 1992 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General	68	Ibid., document S/24039
A/46/932-S/24043	Letter dated 30 May 1992 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General	68	Ibid., document S/24043
A/46/936-S/24074	Letter dated 5 June 1992 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General	68	Ibid., document S/24074
A/46/943	Letter dated 2 July 1992 from the representative of Cuba to the Secretary-General	68	

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Agenda item*	*Observations and references*
A/46/951-S/24322	Letter dated 20 July 1992 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General	68	Ibid., *Supplement for July, August and September 1992*, document S/24322
A/46/953-S/24345	Letter dated 23 July 1992 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General	68	Ibid., document S/24345
A/46/956-S/24391	Letter dated 7 August 1992 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General	68	Ibid., document S/24391
A/46/957-S/24430	Letter dated 12 August 1992 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General	68	Ibid., document S/24430
A/46/960-S/24454	Letter dated 17 August 1992 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General	68	Ibid., document S/24454
A/46/968-S/24547	Letter dated 10 September 1992 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General	68	Ibid., document S/24547
A/46/970	Letter dated 11 September 1992 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General	68	
A/46/971-S/24553	Letter dated 12 September 1992 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the joint communiqué of the talks between the President and the Prime Minister of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Co-Chairmen of the Conference on Yugoslavia issued on 11 September 1992	68	Ibid., document S/24553
A/C.1/46/2	Letter dated 19 September 1991 from the representative of Netherlands to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Joint Declaration on the Baltic States, issued on the occasion of a meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the member States of the European Community and the Representatives of the Commission and the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Republics of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, held at Brussels on 6 September 1991	68	
A/C.1/46/7	Letter dated 14 October 1991 from the representatives of Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland to the Secretary-General	68	
A/C.1/46/11	Letter dated 21 October 1991 from the representatives of the Netherlands, the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a declaration on Yugoslavia, issued by the European Community and its member States, the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on 18 October 1991	68	
A/C.1/46/13	Letter dated 28 October 1991 from the representative of the Netherlands to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a declaration on the situation in Yugoslavia, issued by the European Community and its member States on 28 October 1991	68	
A/C.1/46/14	Letter dated 30 October 1991 from the representative of the Netherlands to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a declaration on Dubrovnik, issued by the European Community and its member States on 27 October 1991	68	
A/C.1/46/17	Letter dated 8 November 1991 from the representative of the Netherlands to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a declaration on Yugoslavia, issued by the European Community and its member States at an extraordinary ministerial meeting held at Rome on 8 November 1991	68	
A/C.1/46/19	Letter dated 11 November 1991 from the representative of Bulgaria to the Secretary-General	68	
A/C.1/46/20	Letter dated 11 November 1991 from the representative of Cuba to the Secretary-General	68	
A/C.1/46/22	Letter dated 18 November 1991 from the representatives of the Netherlands and the United States of America to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement on peaceful and democratic transformation in the East, issued by the European Community and its member States and the United States of America at The Hague on 9 November 1991	68	
A/C.1/46/23	Letter dated 20 November 1991 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the Secretary-General	67	
A/C.1/46/24	Letter dated 2 December 1991 from the representative of the Netherlands to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a declaration on Ukraine, issued by the European Community and its member States at Brussels on 2 December 1991	68	
A/C.1/46/25	Letter dated 29 November 1991 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the Secretary-General	67	
A/C.1/46/L.52	Draft resolution	67	See A/46/680, paras. 5 and 8
A/C.1/46/L.53	*Idem*	68	See A/46/681, para. 5
A/C.1/46/L.54	Draft decision	68	Ibid., paras. 7 and 9

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 69

ANNEXES

FORTY-SIXTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1991/1992

Agenda item 69: Protection and security of small States*

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Special Political Committee*, 5th and 6th meetings, and corrigendum; and ibid., *Plenary Meetings*, 66th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 150.

DOCUMENT A/46/635

Report of the Special Political Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*8 November 1991*]

1. The item entitled "Protection and security of small States" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly in accordance with Assembly resolution 44/51 of 8 December 1989.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda, as item 69, and to allocate it to the Special Political Committee for consideration and report.

3. The Special Political Committee considered the item at its 5th and 6th meetings, on 15 and 17 October 1991.

4. The Committee had before it the report of the Secretary-General (A/46/339).

5. At the 5th meeting, the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of Maldives introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/46/L.3) sponsored by Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belize, Brunei Darussalam, Comoros, Cyprus, Djibouti, Fiji, the Gambia, Grenada, Guyana, Lesotho, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Micronesia (Federated States of), Namibia, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Qatar, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, the United Arab Emirates and Vanuatu, subsequently joined by Afghanistan, Bahrain, Barbados, Bhutan, Dominica, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Panama, the Philippines, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sierra Leone, Suriname, Swaziland, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Viet Nam and Yemen.

6. At its 6th meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/46/L.3 without a vote (see para. 8 below).

7. The representative of Sweden made a statement in connection with the draft resolution.

Recommendation of the Special Political Committee

8. The Special Political Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

PROTECTION AND SECURITY OF SMALL STATES

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 44/51 of 8 December 1989, in which it recognized that small States may be particularly vulnerable to external threats and acts of interference in their internal affairs,

Reaffirming its commitment to international peace and security,

Recalling the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,[1]

Conscious that small States may be particularly vulnerable to external threats and acts of interference in their internal affairs and may have special needs consonant with the right to sovereignty and territorial integrity,

Concerned about the danger that mercenaries and terrorists, as well as drug traffickers, can represent for small States,

Condemning all acts of aggression, including those against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of small States,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General (A/46/339) on the implementation of resolution 44/51,

1. *Expresses its deep appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his report on the implementation of resolution 44/51;

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[1] Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

2. *Recognizes* that small States may be particularly vulnerable to external threats and acts of interference in their internal affairs;

3. *Stresses* the vital importance for all States of the unconditional respect by all States of all the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, including the principles of sovereign equality, territorial integrity, non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries and the peaceful settlement of disputes, and their consistent application;

4. *Stresses also* the importance of strengthening the regional security arrangements by increasing interaction, cooperation and consultation;

5. *Appeals* to the relevant regional and international organizations to provide assistance when requested by small States for the strengthening of their security in accordance with the principles of the Charter;

6. *Urges* the Secretary-General to continue to pay special attention to monitoring the security situation of small States and to consider making use of the provisions of Article 99 of the Charter;

7. *Invites* the Secretary-General to continue to explore ways and means, within the United Nations and in accordance with the Charter, of preserving the security of small States;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his consultations with the members of the Security Council and other interested Governments, taking into account the changing international climate and the emergence of new States, and to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session the item entitled "Protection and security of small States".

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 66th plenary meeting, on 9 December 1991, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Special Political Committee in its report (A/46/635, para. 8). For the final text, see resolution 46/43.[2]

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[2] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 49* and corrigendum.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/46/336	Letter dated 1 August 1991 from the representative of Saint Kitts and Nevis to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué of the Twelfth Meeting of the Conference of Heads of Government of the Caribbean Community, held at Basseterre from 2 to 4 July 1991	
A/46/339	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/46/344	Letter dated 5 August 1991 from the representative of Vanuatu to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the twenty-second South Pacific Forum, held at Palikir, Federated States of Micronesia, on 29 and 30 July 1991	
A/46/486-S/23055	Letter dated 19 September 1991 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of documents adopted by the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Istanbul from 4 to 8 August 1991	
A/46/493	Letter dated 23 September 1991 from the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the resolutions adopted by the 85th Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, held at Pyongyang from 29 April to 4 May 1991	
A/46/501/Rev.1	Letter dated 27 September 1991 from the representative of China to the Secretary-General	
A/46/708	Letter dated 22 November 1991 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the Harare Commonwealth Declaration and Communiqué, adopted at the meeting of the Heads of Government of the countries of the Commonwealth held at Harare from 16 to 22 October 1991	
A/46/712-S/23254	Letter dated 26 November 1991 from the representative of Djibouti to the Secretary-General	*Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1991*, document S/23254
A/46/841-S/23396	Letter dated 8 January 1992 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the Secretary-General	Ibid., *Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1992*, document S/23396
A/SPC/46/L.3	Draft resolution	See A/46/635, paras. 5 and 8

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Agenda item 70

ANNEXES

FORTY-SIXTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1991/1992

Agenda item 70: Effects of atomic radiation*

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*For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Special Political Committee*, 3rd and 4th meetings, and corrigendum; and ibid., *Plenary Meetings*, 66th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 72.

DOCUMENT A/46/636

Report of the Special Political Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*8 November 1991*]

1. The item entitled "Effects of atomic radiation" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly in accordance with Assembly resolution 45/71 of 11 December 1990.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1991, the Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda, as item 70, and to allocate it to the Special Political Committee for consideration and report.

3. The Special Political Committee considered the item at its 3rd and 4th meetings, on 9 and 10 October 1991. It had before it the report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (A/46/218).

4. The Special Political Committee also had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

5. At the 3rd meeting, the representative of Belgium introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/46/L.2) sponsored by Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Poland, Samoa, Sweden, Ukraine, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Uruguay.

6. At the 4th meeting, Canada, Costa Rica, India, New Zealand, Portugal and Spain also joined as sponsors of the draft resolution.

7. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/46/L.2 without a vote (see para. 8 below).

Recommendation of the Special Political Committee

8. The Special Political Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

EFFECTS OF ATOMIC RADIATION

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 913 (X) of 3 December 1955, by which it established the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, and its subsequent resolutions on the subject, including resolution 45/71 of 11 December 1990, in which, *inter alia*, it requested the Scientific Committee to continue its work,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (A/46/218),

Reaffirming the desirability of the Scientific Committee continuing its work,

Concerned about the potentially harmful effects on present and future generations resulting from the levels of radiation to which man is exposed,

Conscious of the continued need to examine and compile information about atomic and ionizing radiation and to analyse its effects on man and his environment,

Bearing in mind the decision of the Scientific Committee to submit, as soon as the relevant studies are completed, shorter reports with supporting scientific documents on the specialized topics mentioned by the Committee,[1]

1. *Commends* the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation for the valuable contribution it has been making in the course of the past thirty-six years, since its inception, to wider knowledge and understanding of the levels, effects and risks of atomic radiation and for fulfilling its original mandate with scientific authority and independence of judgement;

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[1] A/38/142, para. 5.

2. *Notes with satisfaction* the continued and growing scientific cooperation between the Scientific Committee and the United Nations Environment Programme;

3. *Requests* the Scientific Committee to continue its work, including its important coordinating activities, to increase knowledge of the levels, effects and risks of ionizing radiation from all sources;

4. *Endorses* the intentions and plans of the Scientific Committee for its future activities of scientific review and assessment on behalf of the General Assembly;

5. *Also requests* the Scientific Committee to continue at its next session the review of the important problems in the field of radiation and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

6. *Requests* the United Nations Environment Programme to continue providing support for the effective conduct of the work of the Scientific Committee and for the dissemination of its findings to the General Assembly, the scientific community and the public;

7. *Expresses its appreciation* for the assistance rendered to the Scientific Committee by Member States, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and non-governmental organizations, and invites them to increase their cooperation in this field;

8. *Invites* Member States, the organizations of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations concerned to provide further relevant data about doses, effects and risks from various sources of radiation, which would greatly help in the preparation of future reports of the Scientific Committee to the General Assembly.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 66th plenary meeting, on 9 December 1991, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Special Political Committee in its report (A/46/636, para. 8). For the final text, see resolution 46/44.[2]

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[2] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 49* and corrigendum.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/46/163	Letter dated 1 May 1991 from the representative of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic to the Secretary-General	
A/46/203	Letter dated 23 May 1991 from the representatives of Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement issued by the secretariat of the Permanent Commission for the South Pacific at Santiago on 9 May 1991	
A/46/218	Report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation	
A/46/223	Letter dated 3 June 1991 from the representatives of Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement issued by the secretariat of the Permanent Commission for the South Pacific at Santiago on 28 May 1991	
A/46/225	Letter dated 5 June 1991 from the representatives of Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement issued by the secretariat of the Permanent Commission for the South Pacific at Santiago on 31 May 1991	
A/46/276	Letter dated 24 June 1991 from the representatives of Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement issued by the secretariat of the Permanent Commission for the South Pacific at Santiago on 17 June 1991	
A/46/314	Letter dated 16 July 1991 from the representatives of Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement issued by the secretariat of the Permanent Commission for the South Pacific at Santiago on 8 July 1991	
A/46/320	Letter dated 22 July 1991 from the representatives of Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement issued by the secretariat of the Permanent Commission for the South Pacific at Santiago on 16 July 1991	
A/46/344	Letter dated 5 August 1991 from the representative of Vanuatu to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the twenty-second South Pacific Forum, held at Palikir, Federated States of Micronesia, on 29 and 30 July 1991	
A/46/501/Rev.1	Letter dated 27 September 1991 from the representative of China to the Secretary-General	
A/SPC/46/L.2	Draft resolution	See A/46/636, paras. 5 and 8

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Agenda item 71

ANNEXES

FORTY-SIXTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1991/1992

Agenda item 71: International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space*

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Special Political Committee*, 16th to 20th meetings, and corrigendum; and ibid., *Plenary Meetings*, 66th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 73.

DOCUMENT A/46/637

Report of the Special Political Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*20 November 1991*]

1. The item entitled "International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly in accordance with Assembly resolution 45/72 of 11 December 1990.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda, as item 71, and to allocate it to the Special Political Committee for consideration and report.

3. The Special Political Committee considered the item at its 16th to 20th meetings, from 4 to 8 November 1991.

4. The Committee had before it the following documents:

(*a*) Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (A/46/20);

(*b*) Report of the Secretary-General (A/46/389) on the implementation of the recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space.

5. The Committee also had before it a letter (A/46/92) dated 19 February 1991 from the representative of Argentina to the Secretary-General, reporting on fragments of a space object, presumably of the Soviet orbital station "Salyut-7"-"Cosmos 1686", falling over Argentine territory.

6. At the 16th meeting, on 4 November, Mr. Peter Hohenfellner, Chairman of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and Permanent Representative of Austria to the United Nations, introduced the report of the Committee.

7. At the 19th meeting, on 7 November, the representative of Austria introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/46/L.11) entitled "International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space", on behalf of the Working Group on International Cooperation in the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space of the Special Political Committee, which, in accordance with the decision of the Committee at its 2nd meeting, on 7 October 1991, had been established under the chairmanship of the representative of Austria to prepare a draft resolution on this item. He expressed the hope that the resolution would be adopted without a vote.

8. At the 20th meeting, on 8 November, the Chairman of the Committee made an oral correction to paragraph 26 of the French text of draft resolution A/SPC/46/L.11, which does not apply to the English text.

9. At the same meeting, with reference to the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/SPC/46/L.11, the Chairman informed the Committee that, according to information provided by the Programme Planning and Budget Division, it was not anticipated that programme budget implications would arise if the General Assembly were to adopt the draft resolution.

10. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/46/L.11 without a vote (see para. 11 below).

Recommendation of the Special Political Committee

11. The Special Political Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN THE PEACEFUL USES OF OUTER SPACE

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 45/72 of 11 December 1990, *Deeply convinced* of the common interest of mankind in promoting the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes and in continuing efforts to extend to all States the benefits derived therefrom, and of the importance of international cooperation in this field, for which the United Nations should continue to provide a focal point,

Reaffirming the importance of international cooperation in developing the rule of law, including the relevant norms of space law and their important role in international cooperation for the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes,

Gravely concerned about the extension of an arms race into outer space,

Recognizing that all States, in particular those with major space capabilities, should contribute actively to the goal of preventing an arms race in outer space as an essential condition for the promotion of international cooperation in the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes,

Aware of the need to increase the benefits of space technology and its applications and to contribute to an orderly growth of space activities favourable to the socio-economic advancement of mankind, in particular that of the people of developing countries,

Considering that space debris is an issue of concern to all nations,

Noting the progress achieved in the further development of peaceful space exploration and application as well as in various national and cooperative space projects, which contribute to international cooperation in this field,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/46/389) on the implementation of the recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space,[1]

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space on the work of its thirty-fourth session (A/46/20),

1. *Endorses* the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (ibid.);

2. *Invites* States that have not yet become parties to the international treaties governing the uses of outer space[2] to give consideration to ratifying or acceding to those treaties;

3. *Notes* that, at its thirtieth session, the Legal Subcommittee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, in its working groups, continued its work as mandated by the General Assembly in resolution 45/72 (ibid., sect. II.C);

4. *Endorses* the recommendations of the Committee that the Legal Subcommittee, at its thirty-first session, taking into account the concerns of all countries, particularly those of developing countries, should:

(*a*) Continue, through its working group, the elaboration of draft principles relevant to the use of nuclear-power sources in outer space with the aim of finalizing the draft set of principles at its next session;

(*b*) Continue, through its working group, its consideration of matters relating to the definition and delimitations of outer space and to the character and utilization of the geostationary orbit, including consideration of ways and means to ensure the rational and equitable use of the geostationary orbit without prejudice to the role of the International Telecommunication Union;

(*c*) Continue, through its working group, its consideration of the legal aspects related to the application of the principle that the exploration and utilization of outer space should be carried out for the benefit and in the interests of all States, taking into particular account the needs of developing countries;

5. *Endorses* the recommendations of the Committee concerning the organization of work in the Legal Subcommittee;

6. *Notes* that the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, at its twenty-eighth session, continued its work as mandated by the General Assembly in its resolution 45/72 (ibid., sect. II.B);

7. *Endorses* the recommendations of the Committee that the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee, at its twenty-ninth session, taking into account the concerns of all countries, particularly those of developing countries, should:

(*a*) Consider the following items on a priority basis:
  - (i) United Nations Programme on Space Applications and the coordination of space activities within the United Nations system;
  - (ii) Implementation of the recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space;[1]
  - (iii) Matters relating to remote sensing of the Earth by satellites including, *inter alia*, applications for developing countries;
  - (iv) Use of nuclear-power sources in outer space;

(*b*) Consider the following items:
  - (i) Questions relating to space transportation systems and their implications for future activities in space;
  - (ii) Examination of the physical nature and technical attributes of the geostationary orbit; examination of its utilization and applications, including, *inter alia*, in the field of space communications, as well as other questions relating to space communications developments, taking particular account of the needs and interests of developing countries;
  - (iii) Matters relating to life sciences, including space medicine;
  - (iv) Progress in national and international space activities related to the Earth environment, in particular progress in the geosphere-biosphere (global change) programme;
  - (v) Matters relating to planetary exploration;
  - (vi) Matters relating to astronomy;

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[1] See *Report of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, Vienna, 9-21 August 1982* (A/CONF.101/10 and Corr.1 and 2).

[2] Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (resolution 2222 (XXI), annex); Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts and the Return of Objects Launched into Outer Space (resolution 2345 (XXII), annex); Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects (resolution 2777 (XXVI), annex); Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space (resolution 3235 (XXIX), annex); Agreement Governing the Activities of States on the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (resolution 34/68, annex).

(vii) The theme fixed for special attention at the 1992 session of the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee: "Space technology and the protection of the Earth's environment: development of endogenous capabilities, in particular in the developing countries and in the context of International Space Year"; the Committee on Space Research and the International Astronautical Federation, in liaison with Member States, should be invited to arrange a symposium, with as wide a participation as possible, to be held during the first week of the Subcommittee's session, to complement discussions within the Subcommittee on the special theme;

8. *Considers*, in the context of paragraph 7 (*a*) (ii) above, that it is particularly urgent to implement the following recommendations:

(*a*) All countries should have the opportunity to use the techniques resulting from medical studies in space;

(*b*) Data banks at the national and regional levels should be strengthened and expanded and an international space information service should be established to function as a centre of coordination;

(*c*) The United Nations should support the creation of adequate training centres at the regional level, linked, whenever possible, to institutions implementing space programmes; necessary funding for the development of such centres should be made available through financial institutions;

(*d*) The United Nations should organize a fellowship programme through which selected graduates or postgraduates from developing countries should get in-depth, long-term exposure to space technology or applications; it is also desirable to encourage the availability of opportunities for such exposure on other bilateral and multilateral bases outside the United Nations system;

9. *Endorses* the recommendation of the Committee that the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee should reconvene, at its twenty-ninth session, the Working Group of the Whole to Evaluate the Implementation of the Recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, to continue its work;

10. *Also endorses* the recommendations of the Working Group of the Whole of the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee, as endorsed by the Committee and as contained in paragraphs 4, 5 and 6 of the report of the Working Group of the Whole;[3]

11. *Decides* that, during the twenty-ninth session of the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee, the Working Group on the Use of Nuclear Power Sources in Outer Space should be reconvened;

12. *Endorses* the United Nations Programme on Space Applications for 1992, as proposed to the Committee by the Expert on Space Applications,[4] and urges all States to make voluntary contributions to the Programme in order to enhance its effectiveness;

13. *Emphasizes* the urgency and importance of implementing fully the recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space as early as possible;

14. *Takes note with interest* of the offer of the Government of Chile to host a space conference, with a view to enhancing international cooperation in the context of the peaceful uses of outer space, including the applications of space science and technology;

15. *Reaffirms* its approval of the recommendation of the Conference regarding the establishment and strengthening of regional mechanisms of cooperation and their promotion and creation through the United Nations system;

16. *Expresses its appreciation* to all Governments that have made or expressed their intention to make contributions towards carrying out the recommendations of the Conference;

17. *Invites* all Governments to take effective action for the implementation of the recommendations of the Conference;

18. *Requests* all organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations working in the field of outer space or on space-related matters to cooperate in the implementation of the recommendations of the Conference;

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the implementation of the recommendations of the Conference;

20. *Urges* Member States, international organizations and other funding sources to support the activities of the United Nations as part of International Space Year, 1992;

21. *Reiterates* its recommendation that Member States, in planning their activities for International Space Year, consider ways in which those activities could complement the efforts under way for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development planned for 1992;

22. *Recommends* that in 1992 the Committee and its Scientific and Technical Subcommittee should dedicate at least one meeting of their regular sessions to International Space Year;

23. *Also recommends* that more attention be paid to all aspects related to the protection and the preservation of the outer space environment, especially those potentially affecting the Earth's environment;

24. *Considers* that it is essential that Member States pay more attention to the problem of collisions with space debris and other aspects of space debris and calls for the continuation of national research on this question, for the development of improved technology for the monitoring of space debris and for the compilation and dissemination of data on space debris, and that, to the extent possible, information thereon should be provided to the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee in order to allow it to follow this area more closely;

25. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite Member States to provide information on their national research on space debris to the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee;

26. *Also considers* that space debris could be an appropriate subject for in-depth discussion by the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space in the future;

27. *Urges* all States, in particular those with major space capabilities, to contribute actively to the goal of preventing an arms race in outer space as an essential

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[3] A/AC.105/483, annex II.

[4] A/AC.105/478, sects. I and III.

condition for the promotion of international cooperation in the exploration and uses of outer space for peaceful purposes;

28. *Takes note* of the views expressed during the thirty-fourth session of the Committee and during the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly concerning ways and means of maintaining outer space for peaceful purposes;

29. *Requests* the Committee to continue to consider, as a matter of priority, ways and means of maintaining outer space for peaceful purposes and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

30. *Also requests* the Committee to continue to consider, at its thirty-fifth session, its agenda item entitled "Spin-off benefits of space technology: review of current status";

31. *Requests* the specialized agencies and other international organizations to continue and, where appropriate, enhance their cooperation with the Committee and to provide it with progress reports on their work relating to the peaceful uses of outer space;

32. *Further requests* the Committee to continue its work, in accordance with the present resolution, to consider, as appropriate, new projects in outer space activities and to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, including its views on which subjects should be studied in the future.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 66th plenary meeting, on 9 December 1991, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Special Political Committee in its report (A/46/637, para. 11). For the final text, see resolution 46/45.[5]

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[5] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 49* and corrigendum.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/46/20	Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space	*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 20*
A/46/92	Letter dated 19 February 1991 from the representative of Argentina to the Secretary-General	
A/46/389	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/SPC/46/L.11	Draft resolution	See A/46/637, paras. 7, 8 and 11

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Agenda item 72

ANNEXES

FORTY-SIXTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1991/1992

Agenda item 72: United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East*

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Special Political Committee*, 22nd to 25th meetings, and corrigendum; and ibid., *Plenary Meetings*, 66th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 74.

DOCUMENT A/46/638

Report of the Special Political Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*4 December 1991*]

1. The item entitled "United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly in accordance with Assembly resolutions 45/73 A to K of 11 December 1990.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda, as item 72, and to allocate it to the Special Political Committee for consideration and report.

3. The Special Political Committee considered the item at its 22nd to 25th meetings, from 15 to 20 November 1991.

4. The Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

5. At its 22nd meeting, on 15 November, the Committee heard a statement by the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East.

6. In the course of his statement, the Commissioner-General introduced his report which appears as document A/46/13 and Corr.1 and Add.1.

7. At the same meeting, the representative of Norway, in his capacity as Rapporteur of the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees, introduced the report of the Working Group (A/46/622).

Consideration of proposals

8. In the course of its deliberations, the Special Political Committee considered 11 draft resolutions, as set forth below.

9. At the 25th meeting, on 20 November, the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

Draft resolution A/SPC/46/L.12

10. At the 25th meeting, on 20 November, the representative of the United States of America introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/46/L.12) entitled "Assistance to Palestine refugees", sponsored by his delegation.

11. At the same meeting, the Chairman drew attention to a typographical error in the first line of the first preambular paragraph of draft resolution A/SPC/46/L.12, stating that the correct resolution reference should read "45/73 A".

12. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/46/L.12 by a recorded vote of 119 to none, with 1 abstention (see para. 38 below, draft resolution A). The voting was as follows:[1]

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Latvia, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein,

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[1] The delegations of Djibouti, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Rwanda and Sri Lanka subsequently informed the Committee that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Spain, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Israel.

Draft resolution A/SPC/46/L.13

13. At the 25th meeting, the representative of the Netherlands introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/46/L.13) entitled "Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East", sponsored by Austria, Bangladesh, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, Spain, Sweden and Yugoslavia, subsequently joined by Turkey.

14. At the same meeting, the Chairman made a statement concerning the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/SPC/46/L.13.

15. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/46/L.13 without a vote (see para. 38 below, draft resolution B).

Draft resolution A/SPC/46/L.14

16. At the 25th meeting, the representative of Sweden introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/46/L.14) entitled "Assistance to persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities", sponsored by Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Canada, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Greece, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Mali, the Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sri Lanka and Sweden.

17. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/46/L.14 without a vote (see para. 38 below, draft resolution C).

Draft resolution A/SPC/46/L.15

18. At the 25th meeting, the representative of Bangladesh introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/46/L.15) entitled "Offers by Member States of grants and scholarships for higher education, including vocational training, for Palestine refugees", sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Cuba, Indonesia, Jordan, Malaysia, Mali, Pakistan, Yugoslavia and Zambia, subsequently joined by the Comoros and Madagascar.

19. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/46/L.15 by a recorded vote of 121 to none, with 1 abstention (see para. 38 below, draft resolution D). The voting was as follows:[2]

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Latvia, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Spain, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Israel.

Draft resolution A/SPC/46/L.16

20. At the 25th meeting, the representative of Pakistan introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/46/L.16) entitled "Palestine refugees in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967", sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Cuba, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mali, Pakistan, Yugoslavia and Zambia, subsequently joined by the Comoros and Madagascar.

21. At the same meeting, the Chairman made a statement concerning the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/SPC/46/L.16.

22. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/46/L.16 by a recorded vote of 118 to 2, with 2 abstentions (see para. 38 below, draft resolution E). The voting was as follows:[2]

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Latvia, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Spain, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey,

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[2] The delegations of Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Rwanda and Sri Lanka subsequently informed the Committee that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

Uganda, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Côte d'Ivoire, Zaire.

Draft resolution A/SPC/46/L.17

23. At the 25th meeting, the representative of Pakistan introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/46/L.17) entitled "Resumption of the ration distribution to Palestine refugees", sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Cuba, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mali, Pakistan, Yugoslavia and Zambia, subsequently joined by the Comoros and Madagascar.

24. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/46/L.17 by a recorded vote of 88 to 22, with 13 abstentions (see para. 38 below, draft resolution F). The voting was as follows:[2]

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Lithuania, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Albania, Argentina, Austria, Bulgaria, Côte d'Ivoire, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Hungary, Liechtenstein, Poland, Romania, Spain, Zaire.

Draft resolution A/SPC/46/L.18

25. At the 25th meeting, the representative of Bangladesh introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/46/L.18) entitled "Return of population and refugees displaced since 1967", sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Cuba, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mali, Pakistan, Yugoslavia and Zambia, subsequently joined by the Comoros and Madagascar.

26. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/46/L.18 by a recorded vote of 89 to 2, with 32 abstentions (see para. 38 below, draft resolution G). The voting was as follows:[2]

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Spain, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Côte d'Ivoire, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Sweden, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Draft resolution A/SPC/46/L.19

27. At the 25th meeting, the representative of Bangladesh introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/46/L.19) entitled "Revenues derived from Palestine refugees' properties", sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Cuba, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mali, Pakistan, Yugoslavia and Zambia, subsequently joined by the Comoros and Madagascar.

28. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/46/L.19 by a recorded vote of 87 to 2, with 34 abstentions (see para. 38 below, draft resolution H). The voting was as follows:[2]

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Spain, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Côte d'Ivoire, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Sweden, Ukraine, Union of Soviet

Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Zaire.

Draft resolution A/SPC/46/L.20

29. At the 25th meeting, the representative of Pakistan introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/46/L.20) entitled "Protection of Palestine refugees", sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Cuba, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mali, Pakistan, the Sudan, Yugoslavia and Zambia, subsequently joined by the Comoros and Madagascar. He drew attention to the oral revision in paragraph 4 of the draft resolution, by which the words ", in consultation with" were replaced by the word "and".

30. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/46/L.20, as orally revised, by a recorded vote of 117 to 2, with 3 abstentions (see para. 38 below, resolution I). The voting was as follows:[2]

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Spain, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Côte d'Ivoire, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Draft resolution A/SPC/46/L.21

31. At the 25th meeting, the representative of Bangladesh introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/46/L.21) entitled "University of Jerusalem 'Al-Quds' for Palestine refugees", sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Cuba, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Malaysia, Mali, Pakistan, Yugoslavia and Zambia, subsequently joined by the Comoros and Madagascar.

32. At the same meeting, the Chairman made a statement concerning the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/SPC/46/L.21.

33. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/46/L.21 by a recorded vote of 114 to 2, with 5 abstentions (see para. 38 below, draft resolution J). The voting was as follows:[2]

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Spain, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Côte d'Ivoire, Estonia, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Zaire.

Draft resolution A/SPC/46/L.22

34. At the 25th meeting, the representative of Pakistan introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/46/L.22) entitled "Protection of Palestinian students and educational institutions and safeguarding of the security of the facilities of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East in the occupied Palestinian territory", sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Cuba, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mali, Pakistan, Yugoslavia and Zambia, subsequently joined by the Comoros and Madagascar.

35. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/46/L.22 by a recorded vote of 120 to 2, with 1 abstention (see para. 38 below, draft resolution K). The voting was as follows:[2]

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Latvia, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Spain, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Côte d'Ivoire.

36. Following the voting on the draft resolutions, the representatives of Austria, the Netherlands (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Community) and the Islamic Republic of Iran made statements in explanation of vote. At the same meeting the observer of Palestine made a statement.

37. The representative of Israel made a statement on a procedural matter to which the Chairman responded.

Recommendation of the Special Political Committee

38. The Special Political Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions A to K below:

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST

A

Assistance to Palestine refugees

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 45/73 A of 11 December 1990 and all its previous resolutions on the question, including resolution 194 (III) of 11 December 1948,

Taking note of the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1990 to 30 June 1991 (A/46/13 and Corr.1 and Add.1),

1. *Notes with deep regret* that repatriation or compensation of the refugees as provided for in paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194 (III) has not been effected, that no substantial progress has been made in the programme endorsed by the Assembly in paragraph 2 of its resolution 513 (VI) of 26 January 1952 for the reintegration of refugees either by repatriation or resettlement and that, therefore, the situation of the refugees continues to be a matter of serious concern;

2. *Expresses its thanks* to the Commissioner-General and to all the staff of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, recognizing that the Agency is doing all it can within the limits of available resources, and also expresses its thanks to the specialized agencies and private organizations for their valuable work in assisting the refugees;

3. *Reiterates its request* that the headquarters of the Agency should be relocated to its former site within its area of operations as soon as practicable;

4. *Notes with regret* that the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine has been unable to find a means of achieving progress in the implementation of paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194 (III) (A/46/373, annex), and requests the Commission to exert continued efforts towards the implementation of that paragraph and to report to the Assembly as appropriate, but no later than 1 September 1992;

5. *Directs attention* to the continuing seriousness of the financial position of the Agency, as outlined in the report of the Commissioner-General;

6. *Notes with profound concern* that, despite the commendable and successful efforts of the Commissioner-General to collect additional contributions, this increased level of income to the Agency is still insufficient to cover essential budget requirements in the present year and that, at currently foreseen levels of giving, deficits will recur each year;

7. *Calls upon* all Governments, as a matter of urgency, to make the most generous efforts possible to meet the anticipated needs of the Agency, particularly in the light of the budgetary deficit projected in the report of the Commissioner-General, and therefore urges non-contributing Governments to contribute regularly and contributing Governments to consider increasing their regular contributions.

B

Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2656 (XXV) of 7 December 1970, 2728 (XXV) of 15 December 1970, 2791 (XXVI) of 6 December 1971, 45/73 B of 11 December 1990 and the previous resolutions on this question,

Recalling also its decision 36/462 of 16 March 1982, whereby it took note of the special report of the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East[3] and adopted the recommendations contained therein,

Having considered the report of the Working Group (A/46/622),

Taking into account the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1990 to 30 June 1991 (A/46/13 and Corr.1 and Add.1),

Deeply concerned about the critical financial situation of the Agency, which has affected and affects the continuation of the provision of the necessary Agency services to the Palestine refugees, including the emergency-related programmes,

Emphasizing the continuing need for extraordinary efforts in order to maintain, at least at the present minimum level, the activities of the Agency, as well as to enable the Agency to carry out essential construction,

1. *Commends* the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East for its efforts to assist in ensuring the financial security of the Agency;

2. *Takes note with approval* of the report of the Working Group;

3. *Requests* the Working Group to continue its efforts, in cooperation with the Secretary-General and the Commissioner-General, for the financing of the Agency for a further period of one year;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the necessary services and assistance to the Working Group for the conduct of its work.

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[3] A/36/866 and Corr.1; see also A/37/591.

C

Assistance to persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 45/73 C of 11 December 1990 and all its previous resolutions on the question,

Taking note of the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1990 to 30 June 1991 (A/46/13 and Corr.1 and Add.1),

Concerned about the continued human suffering resulting from the hostilities in the Middle East,

1. *Reaffirms* its resolution 45/73 C and all its previous resolutions on the question;

2. *Endorses,* bearing in mind the objectives of those resolutions, the efforts of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to continue to provide humanitarian assistance as far as practicable, on an emergency basis and as a temporary measure, to other persons in the area who are at present displaced and in serious need of continued assistance as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities;

3. *Strongly appeals* to all Governments and to organizations and individuals to contribute generously for the above purposes to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East and to the other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned.

D

Offers by Member States of grants and scholarships for higher education, including vocational training, for Palestine refugees

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 212 (III) of 19 November 1948 on assistance to Palestine refugees,

Recalling also its resolutions 35/13 B of 3 November 1980, 36/146 H of 16 December 1981, 37/120 D of 16 December 1982, 38/83 D of 15 December 1983, 39/99 D of 14 December 1984, 40/165 D of 16 December 1985, 41/69 D of 3 December 1986, 42/69 D of 2 December 1987, 43/57 D of 6 December 1988, 44/47 D of 8 December 1989 and 45/73 D of 11 December 1990,

Cognizant of the fact that the Palestine refugees have, for the last four decades, lost their homes, lands and means of livelihood,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/46/535),

Having also considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1990 to 30 June 1991 (A/46/13 and Corr.1 and Add.1),

1. *Urges* all States to respond to the appeal contained in its resolution 32/90 F of 13 December 1977 and reiterated in subsequent relevant resolutions in a manner commensurate with the needs of Palestine refugees for higher education, including vocational training;

2. *Strongly appeals* to all States, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to augment the special allocations for grants and scholarships to Palestine refugees, in addition to their contributions to the regular budget of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to all Governments, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations that responded favourably to its resolutions 41/69 D, 42/69 D, 43/57 D, 44/47 D and 45/73 D;

4. *Invites* the relevant specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue, within their respective spheres of competence, to extend assistance for higher education to Palestine refugee students;

5. *Appeals* to all States, specialized agencies and the United Nations University to contribute generously to the Palestinian universities in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, including, in due course, the proposed University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds" for Palestine refugees;

6. *Also appeals* to all States, specialized agencies and other international bodies to contribute towards the establishment of vocational training centres for Palestine refugees;

7. *Requests* the Agency to act as the recipient and trustee for the special allocations for grants and scholarships and to award them to qualified Palestine refugee candidates;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution.

E

Palestine refugees in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolution 237 (1967) of 14 June 1967,

Recalling also its resolutions 2792 C (XXVI) of 6 December 1971, 2963 C (XXVII) of 13 December 1972, 3089 C (XXVIII) of 7 December 1973, 3331 D (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, 3419 C (XXX) of 8 December 1975, 31/15 E of 23 November 1976, 32/90 C of 13 December 1977, 33/112 E of 18 December 1978, 34/52 F of 23 November 1979, 35/13 F of 3 November 1980, 36/146 A of 16 December 1981, 37/120 E and I of 16 December 1982, 38/83 E and J of 15 December 1983, 39/99 E and J of 14 December 1984, 40/165 E and J of 16 December 1985, 41/69 E and J of 3 December 1986, 42/69 E and J of 2 December 1987, 43/57 E of 6 December 1988, 44/47 E of 8 December 1989 and 45/73 E of 11 December 1990,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/46/536),

Having also considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1990 to 30 June 1991 (A/46/13 and Corr.1 and Add.1),

Recalling the provisions of paragraph 11 of its resolution 194 (III) of 11 December 1948, and considering that measures to resettle Palestine refugees in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967 away from their homes and property from which they were displaced constitute a violation of their inalienable right of return,

Alarmed by the reports received from the Commissioner-General that the Israeli occupying authorities, in contravention of the obligation of Israel under international law, persist in their policy of demolishing shelters occupied by refugee families,

1. *Strongly reiterates its demand* that Israel desist from the removal and resettlement of Palestine refugees in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967 and from the destruction of their shelters;

2. *Requests* the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to address the acute situation of the Palestine refugees in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967 and accordingly to extend all the services of the Agency to those refugees;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the Commissioner-General, to resume issuing identification cards to all Palestine refugees and their descendants in the occupied Palestinian territory, irrespective of whether or not they are recipients of rations and services of the Agency;

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, after consulting with the Commissioner-General, to report to the General Assembly, before the opening of its forty-seventh session, on the implementation of the present resolution and in particular on the compliance of Israel with paragraph 1 above.

F

Resumption of the ration distribution to Palestine refugees

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 36/146 F of 16 December 1981, 37/120 F of 16 December 1982, 38/83 F of 15 December 1983, 39/99 F of 14 December 1984, 40/165 F of 16 December 1985, 41/69 F of 3 December 1986, 42/69 F of 2 December 1987, 43/57 F of 6 December 1988, 44/47 F of 8 December 1989, 45/73 F of 11 December 1990 and all its previous resolutions on the question, including resolution 302 (IV) of 8 December 1949,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/46/537),

Having also considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1990 to 30 June 1991 (A/46/13 and Corr.1 and Add.1),

Deeply concerned about the interruption by the Agency, owing to financial difficulties, of the general ration distribution to Palestine refugees in all fields,

1. *Regrets* that its resolutions 37/120 F, 38/83 F, 39/99 F, 40/165 F, 41/69 F, 42/69 F, 43/57 F, 44/47 F and 45/73 F have not been implemented;

2. *Calls once again upon* all Governments, as a matter of urgency, to make the most generous efforts possible and to offer the necessary resources to meet the needs of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, particularly in the light of the interruption by the Agency of the general ration distribution to Palestine refugees in all fields, and therefore urges non-contributing Governments to contribute regularly and contributing Governments to consider increasing their regular contributions;

3. *Requests* the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to resume on a continuing basis the interrupted general ration distribution to Palestine refugees in all fields;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Commissioner-General, to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution.

G

Return of population and refugees displaced since 1967

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolution 237 (1967) of 14 June 1967,

Recalling also its resolutions 2252 (ES-V) of 4 July 1967, 2452 A (XXIII) of 19 December 1968, 2535 B (XXIV) of 10 December 1969, 2672 D (XXV) of 8 December 1970, 2792 E (XXVI) of 6 December 1971, 2963 C and D (XXVII) of 13 December 1972, 3089 C (XXVIII) of 7 December 1973, 3331 D (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, 3419 C (XXX) of 8 December 1975, 31/15 D of 23 November 1976, 32/90 E of 13 December 1977, 33/112 F of 18 December 1978, 34/52 E of 23 November 1979, ES-7/2 of 29 July 1980, 35/13 E of 3 November 1980, 36/146 B of 16 December 1981, 37/120 G of 16 December 1982, 38/83 G of 15 December 1983, 39/99 G of 14 December 1984, 40/165 G of 16 December 1985, 41/69 G of 3 December 1986, 42/69 G of 2 December 1987, 43/57 G of 6 December 1988, 44/47 G of 8 December 1989 and 45/73 G of 11 December 1990,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/46/538),

Having also considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1990 to 30 June 1991 (A/46/13 and Corr.1 and Add.1),

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of all displaced inhabitants to return to their homes or former places of residence in the territories occupied by Israel since 1967, and declares once more that any attempt to restrict, or to attach conditions to, the free exercise of the right to return by any displaced person is inconsistent with that inalienable right and is inadmissible;

2. *Considers* any and all agreements embodying any restriction on, or condition for, the return of the displaced inhabitants as null and void;

3. *Strongly deplores* the continued refusal of the Israeli authorities to take steps for the return of the displaced inhabitants;

4. *Calls once more upon* Israel:

(*a*) To take immediate steps for the return of all displaced inhabitants;

(*b*) To desist from all measures that obstruct the return of the displaced inhabitants, including measures affecting the physical and demographic structure of the occupied territories;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, after consulting with the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, to report to the General Assembly, before the opening of its forty-seventh session, on the compliance of Israel with paragraph 4 above.

H

Revenues derived from Palestine refugees' properties

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 35/13 A to F of 3 November 1980, 36/146 C of 16 December 1981, 37/120 H of 16 December 1982, 38/83 H of 15 December 1983, 39/99 H of 14 December 1984, 40/165 H of 16 December 1985, 41/69 H of 3 December 1986, 42/69 H of 2 December 1987, 43/57 H of 6 December 1988, 44/47 H of 8 December 1989, 45/73 H of 11 December 1990 and all its previous resolutions on the question, including resolution 194 (III) of 11 December 1948,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/46/399),

Taking note also of the report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, covering the period from 1 September 1990 to 31 August 1991 (A/46/373, annex),

Recalling that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[4] and the principles of international law uphold the principle that no one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his or her private property,

Considering that the Palestine Arab refugees are entitled to their property and to the income derived therefrom, in conformity with the principles of justice and equity,

Recalling in particular its resolution 394 (V) of 14 December 1950, in which it directed the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, in consultation with the parties concerned, to prescribe measures for the protection of the rights, property and interests of the Palestine Arab refugees,

Taking note of the completion of the programme of identification and evaluation of Arab property, as announced by the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine in its twenty-second progress report,[5] and of the fact that the Land Office had a schedule of Arab owners and file of documents defining the location, area and other particulars of Arab property,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all appropriate steps, in consultation with the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, for the protection and administration of Arab property, assets and property rights in Israel and to establish a fund for the receipt of income derived therefrom, on behalf of the rightful owners;

2. *Calls once more upon* Israel to render all facilities and assistance to the Secretary-General in the implementation of the present resolution;

3. *Calls upon* the Governments of all the other Member States concerned to provide the Secretary-General with any pertinent information in their possession concerning Arab property, assets and property rights in Israel, which would assist the Secretary-General in the implementation of the present resolution;

4. *Deplores* the refusal of Israel to cooperate with the Secretary-General in the implementation of the resolutions on the question;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution.

I

Protection of Palestine refugees

The General Assembly,

Recalling in particular recent Security Council resolutions 605 (1987) of 22 December 1987, 607 (1988) of 5 January 1988, 608 (1988) of 14 January 1988, 636 (1989) of 6 July 1989, 641 (1989) of 30 August 1989, 672 (1990) of 12 October 1990, 673 (1990) of 24 October 1990, 681 (1990) of 20 December 1990 and 694 (1991) of 24 May 1991,

Also recalling its resolutions ES-7/5 of 26 June 1982, ES-7/6 and ES-7/8 of 19 August 1982, ES-7/9 of 24 September 1982, 37/120 J of 16 December 1982, 38/83 I of 15 December 1983, 39/99 I of 14 December 1984, 40/165 I of 16 December 1985, 41/69 I of 3 December 1986, 42/69 I of 2 December 1987, 43/21 of 3 November 1988, 43/57 I of 6 December 1988, 44/47 I of 8 December 1989 and 45/73 I of 11 December 1990,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General dated 21 January 1988, submitted in accordance with Security Council resolution 605 (1987),[6] the report dated 31 October 1990, submitted in accordance with Council resolution 672 (1990),[7] and the report dated 9 April 1991, submitted in accordance with Council resolution 681 (1990),[8]

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/46/539),

Having also considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1990 to 30 June 1991 (A/46/13 and Corr.1 and Add.1),

Gravely concerned and alarmed by the deteriorating situation in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem,

Taking into account the need to consider measures for the impartial protection of the Palestinian civilian population under Israeli occupation,

Referring to the humanitarian principles of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[9] and to the obligations arising from the regulations annexed to the Hague Convention IV of 1907,[10]

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[4] Resolution 217 A (III).

[5] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Nineteenth Session, Annex No. 11*, document A/5700.

[6] S/19443; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1988*, document S/19443.

[7] S/21919 and Corr.1; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fifth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1990*, document S/21919.

[8] S/22472; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1991*, document S/22472.

[9] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

[10] Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, *The Hague Conventions and Declarations of 1899 and 1907* (New York, Oxford University Press, 1915), p. 100.

Deeply distressed that, notwithstanding the improved security situation owing to the deployment of the Lebanese army, the Palestinian and Lebanese population are still suffering from continuing Israeli acts of aggression against Lebanon and from other hostile acts,

1. *Holds* Israel responsible for the security of the Palestine refugees in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, and calls upon it to fulfil its obligations as the occupying Power in this regard, in accordance with the pertinent provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949;[9]

2. *Calls upon* all the High Contracting Parties to the Convention to take appropriate measures to ensure respect by Israel, the occupying Power, for the Convention in all circumstances, in conformity with their obligation under article 1 thereof;

3. *Strongly urges* the Security Council to consider the current situation in the occupied Palestinian territory, taking into account the recommendations contained in the reports of the Secretary-General dated 21 January 1988,[6] 31 October 1990[7] and 9 April 1991;[8]

4. *Urges* the Secretary-General and the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to continue their efforts in support of the upholding of the safety and security and the legal and human rights of the Palestine refugees in all the territories under Israeli occupation since 1967;

5. *Calls once again upon* Israel to desist forthwith from acts of aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian population in Lebanon, in violation of the Charter of the United Nations and the norms of international law;

6. *Demands* that Israel, the occupying Power, release forthwith all arbitrarily detained Palestine refugees, including the employees of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;

7. *Calls once again upon* Israel to compensate the Agency for damages to its property and facilities resulting from the invasion of Lebanon by Israel in 1982, without prejudice to the responsibility of the latter for all damages resulting from that invasion, as well as for other damages resulting from the policies and practices of Israel, the occupying Power, in the occupied Palestinian territory;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Commissioner-General, to report to the General Assembly, before the opening of its forty-seventh session, on the implementation of the present resolution.

J

University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds" for Palestine refugees

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 36/146 G of 16 December 1981, 37/120 C of 16 December 1982, 38/83 K of 15 December 1983, 39/99 K of 14 December 1984, 40/165 D and K of 16 December 1985, 41/69 K of 3 December 1986, 42/69 K of 2 December 1987, 43/57 J of 6 December 1988, 44/47 J of 8 December 1989 and 45/73 J of 11 December 1990,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/46/540),

Having also considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1990 to 30 June 1991 (A/46/13 and Corr.1 and Add.1),

1. *Emphasizes* the need for strengthening the educational system in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 5 June 1967, including Jerusalem, and specifically the need for the establishment of the proposed university;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to take all necessary measures for establishing the University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds", in accordance with Assembly resolution 35/13 B of 3 November 1980, giving due consideration to the recommendations consistent with the provisions of that resolution;

3. *Calls once more upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to cooperate in the implementation of the present resolution and to remove the hindrances that it has put in the way of establishing the University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds";

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

K

Protection of Palestinian students and educational institutions and safeguarding of the security of the facilities of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East in the occupied Palestinian territory

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolution 605 (1987) of 22 December 1987,

Recalling its resolutions 43/21 of 3 November 1988, 43/57 I of 6 December 1988, 44/2 of 6 October 1989, 44/47 K of 8 December 1989 and 45/73 K of 11 December 1990,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General dated 21 January 1988, submitted in accordance with Security Council resolution 605 (1987),[6] the report dated 31 October 1990, submitted in accordance with Council resolution 672 (1990),[7] and the report dated 9 April 1991, submitted in accordance with Council resolution 681 (1990),[8]

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/46/541),

Having also considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1990 to 30 June 1991 (A/46/13 and Corr.1 and Add.1),

Taking note, in particular, of paragraph 100 of that report, in which it is stated that during the reporting period "there were 251 incursions into Agency installations by members of the Israeli security forces in the West Bank and 367 such incursions in the Gaza Strip" and that "the Agency recorded 201 incidents in which health clinic premises were entered, including 153 in the Gaza Strip alone" and that "on 27 December 1990, members of the Israeli security forces entered the Agency's health centre in Jabalia camp, passing through the emergency section and the maternity ward where several women were about to give birth and fired shots from within the health centre compound at stone-throwers on the roof of a nearby mosque",

Gravely concerned and alarmed by the deteriorating situation in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem,

1. *Condemns* the repeated Israeli raids on the premises and installations of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East and calls upon Israel, the occupying Power, to refrain from such raids;

2. *Deplores* the policy and practices of Israel, the occupying Power, which have led to the prolonged closure of educational and vocational institutions, a large number of which are operated by the Agency, and the repeated disruption of medical services;

3. *Calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to open immediately all closed educational and vocational institutions and to refrain from closing them thereafter;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 66th plenary meeting, on 9 December 1991, the General Assembly adopted draft resolutions A to K submitted by the Special Political Committee in its report (A/46/638, para. 38). Draft resolutions B and C were adopted without a vote and draft resolutions A and D to K were adopted by recorded votes as follows: draft resolution A by 137 to none, with 1 abstention; draft resolution D by 147 to none, with 1 abstention; draft resolution E by 143 to 2; draft resolution F by 115 to 21, with 13 abstentions; draft resolution G by 115 to 2, with 32 abstentions; draft resolution H by 114 to 2, with 33 abstentions; draft resolution I by 147 to 2, with 2 abstentions; draft resolution J by 146 to 2 with 2 abstentions; and draft resolution K by 151 to 2. For the final text, see resolutions 46/46 A to K.[11]

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[11] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 49* and corrigendum.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/46/13 and Corr.1 and Add.1	Report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (1 July 1990-30 June 1991)	*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 13* and corrigendum and addendum
A/46/122-S/22403	Letter dated 26 March 1991 from the representative of Japan to the Secretary-General	*Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1991*, document S/22403
A/46/373	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine	
A/46/399	Report of the Secretary-General submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 45/73 H	
A/46/535	Report of the Secretary-General submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 45/73 D	
A/46/536	Report of the Secretary-General submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 45/73 E	
A/46/537	Report of the Secretary-General submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 45/73 F	
A/46/538	Report of the Secretary-General submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 45/73 G	
A/46/539	Report of the Secretary-General submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 45/73 I	
A/46/540	Report of the Secretary-General submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 45/73 J	
A/46/541	Report of the Secretary-General submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 45/73 K	
A/46/622	Report of the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	
A/SPC/46/L.12	Draft resolution	See A/46/638, paras. 10 and 38, draft resolution A
A/SPC/46/L.13	*Idem*	Ibid., paras. 13 and 38, draft resolution B

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/SPC/46/L.14	*Idem*	Ibid., paras. 16 and 38, draft resolution C
A/SPC/46/L.15	*Idem*	Ibid., paras. 18 and 38, draft resolution D
A/SPC/46/L.16	*Idem*	Ibid., paras. 20 and 38, draft resolution E
A/SPC/46/L.17	*Idem*	Ibid., paras. 23 and 38, draft resolution F
A/SPC/46/L.18	*Idem*	Ibid., paras. 25 and 38, draft resolution G
A/SPC/46/L.19	*Idem*	Ibid., paras. 27 and 38, draft resolution H
A/SPC/46/L.20	*Idem*	Ibid., paras. 29 and 38, draft resolution I
A/SPC/46/L.21	*Idem*	Ibid., paras. 31 and 38, draft resolution J
A/SPC/46/L.22	*Idem*	Ibid., paras. 34 and 38, draft resolution K

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 73

ANNEXES

FORTY-SIXTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1991/1992

Agenda item 73: Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories*

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Special Political Committee*, 26th to 29th meetings, and corrigendum; and ibid., *Plenary Meetings*, 66th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 75.

DOCUMENT A/46/639

Report of the Special Political Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*5 December 1991*]

1. The item entitled "Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly in accordance with Assembly resolution 45/74 A of 11 December 1990.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda, as item 73, and to allocate it to the Special Political Committee for consideration and report.

3. The Special Political Committee considered the item at its 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th meetings, on 21, 25, 26 and 27 November 1991.

4. The Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

5. The Committee also had before it letters from the representatives of certain Member States as well as from the observer of Palestine addressed to the Secretary-General.

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

6. At the 26th meeting, on 21 November, the representative of Sri Lanka, Chairman of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories, introduced the report of the Special Committee (A/46/522).

Consideration of proposals

7. In the course of its deliberations, the Special Political Committee considered seven draft resolutions, as set forth below.

Draft resolutions A/SPC/46/L.23 and Rev.1

8. At the 28th meeting, on 26 November, the Committee had before it a draft resolution (A/SPC/46/L.23) which had been circulated on 21 November 1991 and sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Comoros, Cuba, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Pakistan and Zambia. At the same meeting, the representative of Bangladesh, on behalf of the sponsors, revised draft resolution A/SPC/46/L.23 by the addition of two new paragraphs to follow paragraph 24 as new paragraphs 25 and 26 and by renumbering paragraphs 25 and 26 as paragraphs 27 and 28.

9. At the 29th meeting, on 27 November, the representative of Bangladesh introduced the revised draft resolution which was circulated in document A/SPC/46/L.23/Rev.1. At the same meeting, the Committee voted on the revised draft resolution as follows:

(*a*) Paragraph 6 was adopted by a recorded vote of 53 to 34, with 32 abstentions. The voting was as follows:[1]

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, China, Cuba, Djibouti, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda,

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[1] The delegation of Spain subsequently informed the Committee that it had intended to vote against paragraph 6 of the draft resolution, and the delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, that it had intended to vote in favour.

Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Canada, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay.

Abstaining: Albania, Argentina, Barbados, Brazil, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Cyprus, Dominica, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Guatemala, Jamaica, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Samoa, Singapore, Spain, Suriname, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Venezuela.

(*b*) The draft resolution as a whole was adopted by a recorded vote of 75 to 4, with 43 abstentions (see para. 24 below, draft resolution A). The voting was as follows:[2]

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, Romania, United States of America, Uruguay.

Abstaining: Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominica, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Mongolia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Samoa, Spain, Sweden, Togo, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Draft resolution A/SPC/46/L.24

10. At the 29th meeting, the representative of Pakistan introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/46/L.24) sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Comoros, Cuba, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Pakistan and Zambia.

11. At the same meeting the Committee voted on draft resolution A/SPC/46/L.24 as follows:

(*a*) Paragraph 1 was adopted by a recorded vote of 120 to 1. The voting was as follows:[3]

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel.

Abstaining: None.

(*b*) The draft resolution as a whole was adopted by a recorded vote of 118 to 1, with 3 abstentions (see para. 24 below, draft resolution B). The voting was as follows:[2]

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel.

Abstaining: Dominica, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America.

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[2] The delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea subsequently informed the Committee that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

[3] The delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea subsequently informed the Committee that it had intended to vote in favour of paragraph 1 of the draft resolution.

Draft resolution A/SPC/46/L.25

12. At the 29th meeting, the representative of Pakistan introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/46/L.25) sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Comoros, Cuba, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Pakistan and Zambia.

13. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/46/L.25 by a recorded vote of 118 to 1, with 3 abstentions (see para. 24 below, draft resolution C). The voting was as follows:[2]

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel.

Abstaining: Dominica, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America.

Draft resolution A/SPC/46/L.26

14. At the 29th meeting, the representative of Pakistan introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/46/L.26) sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Comoros, Cuba, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Pakistan and Zambia.

15. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/46/L.26 by a recorded vote of 116 to 2, with 2 abstentions (see para. 24 below, draft resolution D). The voting was as follows:[2]

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Dominica, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Draft resolution A/SPC/46/L.27

16. At the 29th meeting, the representative of Bangladesh introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/46/L.27) sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Comoros, Cuba, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Pakistan and Zambia.

17. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/46/L.27 by a recorded vote of 118 to 1, with 3 abstentions (see para. 24 below, draft resolution E). The voting was as follows:[2]

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel.

Abstaining: Dominica, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America.

Draft resolution A/SPC/46/L.28

18. At the 29th meeting, the representative of Bangladesh introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/46/L.28) sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Comoros, Cuba, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Pakistan and Zambia.

19. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/46/L.28, by a recorded vote of 116 to 1 , with 3 abstentions (see para. 24 below, draft resolution F). The voting was as follows:[2]

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei

Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel.

Abstaining: Dominica, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America.

Draft resolution A/SPC/46/L.29

20. At the 29th meeting, the representative of Bangladesh introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/46/L.29) sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Comoros, Cuba, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Pakistan and Zambia.

21. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/46/L.29 by a recorded vote of 117 to 2, with 3 abstentions (see para. 24 below, draft resolution G). The voting was as follows:[2]

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Canada, Dominica, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

22. Statements in explanation of vote before the vote were made by the representatives of Romania and the United States of America.

23. Following the voting on all the draft resolutions statements in explanation of vote were made by the representatives of Austria, the Netherlands (on behalf of the States members of the European Community), Sweden, Canada, Australia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Uruguay and Norway.

Recommendation of the Special Political Committee

24. The Special Political Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions A to G below:

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE ISRAELI PRACTICES AFFECTING THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE AND OTHER ARABS OF THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

A

The General Assembly,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and by the principles and provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[4]

Aware of the uprising (*intifadah*) of the Palestinian people since 9 December 1987 against Israeli occupation, which has received significant attention and sympathy from world public opinion,

Deeply concerned about the alarming situation in the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, as well as in the other occupied Arab territories, as a result of their continued occupation by Israel, the occupying Power, and of its persistent policies against the Palestinian people,

Bearing in mind the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[5] as well as of other relevant conventions and regulations,

Taking into account the need to consider measures for the impartial protection of the Palestinian people under Israeli occupation,

Recalling the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, in particular resolutions 605 (1987) of 22 December 1987, 607 (1988) of 5 January 1988, 608 (1988) of 14 January 1988, 636 (1989) of 6 July 1989, 641 (1989) of 30 August 1989, 672 (1990) of 12 October 1990, 673 (1990) of 24 October 1990 and 694 (1991) of 24 May 1991,

Recalling specifically Security Council resolution 681 (1990) of 20 December 1990, in paragraph 6 of which the Council requested "the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the International Committee of the Red Cross, to develop further the idea, expressed in his report, of convening a meeting of the High Contracting Parties to the said Convention to discuss possible measures that might be taken by them under the Convention and, for this purpose, to invite the Parties to submit their views on how the idea could contribute to the goals of the Convention, as well as on other relevant matters, and to report thereon to the Council",

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[4] Resolution 217 A (III).

[5] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

Recalling also all its resolutions on the subject, in particular resolutions 32/91 B and C of 13 December 1977, 33/113 C of 18 December 1978, 34/90 A of 12 December 1979, 35/122 C of 11 December 1980, 36/147 C of 16 December 1981, ES-9/1 of 5 February 1982, 37/88 C of 10 December 1982, 38/79 D of 15 December 1983, 39/95 D of 14 December 1984, 40/161 D of 16 December 1985, 41/63 D of 3 December 1986, 42/160 D of 8 December 1987, 43/21 of 3 November 1988, 43/58 A of 6 December 1988, 44/2 of 6 October 1989, 44/48 A of 8 December 1989 and 45/74 A of 11 December 1990,

Recalling further the relevant resolutions adopted by the Commission on Human Rights, in particular its resolutions 1983/1 of 15 February 1983,[6] 1984/1 of 20 February 1984,[7] 1985/1 A and B and 1985/2 of 19 February 1985,[8] 1986/1 A and B and 1986/2 of 20 February 1986,[9] 1987/1, 1987/2 A and B and 1987/4 of 19 February 1987,[10] 1988/1 A and B and 1988/2 of 15 February 1988 and 1988/3 of 22 February 1988,[11] 1989/1 and 1989/2 of 17 February 1989 and 1989/19 of 6 March 1989,[12] 1990/1, 1990/2 and 1990/3 of 16 February 1990 and 1990/6 of 19 February 1990[13] and 1991/1 A and B, 1991/3 and 1991/6 of 15 February 1991,[14]

Having considered the reports of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories (A/46/65, A/46/282 and A/46/522), which contain, *inter alia*, self-incriminating public statements made by officials of Israel, the occupying Power,

Having also considered the reports of the Secretary-General of 21 January 1988,[15] 31 October 1990,[16] 9 April 1991[17] and 4 October 1991 (A/46/521),

1. *Commends* the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories for its efforts in performing the tasks assigned to it by the General Assembly and for its impartiality;

2. *Deplores* the continued refusal by Israel to allow the Special Committee access to the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

3. *Demands* that Israel allow the Special Committee access to the occupied territories;

4. *Reaffirms* the fact that occupation itself constitutes a grave violation of the human rights of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

5. *Condemns* the continued and persistent violation by Israel of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[5] and other applicable international instruments, and condemns in particular those violations which the Convention designates as "grave breaches" thereof;

6. *Declares once more* that Israel's grave breaches of that Convention are war crimes and an affront to humanity;

7. *Reaffirms*, in accordance with the Convention, that the Israeli military occupation of the Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories is of a temporary nature, thus giving no right whatsoever to the occupying Power over the territorial integrity of the occupied territories;

8. *Strongly condemns* the following Israeli policies and practices:

(*a*) Annexation of parts of the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem;

(*b*) Imposition of Israeli laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan, which has resulted in the effective annexation of that territory;

(*c*) Illegal imposition and levy of taxes and dues;

(*d*) Establishment of new Israeli settlements and expansion of the existing ones on private and public Palestinian and other Arab lands, and transfer of an alien population thereto;

(*e*) Eviction, deportation, expulsion, displacement and transfer of Palestinians and other Arabs from the occupied territories and denial of their right to return;

(*f*) Confiscation and expropriation of private and public Palestinian and other Arab property in the occupied territories and all other transactions for the acquisition of land by Israeli authorities, institutions or nationals;

(*g*) Excavation and transformation of the landscape and the historical, cultural and religious sites, especially at Jerusalem;

(*h*) Pillaging of archaeological and cultural property;

(*i*) Destruction and demolition of Palestinian and other Arab houses;

(*j*) Collective punishment, mass arrests, administrative detention and ill-treatment of Palestinians and other Arabs;

(*k*) Torture of Palestinians and other Arabs;

(*l*) Interference with religious freedoms and practices, as well as family rights and customs;

(*m*) Interference with the system of education and with the social and economic development and health of the Palestinians and other Arabs in the occupied territories;

(*n*) Interference with the freedom of movement of individuals within the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

(*o*) Illegal exploitation of the natural wealth, resources and labour of the occupied territories;

9. *Also strongly condemns*, in particular, the following Israeli policies and practices:

(*a*) Implementation of an "iron-fist" policy against the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory;

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[6] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1983, Supplement No. 3* and corrigendum, chap. XXVII, sect. A.

[7] Ibid., *1984, Supplement No. 4* and corrigendum, chap. II, sect. A.

[8] Ibid., *1985, Supplement No. 2*, chap. II, sect. A.

[9] Ibid., *1986, Supplement No. 2*, chap. II, sect. A.

[10] Ibid., *1987, Supplement No. 5* and corrigenda, chap. II, sect. A.

[11] Ibid., *1988, Supplement No. 2*, chap. II, sect. A.

[12] Ibid., *1989, Supplement No. 2*, chap. II, sect. A.

[13] Ibid., *1990, Supplement No. 2* and corrigenda, chap. II, sect. A.

[14] Ibid., *1991, Supplement No. 2*, chap. II, sect. A.

[15] S/19443; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1988*, document S/19443.

[16] S/21919 and Corr.1; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fifth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1990*, document S/21919.

[17] S/22472; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1991*, document S/22472.

(*b*) Escalation of Israeli brutality since the beginning of the uprising (*intifadah*) on 9 December 1987;

(*c*) Ill-treatment and torture of children and minors under detention and/or imprisonment;

(*d*) Closure of headquarters and offices of trade unions and social organizations and harassment of their leaders, including through expulsion, as well as attacks on hospitals and their personnel;

(*e*) Interference with the freedom of the press, including censorship, detention or expulsion of journalists, closure and suspension of newspapers and magazines, as well as denial of access to international media;

(*f*) Killing and wounding of defenceless demonstrators;

(*g*) Breaking of bones and limbs of thousands of civilians;

(*h*) House and/or town arrests;

(*i*) Use of toxic gas, which has resulted, *inter alia*, in the killing of many Palestinians;

10. *Condemns* the Israeli repression against and closing of the educational institutions in the occupied Syrian Golan, particularly prohibiting Syrian textbooks and the Syrian educational system, preventing Syrian students from pursuing their higher education in Syrian universities, denying the right of return to Syrian students receiving their higher education in the Syrian Arab Republic, forcing Hebrew on Syrian students, imposing courses that promote hatred, prejudice and religious intolerance and dismissing teachers, all in clear violation of the Convention;[5]

11. *Strongly condemns* the arming of Israeli settlers in the occupied territories to perpetrate and commit acts of violence against Palestinians and other Arabs, causing deaths and injuries;

12. *Requests* the Security Council to ensure Israel's respect for and compliance with all the provisions of the Convention in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, and to initiate measures to halt Israeli policies and practices in those territories;

13. *Urges* the Security Council to consider the current situation in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, taking into account the recommendations contained in the reports of the Secretary-General, with a view to securing international protection for the defenceless Palestinian people until the withdrawal of Israel, the occupying Power, from the occupied Palestinian territory;

14. *Reaffirms* that all measures taken by Israel to change the physical character, demographic composition, institutional structure or legal status of the occupied territories, or any part thereof, including Jerusalem, are null and void, and that Israel's policy of settling parts of its population and new immigrants in those occupied territories constitutes a flagrant violation of the Convention and of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

15. *Demands* that Israel desist forthwith from the policies and practices referred to in paragraphs 8, 9, 10 and 11 above;

16. *Calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to allow the reopening of the Roman Catholic Medical Facility Hospice at Jerusalem in order to continue to provide needed health and medical services to the Palestinians in the city;

17. *Also calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to take immediate steps for the return of all displaced Arab and Palestinian inhabitants to their homes or former places of residence in the territories occupied by Israel since 1967, in implementation of Security Council resolution 237 (1967) of 14 June 1967;

18. *Urges* international organizations, including the specialized agencies, in particular the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the World Health Organization, to continue to examine the educational and health conditions in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

19. *Reiterates its call* upon all States, in particular those States parties to the Convention, in accordance with article 1 thereof, and upon international organizations, including the specialized agencies, not to recognize any changes carried out by Israel, the occupying Power, in the occupied territories and to avoid actions, including those in the field of aid, that might be used by Israel in its pursuit of the policies of annexation and colonization or any of the other policies and practices referred to in the present resolution;

20. *Urges* all the High Contracting Parties to the Convention to respond to the inquiry submitted to them by the Secretary-General in accordance with paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 681 (1990);

21. *Requests* the Special Committee, pending early termination of the Israeli occupation, to continue to investigate Israeli policies and practices in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, to consult, as appropriate, with the International Committee of the Red Cross according to its regulations in order to ensure that the welfare and human rights of the peoples of the occupied territories are safeguarded and to report to the Secretary-General as soon as possible and whenever the need arises thereafter;

22. *Also requests* the Special Committee to submit regularly to the Secretary General periodic reports on the present situation in the occupied Palestinian territory;

23. *Further requests* the Special Committee to continue to investigate the treatment of prisoners in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

24. *Condemns* Israel's refusal to permit persons from the occupied Palestinian territory to appear as witnesses before the Special Committee and to participate in conferences and meetings held outside the occupied Palestinian territory;

25. *Condemns* Israel's latest attack against the Sharia Islamic Court in occupied Jerusalem on 18 November 1991, when Israeli forces took away important documents and papers;

26. *Demands* that Israel, the occupying Power, return immediately all documents and papers that were taken away from the Sharia Islamic Court in occupied Jerusalem, to the officials of the said Court;

27. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(*a*) To provide all necessary facilities to the Special Committee, including those required for its visits to the occupied territories, so that it may investigate the Israeli policies and practices referred to in the present resolution;

(*b*) To continue to make available such additional staff as may be necessary to assist the Special Committee in the performance of its tasks;

(*c*) To circulate regularly and periodically the reports mentioned in paragraph 21 above to Member States;

(*d*) To ensure the widest circulation of the reports of the Special Committee and of information regarding its activities and findings, by all means available, through the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat and, where necessary, to reprint those reports of the Special Committee that are no longer available;

(*e*) To report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the tasks entrusted to him in the present resolution;

28. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories".

B

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolution 465 (1980) of 1 March 1980, in which, *inter alia*, the Council affirmed that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[5] is applicable to the Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem,

Recalling also Security Council resolutions 672 (1990) of 12 October 1990, 673 (1990) of 24 October 1990 and 681 (1990) of 20 December 1990,

Recalling further its resolutions 3092 A (XXVIII) of 7 December 1973, 3240 B (XXIX) of 29 November 1974, 3525 B (XXX) of 15 December 1975, 31/106 B of 16 December 1976, 32/91 A of 13 December 1977, 33/113 A of 18 December 1978, 34/90 B of 12 December 1979, 35/122 A of 11 December 1980, 36/147 A of 16 December 1981, 37/88 A of 10 December 1982, 38/79 B of 15 December 1983, 39/95 B of 14 December 1984, 40/161 B of 16 December 1985, 41/63 B of 3 December 1986, 42/160 B of 8 December 1987, 43/58 B of 6 December 1988, 44/48 B of 8 December 1989 and 45/74 B of 11 December 1990,

Recalling the reports of the Secretary-General of 21 January 1988[15] and 31 October 1990,[16] and taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General of 9 April 1991[17] and 11 September 1991 (A/46/440),

Considering that the promotion of respect for the obligations arising from the Charter of the United Nations and other instruments and rules of international law is among the basic purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Bearing in mind the provisions of the Convention,[5]

Noting that Israel and the concerned Arab States whose territories have been occupied by Israel since June 1967 are parties to that Convention,

Taking into account that States parties to the Convention undertake, in accordance with article 1 thereof, not only to respect but also to ensure respect for the Convention in all circumstances,

1. *Reaffirms* that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, is applicable to the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

2. *Condemns once again* the failure of Israel, the occupying Power, to acknowledge the applicability of the Convention to the territories it has occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem;

3. *Strongly demands* that Israel accept the *de jure* applicability of the Convention and comply with its provisions in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

4. *Urgently calls upon* all States parties to the Convention to exert all efforts in order to ensure respect for and compliance with its provisions in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution.

C

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolutions 465 (1980) of 1 March 1980, 605 (1987) of 22 December 1987, 672 (1990) of 12 October 1990, 673 (1990) of 24 October 1990 and 681 (1990) of 20 December 1990,

Recalling also its resolutions 32/5 of 28 October 1977, 33/113 B of 18 December 1978, 34/90 C of 12 December 1979, 35/122 B of 11 December 1980, 36/147 B of 16 December 1981, 37/88 B of 10 December 1982, 38/79 C of 15 December 1983, 39/95 C of 14 December 1984, 40/161 C of 16 December 1985, 41/63 C of 3 December 1986, 42/160 C of 8 December 1987, 43/58 C of 6 December 1988, 44/48 C of 8 December 1989 and 45/74 C of 11 December 1990,

Expressing grave anxiety and concern about the serious situation prevailing in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, as a result of the continued Israeli occupation and the measures and actions taken by Israel, the occupying Power, designed to change the legal status, geographical nature and demographic composition of those territories,

Recalling the reports of the Secretary-General of 21 January 1988[15] and 31 October 1990,[16] and taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General of 9 April 1991[17] and 11 September 1991 (A/46/441),

Confirming that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[5] is applicable to all occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967,

1. *Determines* that all such measures and actions taken by Israel in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967 are in violation of the relevant provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, constitute a serious obstacle to the efforts to achieve a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East and therefore have no legal validity;

2. *Strongly deplores* the persistence of Israel in carrying out such measures, in particular the establishment of

settlements in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

3. *Demands* that Israel comply strictly with its international obligations in accordance with the principles of international law and the provisions of the said Convention;[5]

4. *Demands once more* that Israel, the occupying Power, desist forthwith from taking any action that would result in changing the legal status, geographical nature or demographic composition of the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

5. *Urgently calls upon* all States parties to the Convention to respect and to exert all efforts in order to ensure respect for and compliance with its provisions in all occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution.

D

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolution 605 (1987) of 22 December 1987,

Recalling also its resolutions 38/79 A of 15 December 1983, 39/95 A of 14 December 1984, 40/161 A of 16 December 1985, 41/63 A of 3 December 1986, 42/160 A of 8 December 1987, 43/21 of 3 November 1988, 43/58 D of 6 December 1988, 44/2 of 6 October 1989, 44/48 D of 8 December 1989 and 45/74 D of 11 December 1990,

Taking note of the reports of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories (A/46/65, A/46/282 and A/46/522),

Recalling the reports of the Secretary-General of 21 January 1988[15] and 31 October 1990,[16] and taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 11 September 1991 (A/46/442),

1. *Deplores* the arbitrary detention or imprisonment by Israel of thousands of Palestinians as a result of their resistance to occupation in order to attain self-determination;

2. *Calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to release all Palestinians and other Arabs arbitrarily detained or imprisoned;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly as soon as possible but not later than the beginning of its forty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution.

E

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolutions 605 (1987) of 22 December 1987, 607 (1988) of 5 January 1988, 608 (1988) of 14 January 1988, 636 (1989) of 6 July 1989, 641 (1989) of 30 August 1989, 672 (1990) of 12 October 1990, 673 (1990) of 24 October 1990, 681 (1990) of 20 December 1990 and 694 (1991) of 24 May 1991,

Recalling the reports of the Secretary-General of 21 January 1988[15] and 31 October 1990,[16] and taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General of 9 April 1991[17] and 11 September 1991 (A/46/443),

Alarmed by the continuing deportation of Palestinians from the occupied Palestinian territory by the Israeli authorities,

Recalling the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[5] in particular article 1 and the first paragraph of article 49, which read as follows:

> "*Article 1*
>
> "The High Contracting Parties undertake to respect and to ensure respect for the present Convention in all circumstances."
>
> "*Article 49*
>
> "Individual or mass forcible transfers, as well as deportations of protected persons from occupied territory to the territory of the occupying Power or to that of any other country, occupied or not, are prohibited, regardless of their motive . . .",

Reaffirming the applicability of the Convention to the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967,

1. *Strongly deplores* the continuing disregard by Israel, the occupying Power, of the relevant resolutions and decisions of the Security Council and resolutions of the General Assembly;

2. *Demands* that the Government of Israel, the occupying Power, rescind the illegal measures taken by its authorities in deporting Palestinians and that it facilitate their immediate return;

3. *Calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to cease forthwith the deportation of Palestinians and to abide scrupulously by the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly as soon as possible but not later than the beginning of its forty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution.

F

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned that the Arab territories occupied since 1967 have been under continued Israeli military occupation,

Recalling Security Council resolution 497 (1981) of 17 December 1981,

Recalling also its resolutions 36/226 B of 17 December 1981, ES-9/1 of 5 February 1982, 37/88 E of 10 December 1982, 38/79 F of 15 December 1983, 39/95 F of 14 December 1984, 40/161 F of 16 December 1985, 41/63 F of 3 December 1986, 42/160 F of 8 December 1987, 43/21 of 3 November 1988, 43/58 F of 6 December 1988, 44/2 of 6 October 1989, 44/48 F of 8 December 1989 and 45/74 F of 11 December 1990,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 11 September 1991 (A/46/444),

Recalling its previous resolutions, in particular resolutions 3414 (XXX) of 5 December 1975, 31/61 of 9 December 1976, 32/20 of 25 November 1977, 33/28 and 33/29 of 7 December 1978, 34/70 of 6 December 1979 and 35/122 E of 11 December 1980, in which, *inter alia*, it called upon Israel to put an end to its occupation of the Arab territories and to withdraw from all those territories,

Reaffirming once more the illegality of Israel's decision of 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan, which has resulted in the effective annexation of that territory,

Reaffirming that the acquisition of territory by force is inadmissible under the Charter of the United Nations and that all territories thus occupied by Israel must be returned,

Recalling the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[5]

Reaffirming the applicability of that Convention to the occupied Syrian Golan,

Bearing in mind Security Council resolution 237 (1967) of 14 June 1967,

1. *Strongly condemns* Israel, the occupying Power, for its refusal to comply with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, particularly Council resolution 497 (1981), in which the Council, *inter alia*, decided that the Israeli decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Arab Golan was null and void and without international legal effect and demanded that Israel, the occupying Power, should rescind forthwith its decision;

2. *Condemns* the persistence of Israel in changing the physical character, demographic composition, institutional structure and legal status of the occupied Syrian Golan;

3. *Determines* that all legislative and administrative measures and actions taken or to be taken by Israel, the occupying Power, that purport to alter the character and legal status of the occupied Syrian Golan are null and void, constitute a flagrant violation of international law and of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, and have no legal effect;

4. *Strongly condemns* Israel for its attempts forcibly to impose Israeli citizenship and Israeli identity cards on the Syrian citizens in the occupied Syrian Golan, and calls upon it to desist from its repressive measures against the population of the occupied Syrian Golan;

5. *Deplores* the violations by Israel of the Convention;

6. *Calls once again upon* Member States not to recognize any of the legislative or administrative measures and actions referred to above;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution.

G

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[5]

Deeply concerned about the continued and intensified harassment by Israel, the occupying Power, directed against educational institutions in the occupied Palestinian territory,

Recalling Security Council resolutions 605 (1987) of 22 December 1987, 672 (1990) of 12 October 1990, 673 (1990) of 24 October 1990 and 681 (1990) of 20 December 1990,

Recalling also its resolutions 38/79 G of 15 December 1983, 39/95 G of 14 December 1984, 40/161 G of 16 December 1985, 41/63 G of 3 December 1986, 42/160 G of 8 December 1987, 43/21 of 3 November 1988, 43/58 G of 6 December 1988, 44/2 of 6 October 1989, 44/48 G of 8 December 1989 and 45/74 G of 11 December 1990,

Recalling the reports of the Secretary-General of 21 January 1988[15] and 31 October 1990,[16] and taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General of 9 April 1991[17] and 11 September 1991 (A/46/445),

Taking note of the relevant decisions adopted by the Executive Board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization concerning the educational and cultural situation in the occupied Palestinian territory,

1. *Reaffirms* the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, to the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

2. *Condemns* Israeli policies and practices against Palestinian students and faculty members in schools, universities and other educational institutions in the occupied Palestinian territory, especially the opening of fire on defenceless students, causing many casualties;

3. *Also condemns* the systematic Israeli campaign of repression against and closing of universities, schools and other educational and vocational institutions in the occupied Palestinian territory, in large numbers and for prolonged periods, restricting and impeding the academic activities of Palestinian universities by subjecting the selection of courses, textbooks and educational programmes, the admission of students and the appointment of faculty members to the control and supervision of the military occupation authorities, in flagrant contravention of the Convention;

4. *Demands* that Israel, the occupying Power, comply with the provisions of that Convention, rescind all actions and measures taken against all educational institutions, ensure the freedom of those institutions and refrain forthwith from hindering the effective operation of the universities, schools and other educational institutions;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly as soon as possible but not later than the beginning of its forty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 66th plenary meeting, on 9 December 1991, the General Assembly adopted draft resolutions A to G submitted by the Special Political Committee in its report (A/46/639, para. 24), by recorded votes as follows: paragraph 6 of draft resolution A by 69 to 36, with 47 abstentions, and draft resolution A as a whole by 96 to 5, with 52 abstentions; paragraph 1 of draft resolution B by 155 to 1 with 1 abstention, and draft resolution B as a whole by 153 to 1, with 3 abstentions; draft resolution C by 153 to 1, with 3 abstentions; draft resolution D by 153 to 2, with 2 abstentions; draft resolution E by 153 to 1, with 3 abstentions; draft resolution F by 152 to 1 with 4 abstentions; draft resolution G by 150 to 2, with 4 abstentions. For the final text, see resolutions 46/47 A to G.[18]

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[18] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 49* and corrigendum.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/46/65	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the periodic report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories (1 September-30 November 1990)	
A/46/116-S/22348	Letter dated 12 March 1991 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General	*Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1991*, document S/22348
A/46/282	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the periodic report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories (1 December 1990-31 March 1991)	
A/46/284	Letter dated 3 July 1991 from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General	
A/46/440	Report of the Secretary-General submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 45/74 B	
A/46/441	Report of the Secretary-General submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 45/74 C	
A/46/442	Report of the Secretary-General submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 45/74 D	
A/46/443	Report of the Secretary-General submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 45/74 E	
A/46/444	Report of the Secretary-General submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 45/74 F	
A/46/445	Report of the Secretary-General submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 45/74 G	
A/46/475	Letter dated 16 September 1991 from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General	
A/46/486-S/23055	Letter dated 19 September 1991 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of documents adopted by the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Istanbul from 4 to 8 August 1991	
A/46/488-S/23056	Letter dated 20 September 1991 from the observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	Ibid., *Supplement for July, August and September 1991*, document S/23056
A/46/521	Report of the Secretary-General submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 45/74 A	
A/46/522	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the 23rd report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories	
A/46/768-S/23282	Letter dated 11 December 1991 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General	Ibid., *Supplement for October, November and December 1991*, document S/23282
A/46/836-S/23369	Letter dated 3 January 1992 from the observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	Ibid., *Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1992*, document S/23369

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/SPC/46/L.23	Draft resolution	Replaced by A/SPC/46/L.23/Rev.1
A/SPC/46/L.23/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	See A/46/639, paras. 8 and 24, draft resolution A
A/SPC/46/L.24	Draft resolution	Ibid., paras. 10 and 24, draft resolution B
A/SPC/46/L.25	*Idem*	Ibid., paras. 12 and 24, draft resolution C
A/SPC/46/L.26	*Idem*	Ibid., paras. 14 and 24, draft resolution D
A/SPC/46/L.27	*Idem*	Ibid., paras. 16 and 24, draft resolution E
A/SPC/46/L.28	*Idem*	Ibid., paras. 18 and 24, draft resolution F
A/SPC/46/L.29	*Idem*	Ibid., paras. 20 and 24, draft resolution G

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

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Agenda item 74

ANNEXES

FORTY-SIXTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1991/1992

Agenda item 74: Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects*

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DOCUMENT A/46/640

Report of the Special Political Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*25 November 1991*]

1. The item entitled "Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly in accordance with Assembly resolution 45/75 of 11 December 1990.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda, as item 74, and to allocate it to the Special Political Committee for consideration and report.

3. The Special Political Committee considered the item at its 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th and 26th meetings, on 28, 29, 30 and 31 October and 1, 4 and 21 November 1991.

4. The Special Political Committee had before it the report of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations (A/46/254).

5. The Committee also had before it two reports of the Secretary-General (A/46/169 and Add.1 and A/46/185 and Corr.1).

6. Also before the Committee was a letter dated 23 October 1991 from the representatives of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden to the Secretary-General (A/46/591).

7. At the 11th meeting, the representative of Canada introduced the report of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations (A/46/254).

8. At its 12th meeting, the Committee had before it a draft resolution (A/SPC/46/L.9) entitled "Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects", sponsored by Argentina, Canada, Egypt, Japan, Nigeria and Poland.

9. On 1 November, the Committee had before it a statement (A/SPC/46/L.10) on the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/SPC/46/L.9, submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.

10. At the 16th meeting, the representative of Canada, on behalf of the sponsors, introduced draft resolution A/SPC/46/L.9.

11. At its 23rd meeting, the Committee had before it an addendum (A/SPC/46/L.10/Add.1) to the Secretary-General's statement on the programme budget implications of the draft resolution.

12. At its 26th meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/46/L.9 without a vote (see para. 14 below).

13. The Chairman referred to paragraph 35 of the draft resolution, which envisaged a series of meetings for the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations during 1992, and observed that a number of delegations had expressed their wish to have a date indicated for the envisaged series of meetings in 1992 so that they could make the necessary plans and preparations. In this connection, the Chairman stated that, following informal consultations among members of the Bureau of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations and also after inquiries to the Department of Conference Services about the availability of facilities and services, the indicative dates for the 1992 series of meetings were from 27 April to 29 May 1992. This arrangement did not exclude the possibility of the Special Committee to hold other meetings, as required, since it had been so authorized by the General Assembly. These dates had to remain open and flexible in order to allow the Special Commit-

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Special Political Committee*, 11th to 16th and 26th meetings, and corrigendum; ibid., *Fifth Committee*, 46th meeting, and corrigendum; and ibid., *Plenary Meetings*, 66th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 76.

tee to meet as required or appropriate as indicated in paragraph 27 of the draft resolution.

Recommendation of the Special Political Committee

14. The Special Political Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF THE WHOLE QUESTION OF PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS IN ALL THEIR ASPECTS

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2006 (XIX) of 18 February 1965 and all other relevant resolutions,

Recalling, in particular, its resolutions 44/49 of 8 December 1989 and 45/75 of 11 December 1990,

Welcoming the progress made by the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations during its sessions in 1990 and 1991 and, in particular, the agreement reached on a number of conclusions and recommendations,

Convinced that the United Nations peace-keeping operations are an integral component of enhancing the effectiveness of the United Nations in the maintenance of international peace and security,

Recognizing that the peace-making activities of the Secretary-General, which are his good offices, mediation, conciliation and other diplomatic efforts, conducted with due respect for the sovereignty of Member States, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, constitute an essential function of the United Nations and are among the important means for the prevention, containment and resolution of disputes and for maintaining international peace and security,

Taking into account that increasing activities in the field of United Nations peace-keeping require increasing human, financial and material resources for the Organization,

Aware of the extremely difficult financial situation of the United Nations peace-keeping forces and of the heavy burden on the troop contributors, especially those from developing countries,

Emphasizing that the current political atmosphere is propitious for achieving further progress in the work of the Special Committee,

Bearing in mind the fact that constructive exchanges of views on various practical aspects of peace-keeping operations can contribute favourably to the smooth and effective functioning of these operations,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization (A/46/1),

Having examined the report of the Special Committee (A/46/254),

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations;

2. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General on the use of civilian personnel in peace-keeping operations[1] and invites the Secretary-General to continue to consider using civilian personnel in the peace-keeping tasks whenever he deems it appropriate, taking into account the operational and other relevant needs, as well as the requirement of cost-effectiveness of the peace-keeping operations;

3. *Also welcomes* the training guidelines issued by the Secretariat in 1991 and urges the Secretariat to keep the guidelines updated;

4. *Requests* the Secretariat to consider in due course the utility of similar guidelines for the training of civilian specialized units, including civilian police;

5. *Recognizes* the importance of peace-keeping training and considers it useful for the Secretariat to designate a focal point for all such related activities;

6. *Again encourages* those Member States with national or regional training programmes to provide access to those programmes, as appropriate, to other interested Member States;

7. *Also encourages* all Member States conducting training in peace-keeping to include cross-cultural education in existing training programmes;

8. *Further encourages* all Member States to organize their own national training programmes and consider the establishment of regional and national training centres, and urges all Member States to promote cooperation between them;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to study and report on the feasibility, including costs, of establishing an annual peace-keeping fellowship programme for national peace-keeping trainers to be administered by the Secretariat;

10. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to collect information on peace-keeping training and similar activities and further requests him to issue a list based upon national submissions and to bring it up to date regularly;

11. *Notes* that only forty-five Member States have to date responded to the questionnaire issued by the Secretary-General on 21 May 1990 pursuant to General Assembly resolution 44/49 to identify those personnel, material and technical resources and services which Member States would be ready, in principle, to contribute to United Nations peace-keeping operations, and urges Member States which have not replied to do so;

12. *Encourages* studies on the possible application of high technology to peace-keeping operations, where it would enhance their efficiency;

13. *Recalls* that the financing of peace-keeping operations is the collective responsibility of all Member States in accordance with Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations;

14. *Emphasizes again* the need to ensure a secure and sound financial basis for United Nations peace-keeping operations, particularly with reference to the resources needed for the start-up phases of such operations;

15. *Reiterates its call* upon all Member States to pay their assessed contributions in full and on time and encourages again those States which can do so to make voluntary contributions that are acceptable to the Secretary-General;

16. *Stresses* the importance of the need to reimburse the outstanding dues of troop-contributing States;

17. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to examine all aspects of peace-keeping operations, as distinct from the provision of technical and other assistance to States upon their request, in order to ensure that they are conducted in an efficient and cost-effective manner;

18. *Considers it important* that in establishing future peace-keeping operations, financial questions should continue to be studied seriously, particularly at the planning

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[1] A/45/502.

stage, in order to ensure the effectiveness of such operations and strict control of their expenditures;

19. *Calls upon* States directly concerned to take all necessary measures to facilitate the launching of peace-keeping operations, with a view to creating the necessary conditions for ensuring that they are conducted in a cost-effective manner;

20. *Encourages* regional and subregional organizations to contribute, in the context of cooperation with the United Nations, to the effective conduct of peace-keeping operations;

21. *Welcomes* the factual report on the Secretariat units dealing with peace-keeping operations (A/46/169 and Add.1) and welcomes as well the elaboration on it by the Secretariat;

22. *Fully recognizes* the complexity of the Secretariat functions in support of peace-keeping activities, and takes note of the dispersed nature of the various offices reporting to different Under-Secretaries-General;

23. *Notes* that, as a result of the launching of at least four new operations, the workload of the offices concerned has continued to increase, recognizes the efforts made by the Secretariat to cope with the challenge, and further notes that the capacity of the Secretariat to plan and coordinate new operations and manage ongoing ones is dependent on sufficient human resources to meet the increased demands;

24. *Invites* the Secretary-General, given the need to improve the capacity of the Secretariat to plan and coordinate new and ongoing peace-keeping operations, to investigate the feasibility of integrating those offices whose primary functions are directly related to peace-keeping;

25. *Also invites* the Secretary-General to consider identifying a focal point for contacts by Member States seeking information on all facets, including operational and administrative matters, of ongoing and planned peace-keeping operations;

26. *Notes* that informal consultations among Member States contributing personnel and other interested States held in accordance with resolution 45/75 were considered useful;

27. *Takes note* of the possibility for the Special Committee of holding inter-sessional open-ended informal consultations, as required, in order to have an exchange of views on operational and technical matters relating to the practical aspects of peace-keeping operations, and to receive briefings from the Secretariat and other briefings as may be appropriate;

28. *Recognizes* that peace-keeping operations are an evolving concept calling for increased attention and ongoing evaluation by Member States, in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter;

29. *Considers* that the growing demands on the United Nations in the field of peace-keeping make it essential to continue to secure the greatest possible support from Member States;

30. *Considers it useful* that the Special Committee continue discussion on different aspects of the question of prevention of conflicts;

31. *Also considers it useful* for the United Nations to monitor global developments which eventually may be transformed into a crisis and, in this connection, takes note of the role of the Office for Research and the Collection of Information;

32. *Further considers it useful* that the Special Committee pursue its exchange of views on the role of United Nations personnel in, *inter alia*, electoral activities when they are an integral part of peace-keeping operations, and on the role of the United Nations civilian police;

33. *Considers* that the composition of the United Nations peace-keeping operations, taken as a whole, should be on a wide geographical basis and requests the Secretary-General to continue to make every possible effort to broaden the participation of countries in these operations;

34. *Considers it advisable* that the Special Committee continue the discussion of the idea of a generally acceptable text of a declaration on United Nations peace-keeping operations, which would include fundamental organizational and practical aspects involved in the conduct of peace-keeping operations and would contain recommendations on ways to improve the effectiveness of such operations;

35. *Urges* the Special Committee, in accordance with its mandate, to continue its efforts for a comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects with a view to strengthening the role of the United Nations in this field, taking into account the difficult financial situation of peace-keeping operations and the need for maximum cost efficiency;

36. *Decides* that the Special Committee shall accept the participation of observers of Member States, including in the meetings of its working groups;

37. *Invites* Member States to submit any further observations and suggestions on peace-keeping operations to the Secretary-General by 1 March 1992, outlining proposals on specific items in order to allow for more detailed consideration of the Special Committee, with particular emphasis on practical proposals to make these operations more effective;

38. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare, within existing resources, a compilation of the above-mentioned observations and suggestions and to submit it to the Special Committee by 30 March 1992;

39. *Requests* the Special Committee to consider authorizing its Bureau to prepare, in advance of the commencement of the session in 1992, a draft working document based on the submissions of Member States to the Secretary-General, containing specific items and elements for possible consideration by the Special Committee;

40. *Also requests* the Special Committee to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

41. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects".

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 66th plenary meeting, on 9 December 1991, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Special Political Committee in its report (A/46/640, para. 4). For the final text, see resolution 46/48.[2]

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[2] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 49* and corrigendum.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/46/1	Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization	*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 1*
A/46/169 and Add.1	Secretariat units dealing with peace-keeping operations: report of the Secretary-General	
A/46/185 and Corr.1	Model agreement between the United Nations and Member States contributing personnel and equipment to United Nations peace-keeping operations: report of the Secretary-General	
A/46/254	Report of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations	
A/46/591-S/23159	Letter dated 23 October 1991 from the representatives of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden to the Secretary-General	*Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1991,* document S/23159
A/SPC/46/L.9	Draft resolution	See A/46/640, paras. 8 and 14
A/SPC/46/L.10 and Add.1	Programme budget implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/SPC/46/L.9: note by the Secretary-General	Ibid., paras. 9 and 11
	Programme budget implications of the draft resolution submitted by the Special Political Committee in document A/46/640	
A/C.5/46/49	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/46/754	Report of the Fifth Committee	See annex fascicle, agenda item 107

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Agenda item 75

ANNEXES

FORTY-SIXTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1991/1992

Agenda item 75: Questions relating to information*

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Special Political Committee*, 7th to 10th and 29th meetings, and corrigendum; ibid., *Fifth Committee*, 46th meeting, and corrigendum; and ibid., *Plenary Meetings*, 66th and 69th meetings. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 77.

DOCUMENT A/46/641

Report of the Special Political Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*5 December 1991*]

1. The item entitled "Questions relating to information" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly in accordance with Assembly resolution 45/76 of 11 December 1990.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda, as item 75, and to allocate it to the Special Political Committee for consideration and report.

3. The Special Political Committee considered the item at its 7th to 10th and 29th meetings, from 23 to 25 October and on 27 November 1991.

4. The Committee had before it the report of the Committee on Information (A/46/21) and the report of the Secretary-General (A/46/449).

5. At its 2nd meeting, on 7 October, the Committee decided to establish an open-ended working group on questions relating to information to be chaired by one of the Committee's Vice-Chairmen.

6. At its 7th meeting, on 23 October, the Committee heard introductory statements by the Under-Secretary-General for Public Information and by the Chairman of the Committee on Information. The Director of the Liaison Office of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization also made a statement.

Consideration of proposals

Draft resolutions A/SPC/46/L.5 and L.6

7. At the 8th meeting, on 24 October, the Committee had before it two draft resolutions (A/SPC/46/L.5 and L.6) submitted by the Chairman of the Committee on Information on 23 October 1991.

8. At the 9th meeting, on 25 October, the Chairman of the Special Political Committee drew the Committee's attention to document A/SPC/46/L.7, which contained the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/SPC/46/L.6.

9. At the 10th meeting, on 25 October, the Chairman of the Committee on Information made a statement in the course of which he made a formal request for postponement of the adoption of draft resolutions A/SPC/46/L.5 and L.6. The request was based on the unanimous decision taken by the members of the Committee on Information to preserve a consensus that had been arrived at during its last session. The Chairman also indicated that, in the view of the members of the Bureau of the Committee on Information and of the spokespersons for the regional groups and China, the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/SPC/46/L.6, contained in document A/SPC/46/L.7, did not reflect the understanding arrived at during the last session of the Committee on Information to the effect that paragraph 1 of draft resolution A/SPC/46/L.6 entailed no additional financial resources.

10. In response to the request made by the Chairman of the Committee on Information, the Special Political Committee decided to defer action on draft resolutions A/SPC/46/L.5 and L.6 until a later date.

11. At the 29th meeting, on 27 November, the Acting Chairman of the Committee on Information introduced the two draft resolutions contained in documents A/SPC/46/L.5 and L.6. On behalf of the Bureau of the Committee on Information and the spokespersons of the regional groups and China, the Acting Chairman proposed that the Special Political Committee endorse the proposal that the Fifth Committee consider reallocating certain elements of the budget of the Department of Public Information to meet

the expenses on the programme budget implications (A/SPC/46/L.7), as outlined in his statement, and that his statement be fully reflected, together with the draft resolutions, in the report of the Special Political Committee to the General Assembly.

12. Subsequently, the proposals made by the Acting Chairman of the Committee on Information were endorsed by the spokespersons for the Group of 77 (Ghana), the Group of Eastern European States (Ukraine), the Group of Western European and Other States (Ireland) and China.

13. At the same meeting, the Special Political Committee decided to agree to the proposals made by the Acting Chairman of the Committee on Information and endorsed by the spokespersons of the Group of 77, the Group of Eastern European States, the Group of Western European and Other States and China.

14. The statement of the Acting Chairman of the Committee on Information read as follows:

> "I have the honour to submit to the Special Political Committee, on behalf of the Committee on Information, two draft resolutions contained in documents A/SPC/46/L.5 and L.6, with the request and the earnest hope that these would be adopted without a vote. These two draft resolutions are contained in the report of the Committee on Information (A/46/21), which was adopted by the Committee on Information by consensus during its thirteenth substantive session in April 1991. The first resolution reflects our aspirations for a new world information and communication order along with an expression of our regard for the principle of freedom of information and expression. The second resolution encompasses the mandate provided by the Committee for public information policies and activities.
>
> "The adoption of these resolutions by consensus in the Committee on Information preceded detailed consultations and negotiations between the members of the Bureau, the spokespersons of the regional groups and China. Subsequently, when the programme budget implications, contained in document A/SPC/46/L.7, were submitted to the Special Political Committee, the Chairman of the Committee on Information made a statement on 25 October 1991, informing the Special Political Committee that the programme budget implications in respect of paragraphs 1 (*l*) and (*m*) of draft resolution A/SPC/46/L.6 do not correspond to the understanding reached at the Committee on Information between the members of the Bureau and the spokespersons representing the regional groups and China. They have believed and expected that this understanding would be reflected in the programme budget implications and that this was so understood by the Department of Public Information. Regretfully, this did not prove to be the case.
>
> "Please permit me to underline the importance of these understandings, which are reached after extensive negotiations and necessary compromises. It is, indeed, possible that misunderstandings and confusions might arise from time to time. Having been conscious of such a possibility and with a view to improving and maintaining better communication and understanding, the Committee on Information recommended that the 'Bureau of the Committee on Information, together with representatives of each regional group and China, in close contact with members of the Committee on Information, should meet, as required, and consult at periodic intervals with the Department of Public Information'. In this regard, since the Committee made this recommendation, the Bureau of the Committee, and the spokespersons of the regional groups and China have held a number of valuable meetings with officials of the Department of Public Information.
>
> "However, despite the availability of such a mechanism, the programme budget implications (A/SPC/46/L.7) do not accord with our understanding, as pointed out by the Chairman of the Committee on Information in his statement. In spite of his request, it has not been possible to issue revised programme budget implications by the Controller, in view of the reasons cited in his letter of 14 November (A/SPC/46/4).
>
> "The Bureau of the Committee on Information and the spokespersons of the regional groups and China have given considerable thought to this matter. They reaffirmed the commitment of the Committee to the substance of the draft resolutions contained in A/SPC/46/L.5 and L.6 and their determination to preserve consensus, which had been achieved following arduous efforts.
>
> "There seems to be no alternative before the Bureau of the Committee on Information and spokespersons of the regional groups and China but to propose that this Committee determine, and so request the Fifth Committee, to reallocate elements of section 31, relating to public information, of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993. In making this recommendation, we have sought reallocations only in areas that do not in any way affect policies or decisions reached by the members of the Committee on Information and that are entirely compatible with the mandate, contained in draft resolution L.6 on United Nations public information policies and activities. These proposed reallocations, to cover the cost of implementing paragraphs 1 (*l*) and (*m*) of the draft resolution, relate to items that, in our judgement, would not affect the proper functioning of the Department. The recommended reallocations are as follows and involve a transfer of the stated amounts from the designated section 31 budget items to meet the costs of implementing paragraphs 1 (*l*) and (*m*). In addition to not involving any policy areas, practically all the recommended reallocations are sought from budget areas where the increases requested by the Department of Public Information were greater than the amounts being proposed for reallocation:
>
> "(*a*) Paragraphs 31.35, 31.37 and 31.38, in relation to United Nations public opinion polls and surveys: reallocate $145,000 from the totals of $161,400, with the remainder to meet contractual requirements;
>
> "(*b*) Paragraph 31.48, in relation to personal services for research in relation to external expertise for the research and design of certain information materials: reallocate $50,000 from the estimated total requirement of $222,400;
>
> "(*c*) Paragraph 31.53, in relation to public information production covering production of videos for video kits, etc.: reallocate $50,000 from the estimated total of $410,500;
>
> "(*d*) Paragraph 31.66, in relation to cost of supplies such as raw stock, etc.: reallocate $40,000 from the estimated requirement of $941,600;
>
> "(*e*) Paragraph 31.67, in relation to new public information equipment: reallocate $250,000 from the estimated cost of $1,634,900;

"(*f*) Paragraph 31.72, in relation to public information—production of additional film and video prints: reallocate $50,000 from the estimated total of $297,100;

"(*g*) Paragraph 31.73, in relation to pouch and special courier services to disseminate information: reallocate $100,000 from the estimated total of $872,900;

"(*h*) Paragraph 31.112, in relation to overtime for drivers: reallocate $35,000 from the estimated total of $109,800;

"(*i*) Paragraph 31.116, in relation to information centre vehicles and other equipment: reallocate $30,000 from the total of $727,400;

"(*j*) Paragraph 31.118, in relation to hospitality: reallocate $20,000 from the total of $171,600;

"Total: $770,000.

"The Bureau of the Committee on Information and the spokespersons of the regional groups and China recognize and accept that this recommendation contains no precedent whatsoever for the future. This step, however, allows this Committee to now act on draft resolutions A/SPC/46/L.5 and L.6 and adopt them by consensus. It asserts firmly and clearly a principle of importance: that recommendations and decisions, and the understandings on which they rest, of a Committee established by the General Assembly must be respected. It cannot be otherwise.

"The Bureau of the Committee on Information and spokespersons of the regional groups and China request that the Special Political Committee endorse the proposals for financial reallocations outlined in this statement and include them, together with the draft resolutions, in its report to the General Assembly to be taken up by the Fifth Committee. In this decision, it is understood that the Controller is free to propose, where this is judged to be of particular importance, alternative reallocations provided no implications are involved regarding any policy decisions and recommendations as contained in draft resolution A/SPC/46/L.6. I should like to request that the above statement, made on behalf of the Bureau of the Committee on Information and spokespersons of the regional groups and China be fully reflected in the report of the Special Political Committee on this item.

"Let me state, in conclusion, the firm determination of the Bureau of the Committee on Information and spokespersons of the regional groups and China to work in close harmony with the Department of Public Information in serving the interests of the Department, the United Nations and all Member States. We have made significant progress in our work of advancing knowledge of the United Nations and its activities. This task remains, for all of us, a continuing challenge for the future.

"May I call upon the Special Political Committee to adopt draft resolutions A/SPC/46/L.5 and L.6 now without a vote."

15. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolutions A/SPC/46/L.5 and L.6 without a vote (see para. 22 below, draft resolutions A and B).

16. Following the adoption of the draft resolutions, the representative of Yemen made a statement.

Draft resolution A/SPC/46/L.8

17. At the 9th meeting, on 25 October, the Chairman of the Special Political Committee drew attention to a draft resolution submitted by Costa Rica and circulated as document A/SPC/46/L.8 on 24 October 1991.

18. Draft resolution A/SPC/46/L.8 read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recognizing* the importance of promoting publicity for the United Nations and sensitizing the public to its work at all levels, local, subregional and regional, in fulfilment of the mandates contained in the resolutions of the General Assembly and the recommendations of other forums of the United Nations system,

"*Considering* the importance of providing education and training for radio broadcasters, journalists and audio-visual technicians in the developing countries,

"*Taking note* of the proposal by the Government of Costa Rica for the establishment of a United Nations information centre in that country, taking advantage of the facilities offered by the University for Peace, which can serve as a site and an instrument for those purposes,

"*Aware* that the University for Peace can serve as the headquarters of the United Nations information centre since it has the functional autonomy and efficient performance required for that purpose,

"1. *Decides* to establish a United Nations Information Centre in Costa Rica, taking advantage of the facilities and premises offered by the University for Peace established by its resolution 35/55 of 5 December 1980;

"2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to hold consultations with the Government of Costa Rica and the University for Peace, with a view to finalizing the details of the implementation of the present resolution."

19. At the same meeting, the representative of Costa Rica stated that, at the thirteenth session of the Committee on Information, in April 1991, Costa Rica had requested to have a United Nations information centre established in that country, but that since the request had not been duly reflected in the Committee's report (A/46/21), draft resolution A/SPC/46/L.8 was being submitted. In order not to break the consensus, Costa Rica did not insist on any action being taken on draft resolution A/SPC/46/L.8, but reiterated the wish to have a United Nations information centre established in Costa Rica, taking advantage of the facilities and premises offered by the University for Peace, which was established by General Assembly resolution 35/55 of 5 December 1980, and requested that the draft resolution be reflected in the Committee's report to the Assembly.

20. At the 29th meeting, on 27 November, the Special Political Committee decided that, in view of the statement by the representative of Costa Rica, no action was required on draft resolution A/SPC/46/L.8, but that the text would be reflected in the Committee's report to the General Assembly (see para. 18 above).

Candidacy for membership in the Committee on Information

21. At the 29th meeting, on 27 November, the Chairman drew attention to paragraphs 110 and 111 of the report of the Committee on Information (A/46/21), in which the Committee on Information, by consensus, decided to recommend to the General Assembly the adoption of a decision to increase the membership of the Committee on Information from 78 to 79 members and to appoint Burkina Faso as a member of the Committee. At the same meeting, the Special Political Committee decided, without a vote, to rec-

ommend to the General Assembly the adoption of those decisions (see para. 23 below).

Recommendations of the Special Political Committee

22. The Special Political Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions A and B below:

QUESTIONS RELATING TO INFORMATION

A

Information in service of humanity

The General Assembly,

Taking note of the comprehensive and important report of the Committee on Information (A/46/21),

Also taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on questions relating to information (A/46/449),

Urges that all countries, organizations of the United Nations system as a whole and all others concerned, reaffirming their commitment to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and to the principles of freedom of the press and freedom of information, as well as to those of the independence, pluralism and diversity of the media, deeply concerned by the disparities existing between developed and developing countries and the consequences of every kind arising from those disparities that affect the capability of the public, private or other media and individuals in developing countries to disseminate information and communicate their views and their cultural and ethical values through endogenous cultural production, as well as to ensure the diversity of sources of and their free access to information, recognizing the call in this context for what in the United Nations and at various international forums has been termed "a new world information and communication order, seen as an evolving and continuous process", should:

(*a*) Cooperate and interact with a view to reducing existing disparities in information flows at all levels by increasing assistance for the development of communication infrastructures and capabilities in developing countries, with due regard for their needs and the priorities attached to such areas by those countries, and in order to enable them and the public, private or other media in developing countries to develop their own information and communication policies freely and independently and increase the participation of media and individuals in the communication process, and to ensure a free flow of information at all levels;

(*b*) Ensure for journalists the free and effective performance of their professional tasks and condemn resolutely all attacks against them;

(*c*) Provide support for the continuation and strengthening of practical training programmes for broadcasters and journalists from public, private and other media in developing countries;

(*d*) Enhance regional efforts and cooperation among developing countries, as well as cooperation between developed and developing countries, to strengthen communication capacities and to improve the media infrastructure and communication technology in the developing countries, especially in the areas of training and dissemination of information;

(*e*) Aim, in addition to bilateral cooperation, at providing all possible support and assistance to the developing countries and the media, public, private or other, in the developing countries, with due regard to their interests and needs in the field of information and to action already adopted within the United Nations system, including:

(i) The development of the human and technical resources that are indispensable for the improvement of information and communication systems in developing countries and support for the continuation and strengthening of practical training programmes, such as those already operating under both public and private auspices throughout the developing world;

(ii) The creation of conditions that will enable developing countries and their media, public, private or other, to have, by using their national and regional resources, the communication technology suited to their national needs, as well as the necessary programme material, especially for radio and television broadcasting;

(iii) Assistance in establishing and promoting telecommunication links at the subregional, regional and interregional levels, especially among developing countries;

(iv) The facilitation, as appropriate, of access by the developing countries to advanced communication technology available on the open market;

(*f*) Provide full support for the International Programme for the Development of Communication of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,[1] which should support both public and private media.

B

United Nations public information policies and activities

The General Assembly,

Taking note of the comprehensive and important report of the Committee on Information (A/46/21),

Also taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on questions relating to information (A/46/449),

1. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General, in respect of United Nations public information policies and activities, to implement the following recommendations adopted by the Committee on Information at its thirteenth session, in accordance with relevant United Nations resolutions:

(*a*) The United Nations system as a whole should cooperate in a concerted manner, through its information services and the coordination of the Joint United Nations Information Committee, in promoting a more comprehensive and realistic image of the activities and potential of the United Nations system in all its endeavours, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, with particular emphasis on the creation of a climate of confidence, the strengthening of multilateralism and the promotion of the development activities in the United Nations system;

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[1] See United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, Twenty-first Session*, vol. I, *Resolutions*, sect. III.4, resolution 4/21.

(*b*) Reaffirming the primary role of the General Assembly in elaborating, coordinating and harmonizing United Nations policies and activities in the field of information, the Secretary-General is requested to ensure that the activities of the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, as the focal point of the public information tasks of the United Nations, are strengthened and improved, keeping in view the purposes and principles of the Charter, the priority areas defined by the Assembly and the recommendations of the Committee on Information, so as to ensure an objective and more coherent coverage of, as well as better knowledge about, the United Nations and its work; the Secretary-General should ensure that the Department of Public Information:

- (i) Cooperates more regularly with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, especially at the working level, with a view to maximizing the contribution of the Department to the efforts of the organization and expresses interest in the continuction of the practice of a comprehensive statement by a representative of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at each substantive session of the Committee on Information;
- (ii) Enhances its cooperation with news agencies of and in the developing countries, in particular, the News Agencies Pool of Non-Aligned Countries, the Eco-Pool of the News Agencies of Non-Aligned Countries and the Broadcasting Organization of Non-Aligned Countries, as well as with other news agencies and intergovernmental and regional organizations;
- (iii) Continues to disseminate, in coordination with the information services of other relevant agencies, information about United Nations activities pertaining, *inter alia*, to:
  - *a.* International peace and security;
  - *b.* Disarmament;
  - *c.* Peace-keeping operations;
  - *d.* Decolonization and the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories in the light of the International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism;
  - *e.* The elimination of foreign occupation;
  - *f.* Human rights;
  - *g.* The elimination of all forms of racial discrimination;
  - *h.* The advancement of the status of women and their role in society;
  - *i.* Problems of economic and social development, as well as international economic cooperation aimed at resolving external debt problems;
  - *j.* The least developed countries;
  - *k.* The environment and development;
  - *l.* The campaign against terrorism in all its forms, bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 40/61 of 9 December 1985;
  - *m.* The international fight against drug abuse and illicit trafficking;
- (iv) Does its utmost to disseminate widely and to publicize the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990[2] and the tremendous efforts of the African countries towards recovery and development, as well as the positive response by the international community to alleviate the serious economic situation prevailing in Africa;
- (v) Enhances the effectiveness of its activities and the dissemination of information on United Nations activities against the policies and practices of apartheid, giving due attention to the unilateral measures and official censorship imposed on the local and international media with regard to all aspects of that issue;
- (vi) Continues to disseminate information about activities of the United Nations directed at a comprehensive, just and lasting solution of international conflicts by exclusively peaceful means, as highlighted in the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization;[3]
- (vii) Continues to cover all United Nations activities pertaining to the situation in the Middle East and the question of Palestine in particular, and current developments in that region, and reports thereon to the Committee on Information at its fourteenth session, in 1992;
- (viii) Provides, in situations requiring immediate and special response, the necessary level of information support for the activities of the United Nations;

(*c*) The Department of Public Information should continue its efforts in promoting an informed understanding of the work and purposes of the United Nations system among the peoples of the world and in strengthening the image of the United Nations system as a whole and, in this connection, it is recommended that the Secretary-General should ensure that the Department:

- (i) Continues to maintain consistent editorial independence and accuracy in reporting all the material that it produces, taking necessary measures to ensure that its output contains adequate, objective and equitable information about issues before the Organization, reflecting divergent opinions where they occur;
- (ii) Continues to apply, in the context of the review of its role, performance and methods of work, appropriate modern technologies for the collection, production, storage, dissemination and distribution of information materials, including the use of satellite facilities;
- (iii) Considers expanding the programme of telephone news bulletins that are paid for by its users;
- (iv) Continues its cooperation with those countries which have expressed readiness to assist the United Nations in resuming short-wave broadcasts through their respective national networks free of charge and encourages expansion of such a type of cooperation with those developed and developing countries having recognized capabilities in this field;

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[2] Resolution S-13/2, annex.

[3] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 1*, sect. XII.

(v) Takes adequate measures to resume taped radio programmes, which it has temporarily curtailed, if so requested by broadcasting stations;

(vi) Continues its briefing, assistance and orientation programme for broadcasters and journalists from developing countries focused on United Nations-related issues;

(vii) Provides, on the basis of its activities, information to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization about new forms of cooperation, at the regional and subregional levels, for the training of media professionals and for the improvement of the information and communication infrastructure of developing countries;

(viii) Cooperates with educational institutions of Member States and with educators and education policy makers, informing them about United Nations activities;

(ix) Considers, as of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, the publication in the Arabic and Spanish languages, after each annual session of the General Assembly, of the press release containing the resolutions and decisions adopted by the General Assembly and the results of the voting;

(x) Ensures adequate daily coverage of United Nations open meetings in the two working languages of the Secretariat, reflecting the views of all delegations with accuracy and objectivity; the Department should also continue to cooperate closely with and provide assistance to members of the United Nations Correspondents' Association, taking into account their needs and requirements, especially in the area of press releases, press conferences and briefings, which provide them with basic information for reporting;

(xi) Uses the official languages of the United Nations adequately in its written and audiovisual materials and makes balanced use of the two working languages of the Secretariat;

(xii) Ensures timely distribution of its material to subscribers and to United Nations information centres;

(*d*) The Department of Public Information should produce and distribute its publications in a timely manner:

(i) The improvement in format and printing of the *UN Chronicle* is welcome; the Department is encouraged to continue to consider the interests of specific target audiences as it formulates its editorial policies and take action to expand its circulation in order to make it easily accessible;

(ii) The Committee notes the report of the Secretary-General on the *Yearbook of the United Nations*[4] and shares the assessment of the Secretary-General regarding unacceptable delays in the publication of the *Yearbook*; it recommends continuation of the *Yearbook* and stresses the continuing importance of maintaining the strict editorial independence, objectivity and comprehensiveness of the *Yearbook*, and requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the progress achieved in the implementation of the report, particularly as regards paragraphs 66 and 67;

(*e*) Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 15 February 1991,[5] and recalling his report on assistance to those front-line States broadcasting or willing to broadcast to South Africa, requests the Secretary-General to assist to the greatest extent possible those front-line States in pursuing their concerns, in the light of paragraph 6 of the report of the Secretary-General of 15 February 1991;

(*f*) The Secretary-General is urged to continue his efforts to secure a sound and stable financial basis for the publications *Development Forum* and *Africa Recovery*;

(*g*) It is recognized that United Nations information centres constitute an important means of disseminating information about the United Nations among the peoples of the world; therefore, the Department should conduct periodic evaluation of the efficiency of each centre in disseminating information about the United Nations through the national media, information and educational institutions and non-governmental organizations; the evaluation should be used by the Committee to develop a broad framework in relation to the range of functions of the centres, taking into account the United Nations resources and the requirements of the regions;

(*h*) The Department should coordinate closely with other field offices of the United Nations system, particularly those of the United Nations Development Programme, in order to avoid duplication of work, taking into account the functional autonomy that the United Nations information centres should have; in this respect, in countries where no local United Nations information centre exists, the Department should ensure that adequate information about the United Nations is provided; in addition, the Department should develop a framework for coordinating the information work carried out by the United Nations offices and officers serving in those countries where no United Nations information centre exists;

(*i*) Recognizing that the United Nations information centres have been called upon to undertake tasks beyond their specific mandate upon the request of other organizations in the system, the Department should make every effort, where this is felt necessary, to seek reimbursement so that it can carry out the tasks without impairing its effectiveness in its specific duties;

(*j*) Requests the Secretary-General to study ways of ensuring a qualitative balance among United Nations information centres all over the world with respect to the discharge of their responsibilities, budget allocations for such centres, the deployment of resources, and services of specialists in the field of information and to report to the Committee on Information at its fourteenth session;

(*k*) Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Committee on Information at all sessions of the Committee on the budget of each of the United Nations information centres, including detailed information on the level of assistance being provided by the host countries;

(*l*) The Committee on Information, having taken note of the request for the enhancing of United Nations information centres in Tehran, Dar es Salaam, Dhaka and Bujumbura, recommends that the Department of Public Information provide the necessary professionals and equipment where necessary;

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[4] A/AC.198/1991/6.

[5] A/AC.198/1991/5.

(*m*) The Committee on Information recommends that, pending final discussions with the Secretariat, the General Assembly should consider approval of the establishment of a new United Nations information centre in San'a; the Committee takes note of the requests of Costa Rica and Bulgaria to have information components in their countries;

(*n*) Stressing the need for coordinating the information activities of the United Nations system and recognizing the important role that the Joint United Nations Information Committee plays in that regard, the Department of Public Information is encouraged to continue its active participation in the work of the Committee;

(*o*) Taking into account the conclusion reached at the sixteenth session of the Joint United Nations Information Committee that the environment would presently constitute the highest priority issue suitable for inter-agency cooperation, the Department of Public Information should further pursue discussion of the implementation of a system-wide information programme for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, to be held in 1992;

(*p*) It is recognized that free distribution of materials is necessary in the public information activities of the United Nations; however, as demands increase and whenever it is desirable and possible, the Department of Public Information should actively encourage the sale of its materials;

(*q*) In view of the importance of radio programmes in developing countries, the Secretary-General is requested to enhance the efficiency of and to ensure full programme delivery by all regional radio units, namely, the African, Asian, Caribbean, European, Latin American and Middle Eastern Units and the Anti-Apartheid Programmes Section, including production of radio programmes called for by the General Assembly in its resolution 38/82 B of 15 December 1983;

(*r*) All reports of the Secretary-General, as well as reports by representatives of the Department of Public Information, to the Committee on Information and to the General Assembly, in particular on new programmes or on the expansion of existing programmes, should contain:

- (i) Detailed information on the output of the Department on each topic included in its work programme, which forms the basis of its programme budget;
- (ii) The costs of the activities undertaken on each topic;
- (iii) Adequate information on target audiences, end-use of the products of the Department and analysis of feedback data received by it;
- (iv) A statement detailing the priority level that the Secretary-General has attached to current or future activities of the Department in documents dealing with such activities;
- (v) Evaluation by the Department of the effectiveness of its different programmes and activities, with particular reference to the need constantly to review internal programme elements and activities;

(*s*) In order to facilitate continued contact between the Department of Public Information and the Committee on Information between sessions, it is recommended that the Bureau of the Committee on Information, together with representatives of each regional group and of China, in close contact with members of the Committee on Information, should meet, as required, and consult at periodic intervals with the Department of Public Information;

2. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to implement the recommendations relating to the activities of the Department of Public Information in accordance with the budgetary procedures as approved by the General Assembly in its resolutions 41/213 of 19 December 1986, 42/211 of 21 December 1987, 43/213 of 21 December 1988, 44/200 B of 21 December 1989 and 45/254 A to C of 21 December 1990 and taking into account the priorities set by the Assembly;

3. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Committee on Information at its fourteenth session, in 1992, on the implementation of a system-wide information programme for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in 1992;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Committee on Information at its fourteenth session, in 1992, on the activities of the Department of Public Information and on the implementation of the recommendations contained in the present resolution;

5. *Invites* Member States to submit to the Secretary-General, by 1 February 1992, observations and suggestions on ways and means of furthering the development of communications infrastructures and capabilities in developing countries, with a view to consolidating recent experience in the field of international cooperation aimed at enabling the developing countries to develop their own information and communication capacities, freely and independently, and requests the Secretary-General to report thereon to the Committee on Information at its fourteenth session;

6. *Urges* the Committee on Information, through its Bureau and the representatives of each regional group and of China, to work in close contact with the Joint United Nations Information Committee in order to facilitate United Nations information system cooperation and coordination in informing the peoples of the world of the aims and activities of the Organization and requests the Secretary-General to submit the reports of the Joint United Nations Information Committee to the Committee on Information at its consecutive sessions;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution;

8. *Requests* the Committee on Information to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Questions relating to information".

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23. The Special Political Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

INCREASE IN THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION

The General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Special Political Committee, decides:

(*a*) To increase the membership of the Committee on Information from seventy-eight to seventy-nine members;

(*b*) To appoint Burkina Faso as a member of the Committee on Information.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 69th plenary meeting, on 11 December 1991, the General Assembly adopted draft resolutions A and B submitted by the Special Political Committee in its report (A/46/641, para. 22). At the same meeting, the Assembly adopted the draft decision submitted by the Committee in its report (ibid., para. 23). For the final texts, see resolutions 46/73 A and B and decision 46/423.[6]

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[6] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 49* and corrigendum.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/46/21	Report of the Committee on Information	*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 21*
A/46/134	The coordination of activities related to early warning of possible refugee flows: note by the Secretary-General	
A/46/449	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/46/582	Letter dated 18 October 1991 from the representative of Belarus to the Secretary-General	
A/46/598-S/23166	Letter dated 23 October 1991 from the representative of Chile to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the resolutions adopted by the 86th Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, held at Santiago from 7 to 12 October 1991	
A/46/776-S/23288	Letter dated 13 December 1991 from the observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	*Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1991*, document S/23288
A/46/L.46	Poland: amendment to draft resolution B recommended by the Special Political Committee in its report (A/46/641, para. 22)	Withdrawn by the sponsor at the 69th plenary meeting
A/SPC/46/4	Letter dated 14 November 1991 from the Controller to the Chairman of the Special Political Committee	
A/SPC/46/L.5	Draft resolution	See A/46/641, paras. 7 and 22, draft resolution A
A/SPC/46/L.6	*Idem*	Ibid., draft resolution B
A/SPC/46/L.7	Programme budget implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/SPC/46/L.6: note by the Secretary-General	
A/SPC/46/L.8	Draft resolution	Ibid., para. 17
	Programme budget implications of draft resolution B submitted by the Special Political Committee in document A/46/641	
A/C.5/46/50	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/46/755	Report of the Fifth Committee	See annex fascicle, agenda item 107

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 76

ANNEXES

FORTY-SIXTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1991/1992

Agenda item 76: Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations*

DOCUMENT A/46/642

Report of the Special Political Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*8 November 1991*]

1. The item entitled "Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly in accordance with Assembly decision 45/423 of 11 December 1990.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda, as item 76, and to allocate it to the Special Political Committee for consideration and report.

3. At the 5th meeting of the Special Political Committee, on 15 October 1991, the Chairman proposed that, as no member of the Committee had requested to speak on the item, consideration of it should be deferred until the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly.

4. The representative of Japan, speaking on behalf of the Group of Asian States, made a statement in connection with the Chairman's proposal.

5. In the absence of any objection, it was so decided.

Recommendation of the Special Political Committee

6. The Special Political Committee recommends that the General Assembly should include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations".

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 66th plenary meeting, on 9 December 1991, the General Assembly adopted the recommendation made by the Special Political Committee in paragraph 6 of its report (A/46/642)(see decision 46/415[1]).

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/46/437	Letter dated 6 September 1991 from the representative of Colombia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the "General Outline for the Revitalization of the United Nations" submitted by the Permanent Mechanism for Consultation and Concerted Political Action (Rio Group)	

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Special Political Committee*, 5th meeting, and corrigendum; and ibid., *Plenary Meetings*, 66th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 78.

[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 49* and corrigendum.

United Nations

GENERAL
ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 77

ANNEXES

FORTY-SIXTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1991/1992

Agenda item 77: Development and international economic cooperation:*

- **(*a*) Trade and development;**
- **(*b*) Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s;**
- **(*c*) World Decade for Cultural Development;**
- **(*d*) Economic and technical cooperation among developing countries;**
- **(*e*) Environment;**
- **(*f*) Desertification and drought;**
- **(*g*) Human settlements;**
- **(*h*) Science and technology for development;**
- **(*i*) Entrepreneurship;**
- **(*j*) Effective mobilization and integration of women in development**

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DOCUMENTS A/46/645 AND ADD.1 TO 11

Report of the Second Committee

DOCUMENT A/46/645

PART I OF THE REPORT

[*Original: English*]
[*6 December 1991*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-sixth session, as item 77, and to allocate it to the Second Committee for consideration and report, the item entitled:

"Development and international economic cooperation:

"(*a*) Trade and development;

"(*b*) Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s;

"(*c*) World Decade for Cultural Development;

"(*d*) Economic and technical cooperation among developing countries;

"(*e*) Environment;

"(*f*) Desertification and drought;

"(*g*) Human settlements;

"(*h*) Science and technology for development;

"(*i*) Entrepreneurship;

"(*j*) Effective mobilization and integration of women in development".

2. The Second Committee considered the item at its 18th to 22nd, 28th, 32nd, 33rd, 38th to 42nd, 45th and 48th to 58th meetings, held on 17, 21, 24 and 29 October, 1, 5, 6, 11 to 13, 15, 19 to 21, 26 and 27 November and 2 to 4, 6, 10 and 11 December 1991. An account of the Committee's discussions is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.2/46/SR.18-22, 28, 32, 33, 38-42, 45 and 48-58). Attention is also drawn to the general debate held by the Committee on all the items allocated to it, at its 2nd to 9th meetings, from 1 to 4 October 1991 (see A/C.2/46/SR.2-9). An account of the Committee's consideration of the proposals before it is contained in parts II to XII of the report, as follows:

Part II of the report (A/46/645/Add.1): proposals submitted under no specific sub-item;

Part III of the report (A/46/645/Add.2): proposals submitted under sub-item (*a*);

Part IV of the report (A/46/645/Add.3): proposals submitted under sub-item (*b*);

Part V of the report (A/46/645/Add.4): proposals submitted under sub-item (*c*);

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*For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Second Committee*, 2nd to 9th, 18th to 22nd, 28th, 32nd, 33rd, 38th to 42nd, 45th and 48th to 58th meetings, and corrigendum; ibid., *Fifth Committee*, 53rd meeting, and corrigendum; and ibid., *Plenary Meetings*, 48th, 78th and 79th meetings. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Annexes*, agenda items 12 and 79, and ibid., *Forty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 82.

Part VI of the report (A/46/645/Add.5): proposals submitted under sub-item (*d*);

Part VII of the report (A/46/645/Add.6): proposals submitted under sub-item (*e*);

Part VIII of the report (A/46/645/Add.7): proposals submitted under sub-item (*f*);

Part IX of the report (A/46/645/Add.8): proposals submitted under sub-item (*g*);

Part X of the report (A/46/645/Add.9): proposals submitted under sub-item (*h*);

Part XI of the report (A/46/645/Add.10): proposals submitted under sub-item (*i*);

Part XII of the report [A/46/645/Add.11 (Part A)]: proposals submitted under sub-item (*j*);

Part XII of the report [A/46/645/Add.11 (Part B)]: proposals submitted under sub-item (*j*).

3. For its consideration of item 77, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

4. At the 18th meeting, a statement was made by the Director of the Division for the Advancement of Women of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs.

5. At the 19th meeting, statements were made by the Associate Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, the Assistant Secretary-General for Development Research and Policy Analysis, the Executive Director of the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations and the Director of the Unit for Special Political Questions and Regional Cooperation. The President of the International Fund for Agricultural Development also made a statement.

6. At the 33rd meeting, a statement was made by the Under-Secretary-General for International Economic and Social Affairs.

7. At the 38th meeting, statements were made by the Deputy Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the Director of the Special Programme for the Least Developed, Land-locked and Island Developing Countries of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the Director, as officer-in-charge, of the Centre for Science and Technology for Development.

8. At the 48th meeting, statements were made by the Deputy Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, the Director of the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office and the Executive Director of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements.

9. At the 52nd meeting, a statement was made by the Under-Secretary-General and Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Law of the Sea.

DOCUMENT A/46/645/ADD.1

PART II OF THE REPORT

[*Original: English*]
[*13 December 1991*]

Proposals submitted under no specific sub-item

1. The Second Committee considered the proposals submitted under agenda item 77 that were not related to a specific sub-item at its 19th, 28th, 42nd, 51st and 58th meetings, held on 21 October, 1, 15 and 26 November and 11 December 1991. An account of the Committee's discussions is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.2/46/SR.19, 28, 42, 51 and 58).

Consideration of proposals

Draft resolution contained in document A/C.2/46/L.5

2. By its decision 45/441 of 21 December 1990, the General Assembly had decided to defer until its forty-sixth session consideration of the draft resolution entitled "International conference on money and finance for development", contained in document A/C.2/46/L.5. (For the printed text of the draft resolution, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 82, document A/44/746/Add.11, para. 4.)

3. At its 58th meeting, following a statement by Mr. Bozorgmehr Ziaran (Islamic Republic of Iran), Vice-Chairman of the Committee, the Committee decided, on the proposal of the Chairman, to recommend to the General Assembly that it should defer consideration of the draft resolution until its forty-seventh session (see para. 12 below).

Draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.16

4. At the 19th meeting, the representative of Ghana, on behalf of the States Members that are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/46/L.16) entitled "Economic stabilization programmes in developing countries".

5. At the 42nd meeting, Mr. Ioan Barac (Romania), Vice-Chairman of the Committee, informed the Committee of the results of informal consultations held on the draft resolution.

6. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 11 below, draft resolution I).

Draft resolutions A/C.2/46/L.26 and A/C.2/46/L.73

7. At the 28th meeting, the representative of Ghana, on behalf of the States Members that are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/46/L.26) entitled "Report of the South Commission", which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

"*Recalling* its resolution 45/195 of 21 December 1990,

"*Recognizing* the relevance of the report entitled *The Challenge to the South: The Report of the South Commission*[1] in addressing the challenges of the South in the 1990s, especially the North-South dialogue, trade, finance, technology, regional cooperation and integration among developing countries,

"*Taking note* of the report of the President of the Economic and Social Council on the outcome of the informal exchange of views held in the Council on the report of the South Commission (A/46/448),

"1. *Urges* Member States, international organizations and other relevant institutions to study and act upon the report of the South Commission within their spheres of competence;

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[1] New York, Oxford University Press, 1990. For an overview and summary of the report of the South Commission, see A/45/810 and Corr.1, annex.

"2. *Requests* the United Nations Development Programme to provide the necessary financial resources for the wide distribution of the report of the South Commission, particularly in developing countries, in order to enhance economic and technical cooperation among developing countries;

"3. *Urges* the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Development Programme, the regional commissions and other developmental bodies of the United Nations to support developing countries in implementing the relevant recommendations of the report of the South Commission, with special emphasis on economic and technical cooperation among developing countries;

"4. *Requests* the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Development Programme and the regional commissions to assign, within their respective shares of competence, monitoring and follow-up duties to appropriate units for the implementation of the relevant recommendations of the South Commission;

"5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to coordinate and report, on a biennial basis, on the implementation of the report of the South Commission, with special emphasis on economic and technical cooperation among developing countries."

8. At the 51st meeting, Mr. Ioan Barac, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/46/L.73) submitted on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.26.

9. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.73 without a vote (see para. 11 below, draft resolution II).

10. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.73, draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.26 was withdrawn by the sponsors.

Recommendations of the Second Committee

11. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I and II below:

Draft resolution I

ECONOMIC STABILIZATION PROGRAMMES IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, the annex to which contains the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries,

Reaffirming its resolution 45/194 of 21 December 1990, on economic stabilization programmes in developing countries,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General (A/46/385);

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session a comprehensive and analytical report containing an evaluation of the extent to which the efforts made by developing countries to stabilize their economies are being supported by the current international economic environment.

Draft resolution II

REPORT OF THE SOUTH COMMISSION

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 45/195 of 21 December 1990,

Recognizing the relevance of the report entitled *The Challenge to the South: The Report of the South Commission*[1] in addressing the challenges of the South in the 1990s, especially the North-South dialogue, trade, finance, technology, regional cooperation and integration among developing countries,

Taking note of the report of the President of the Economic and Social Council on the outcome of the informal exchange of views held in the Council on the report of the South Commission (A/46/448),

1. *Urges* Member States, international organizations and other relevant institutions to study the report of the South Commission with a view to putting into effect its recommendations, as appropriate;

2. *Invites* the United Nations Development Programme to provide support for the distribution of the report of the South Commission in the developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, in order to enhance economic and technical cooperation among the developing countries;

3. *Urges* the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Development Programme, the regional commissions and other developmental bodies of the United Nations to support developing countries in implementing the relevant recommendations of the report of the South Commission, with special emphasis on economic and technical cooperation among developing countries;

4. *Invites* the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Development Programme and the regional commissions to follow, within their respective spheres of competence, the implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the South Commission by the parties concerned, as appropriate;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to monitor the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon, as appropriate, to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session.

* * *

12. The Second Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON MONEY AND FINANCE FOR DEVELOPMENT

The General Assembly decides to defer until its forty-seventh session consideration of the draft resolution entitled "International conference on money and finance for development" (see A/C.2/46/L.5).

DOCUMENT A/46/645/ADD.2

PART III OF THE REPORT

[*Original: English*]
[*16 December 1991*]

Proposals submitted under sub-item (*a*)

1. The Second Committee considered the proposals pertaining to sub-item (*a*) (trade and development) at its 41st, 45th, 51st, 55th and 58th meetings, on 13, 19 and 26 November and 4 and 11 December 1991. An account of the Committee's discussions is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.2/46/SR.41, 45, 51, 55 and 58).

Consideration of proposals

Draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.22

2. At the 41st meeting, the representative of Ghana, on behalf of the States Members that are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/46/L.22) entitled "Strengthening international organizations in the area of multilateral trade".

3. At the 51st meeting, Mr. Bozorgmehr Ziaran, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, informed the Committee of the results of informal consultations held on the draft resolution.

4. The Committee was informed that the draft resolution contained no programme budget implications.

5. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 40 below, draft resolution I).

Draft resolutions A/C.2/46/L.52 and A/C.2/46/L.95 and Corr.1

6. At the 45th meeting, the representative of Ghana, on behalf of the States Members that are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/46/L.52) entitled "Environment and international trade", which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

"*Recalling* its resolution 45/210 of 21 December 1990, on environment and international trade,

"*Welcoming* Trade and Development Board resolution 393 (XXXVIII) of 4 October 1991 (see A/46/15, vol. II, sect. II.A), on the contribution of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, within its mandate, to sustainable development, in which the Board, *inter alia*, reaffirmed the importance of an integrated perspective of environment and development in order to tackle successfully the root causes of poverty and environmental degradation and achieve the objective of sustainable development in all countries,

"1. *Welcomes* the efforts of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to integrate increasingly the concept of sustainable development in its ongoing work, and encourages the Secretary-General of the Conference to pursue that process;

"2. *Stresses* the importance of the contribution of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, within its mandate, to the preparatory process for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and to the follow-up to that Conference and welcomes the collaboration between the two bodies;

"3. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to take the necessary action to pursue and expedite the studies and other work requested in paragraph 7 of Trade and Development Board resolution 393 (XXXVIII) (ibid.), so that they may contribute effectively to the preparatory process for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and its follow-up."

7. At the same meeting, the representative of Ghana orally revised the draft resolution as follows:

(*a*) In the second preambular paragraph, the word "poverty" was replaced by the word "underdevelopment";

(*b*) In paragraph 1, the word "Conference" was replaced by the words "United Nations Conference on Trade and Development";

(*c*) In paragraph 3, the words "in addition" were inserted before the words "contribute effectively".

8. At its 55th meeting, the Committee had before it a draft resolution (A/C.2/46/L.95 and Corr.1) submitted by Mr. Bozorgmehr Ziaran, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.52.

9. The Committee was informed that draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.95 and Corr.1 contained no programme budget implications.

10. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.95 and Corr.1 without a vote (see para. 40 below, draft resolution II).

11. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.95 and Corr.1, draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.52 was withdrawn by the sponsors.

Draft resolutions A/C.2/46/L.53 and A/C.2/46/L.96

12. At the 45th meeting, the representative of Ghana, on behalf of the States Members that are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/46/L.53) entitled "Trade and Development Board", which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

"*Recalling* its resolution 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1964, as amended,[2] on the establishment of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the Final Act adopted by the Conference at its seventh session, held at Geneva from 9 July to 3 August 1987,[3] and the Declaration on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, contained in Trade and Development Board resolution 376 (XXXVI) of 13 October 1989,[4] as endorsed by the General Assembly in resolution 44/19 of 14 November 1989,

"*Recalling also* its resolution 45/203 of 21 December 1990, on the report of the Trade and Development Board,

"*Considering* that the eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to be held in Colombia in 1992, provides, with its development-oriented agenda, a timely opportunity to advance the dialogue on major development issues, taking into account the global political, economic and technological changes of the recent past,

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[2] See resolutions 2904 (XXVII), 31/2 A and B and 34/3.

[3] See *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Seventh Session*, vol. I, *Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.88.II.D.1), part one, sect. A.1.

[4] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 15* (A/44/15), vol. II, sect. II.A.

"*Considering* Trade and Development Board resolution 396 (XXXVIII) of 4 October 1991, on debt and development problems of developing countries (see A/46/15, vol. II, sect. II.A), as part of the continuing contribution of the Board to the search for a durable solution to the problems of the external indebtedness of developing countries, as well as to the substantive preparations for the eighth session of the Conference,

"*Reiterating* that the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations cannot be concluded without a substantial and balanced outcome in all areas involved, including areas of particular importance to developing countries,

"*Noting* that the *Trade and Development Report, 1991*[5] constitutes a valuable contribution to the debate on the interdependence of the problems of trade, development finance and the international monetary system, as well as to the understanding of the issues examined within the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations,

"1. *Takes note* of the report of the Trade and Development Board on the second part of its thirty-seventh session and the first part of its thirty-eighth session (A/46/15, vols. I and II), and urges all Member States to give effect to the provisions of the resolutions and decisions adopted by the Board;

"2. *Notes with appreciation* the contribution made by the Trade and Development Board to the understanding of global interdependence, in particular among key sectors concerning trade flows in goods and services and developments in the areas of money, finance, debt, commodities and technology, as well as among national economies and economic actors;

"3. *Reaffirms* the need for all countries to fulfil their responsibilities in strengthening the rules and disciplines of the multilateral trading system for the benefit of all countries and, to this end, urges all participants in the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations to adopt a constructive and comprehensive approach thereto in order to achieve a successful and balanced outcome in accordance with the Ministerial Declaration on the Uruguay Round;[6]

"4. *Reiterates its invitation* to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, at its eighth session, to assess the outcome of the Uruguay Round, in particular in areas of interest or concern to developing countries;

"5. *Welcomes* Trade and Development Board resolution 394 (XXXVIII) of 4 October 1991 (see A/46/15, vol. II, sect. II.A), on economic cooperation among developing countries and problems of trade and trade financing, as a further concrete step in the implementation of the Caracas Programme of Action,[7] stresses the need for continued support by the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to the process of economic cooperation among developing countries and invites the United Nations Development Programme and other funding institutions to provide financial support to this process;

"6. *Also welcomes* the progress achieved so far in the substantive preparations for the eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

"7. *Stresses* the crucial importance of the eighth session of the Conference in advancing the development dialogue and in giving new impetus to multilateral economic cooperation, and affirms the need to achieve at that session a positive, action-oriented outcome in the interrelated areas of trade, money, finance, resources for development, technology, commodities and services, which will be instrumental in the revitalization of the development process of the developing countries, will strengthen the work of the Conference in national and international policy-making and will give life to the commitments and policies contained in the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution S-18/3 of 1 May 1990."

13. At its 55th meeting, the Committee had before it a draft resolution (A/C.2/46/L.96) submitted by Mr. Bozorgmehr Ziaran, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.53.

14. The Committee was informed that the draft resolution contained no programme budget implications.

15. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.96 without a vote (see para. 40 below, draft resolution III).

16. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.96, draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.53 was withdrawn by the sponsors.

Draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.55

17. At the 45th meeting, the representative of Ghana, on behalf of the States Members that are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/46/L.55) entitled "Economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries".

18. At the 58th meeting, Mr. Bozorgmehr Ziaran, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, informed the Committee of the results of informal consultations held on the draft resolution.

19. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution by a recorded vote of 100 to 28, with 11 abstentions (see para. 40 below, draft resolution IV). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte D'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti,[8] Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

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[5] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.91.II.D.15.

[6] See *GATT, Focus Newsletter, No. 41*, October 1986.

[7] A/36/333 and Corr.1, annex.

[8] The delegation of Haiti subsequently informed the Committee that it had intended to abstain in the vote on the draft resolution.

Against: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Argentina, Belarus, Greece, Liberia, Lithuania, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Spain, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Uruguay.

20. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, Cyprus and Kuwait.

Draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.56

21. At the 45th meeting, the representative of Ghana, on behalf of the States Members that are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/46/L.56) entitled "Adjustment of the Trade Control Measures Information System of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, as called for by the General Assembly in resolution 45/210".

22. At the 55th meeting, Mr. Bozorgmehr Ziaran, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, read out the following revisions which had been agreed on during informal consultations held on the draft resolution: in paragraph 4, the words "further" and "improve" were inverted; and the words ", where appropriate," were inserted after the word "promote".

23. The Committee was informed that the draft resolution contained no programme budget implications.

24. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 40 below, draft resolution V).

Draft resolutions A/C.2/46/L.57 and A/C.2/46/L.118

25. At the 51st meeting, the representative of Uganda, on behalf also of Bolivia, Botswana, Burundi, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Mongolia, Nepal, Rwanda, Swaziland and Zambia, subsequently joined by Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, the Central African Republic, Chad, Malawi, Mali, the Niger and Zimbabwe, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/46/L.57) entitled "Specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries", which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

"*Recalling* the provisions of its resolution 44/214 of 22 December 1989 and all other resolutions of the United Nations relating to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries,

"*Recognizing* that the lack of territorial access to the sea, aggravated by remoteness and isolation from world markets, and prohibitive transit costs and risks impose serious constraints on the overall socio-economic development efforts of the land-locked developing countries,

"*Recognizing also* that fifteen of the twenty-one land-locked developing countries are also classified by the United Nations as least developed countries and that their geographical situation is an added constraint on their overall ability to cope with the challenges of development,

"*Noting* that most transit countries are themselves developing countries facing serious economic problems, including the lack of adequate infrastructure in the transport sector,

"*Recognizing further* that measures to deal with the transit problems of land-locked developing countries require close cooperation and collaboration between those countries and their transit neighbours,

"*Recalling* the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, adopted on 10 December 1982,[9]

"*Recognizing* the important role played by bilateral cooperative arrangements and regional and subregional integration in alleviating the transit problems of the land-locked developing countries and improving the transit-transport systems in land-locked and transit developing countries,

"*Noting with concern* that the international support measures taken thus far have not adequately addressed the problems of land-locked developing countries,

"1. *Reaffirms* the right of access of land-locked countries to and from the sea and freedom of transit through the territory of transit States by all means of transport, in accordance with international law;

"2. *Calls upon* both the land-locked developing countries and their transit neighbours, within the spirit of South-South cooperation, to implement measures to strengthen further their cooperative and collaborative efforts in dealing with their transit problems;

"3. *Appeals* to all States, international organizations and financial institutions to implement, as a matter of urgency and priority, the specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries envisaged in the previous relevant resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade,[10] in the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, adopted at the eighteenth special session of the General Assembly and contained in the annex to its resolution S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, and in the relevant provisions of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s;[11]

"4. *Invites* the land-locked developing countries and their transit neighbours to intensify further their cooperative arrangements for the development of transit infrastructures, institutions and services to facilitate the movement of goods in transit with financial and technical assistance from donors and international agencies;

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[9] *Official Records of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea*, vol. XVII (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.84.V.3), document A/CONF.62/122.

[10] Resolution 45/199, annex.

[11] See *Report of the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Paris, 3-14 September 1990* (A/CONF.147/18), part one.

"5. *Emphasizes* that assistance for the improvement of transit facilities and services should be integrated into the overall economic development strategy of the land-locked developing countries and that donor assistance should consequently take into account the requirement for long-term restructuring of the economies of the land-locked developing countries, including, as appropriate, the promotion of import substituting industries producing high-bulk, low-value goods and the development of high-value, low-bulk goods for export;

"6. *Urges* donor countries and multilateral financial and development institutions to provide land-locked and transit developing countries with adequate financial and technical assistance in the form of grants or concessional loans for the construction, maintenance and improvement of their transit infrastructures, communications and facilities in order fully to integrate them into the regional and international transport and communications networks;

"7. *Requests* the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to promote and strengthen bilateral, subregional, regional and interregional projects and to expand further its support to the land-locked developing countries and its activities of technical cooperation for development geared towards achieving national and collective self-reliance among them;

"8. *Notes with appreciation* the contribution of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in formulating international measures to deal with the special problems of the land-locked developing countries, and requests the Secretary-General of the Conference:

"(*a*) To keep under constant review the evolution of transit infrastructure facilities, institutions and services and to recommend means of improving them in the light of changing requirements of individual land-locked developing countries, taking into account technological developments, particularly in the area of information and communications;

"(*b*) To serve as a focal point for promoting cross-regional interchange of information and experience, in cooperation with regional and subregional organizations;

"(*c*) To continue to monitor the implementation of specific measures for the land-locked developing countries agreed upon in the General Assembly, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and other international forums;

"(*d*) To collaborate in all initiatives being undertaken to overcome the particular problems of land-locked developing countries, including those of the private sector and of non-governmental organizations;

"9. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to carry out specific studies in the following areas and to report on the results of these studies to the Trade and Development Board and to the General Assembly:

"(*a*) Liberalization of transit services and streamlining of transit documentation and procedures;

"(*b*) Implications of high transit costs on the overall development of the land-locked developing countries;

"(*c*) Identification of specific areas in the context of subregional and regional cooperation for the promotion and integration of transit infrastructure and services and harmonization of transit-transport policies and legislation;

"(*d*) Identification of specific areas for the expansion of the trade sector of land-locked developing countries, including the assessment of regional trade possibilities;

"(*e*) Improvement of the security of goods in transit;

"(*f*) Transit facilities accorded to land-locked developing countries in different regions;

"(*g*) Improvement of current transit insurance regimes;

"(*h*) Application of new information technology to improve transit services;

"(*i*) Identification of specific training needs to improve the managerial capacities and the skills of personnel involved in transit operations to ensure effective utilization of transit-transport facilities;

"(*j*) Development and expansion of all other alternatives and/or complements to ground transportation in order to improve the access of land-locked countries to foreign markets;

"10. *Also requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in collaboration with the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme and, where relevant, the executive heads of the subregional economic groupings, to convene in 1992-1993 subregional symposia/workshops of experts of land-locked and transit developing countries on the basis of the studies mentioned in paragraph 9 above and other relevant studies;

"11. *Further requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to convene in 1993 a meeting of high-level governmental experts from land-locked and transit developing countries and representatives of donor countries and financial and development institutions to:

"(*a*) Discuss the particular problems of land-locked developing countries in general, including those that are peculiar to individual countries;

"(*b*) Consider support measures to foster better cooperative arrangements between transit and land-locked developing countries;

"(*c*) Provide an opportunity to exchange views on how effectively to tailor assistance programmes to meet the specific requirements of land-locked developing countries, including those programmes and projects that enhance cooperative arrangements between land-locked and transit developing countries;

"(*d*) Identify the problems faced in implementing donor assistance programmes in land-locked developing countries;

"(*e*) Propose a concrete programme of action for the land-locked and transit developing countries, to be forwarded to the Trade and Development Board and to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session for appropriate action;

"12. *Decides* to strengthen the branch of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development dealing with land-locked and island developing countries in order to ensure the effective implementation of the activities called for in the present resolution and of other measures in support of land-locked developing countries;

"13. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on progress in the implementation of specific action related to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries (see A/46/496 and Add.1), submitted pursuant to resolution 44/214, and requests him to prepare another report, taking into account the provisions of the present resolution, the results of the studies to be undertaken in accordance with paragraph 9 above, and the outcome of the meeting of governmental experts from land-locked and transit developing countries and representatives of donor countries and financial and development institutions, for submission to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session."

26. A statement (A/C.2/46/L.85) by the Secretary-General on the programme budget implications of the draft resolution, submitted in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, was subsequently circulated.

27. At its 58th meeting, the Committee had before it a draft resolution (A/C.2/46/L.118) submitted by Mr. Bozorgmehr Ziaran, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.57.

28. The Committee was informed that the programme budget implications contained in document A/C.2/46/L.85 did not apply to draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.118.

29. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.118 without a vote (see para. 40 below, draft resolution VI).

30. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of Turkey made a statement.

31. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.118, draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.57 was withdrawn by the sponsors.

Draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.91

32. At its 58th meeting, the Committee had before it a draft resolution (A/C.2/46/L.91) entitled "United Nations/International Maritime Organization Conference of Plenipotentiaries on a Draft Convention on Maritime Liens and Mortgages", submitted by Mr. Bozorgmehr Ziaran, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, on the basis of informal consultations.

33. A statement (A/C.2/46/L.113) by the Secretary-General on the programme budget implications of the draft resolution, submitted in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, was circulated.

34. The representative of the Programme Planning and Budget Division made a statement.

35. Before the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representative of the Netherlands, on behalf of the States members of the European Community, and the representative of the United States of America.

36. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.91 without a vote (see para. 40 below, draft resolution VII).

Draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.92

37. At its 55th meeting, the Committee had before it a draft resolution (A/C.2/46/L.92) entitled "International code of conduct on the transfer of technology", submitted by Mr. Bozorgmehr Ziaran, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, on the basis of informal consultations.

38. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 40 below, draft resolution VIII).

39. At its 58th meeting, on the proposal of the Chairman, the Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that it should take note of the note by the Secretary-General on progress in the implementation of specific action related to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries (A/46/496 and Add.1) (see para. 41 below).

Recommendations of the Second Committee

40. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I to VIII below:

Draft resolution I

STRENGTHENING INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS IN THE AREA OF MULTILATERAL TRADE

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, contained in the annex to its resolution S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, and the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, contained in the annex to its resolution 45/199 of 21 December 1990,

Recalling its resolution 45/201 of 21 December 1990,

Taking note of the note by the Secretary-General (A/46/565) concerning institutional developments related to the strengthening of international organizations in the area of multilateral trade,

1. *Urges* all Governments and the executive heads of the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to endeavour to present their views to the Secretary-General on this matter;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare, for submission to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, an updated report, taking into account the outcome of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations and the eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

Draft resolution II

ENVIRONMENT AND INTERNATIONAL TRADE

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 45/210 of 21 December 1990, on environment and international trade,

Welcoming Trade and Development Board resolution 393 (XXXVIII) of 4 October 1991 (see A/46/15, vol. II, sect. II.A), on the contribution of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, within its mandate, to sustainable development, in which the Board, *inter alia*, reaffirmed the importance of an integrated perspective of environment and development in order to tackle successfully the root causes of underdevelopment and environmental degradation and achieve the objective of sustainable development in all countries,

1. *Welcomes* the efforts of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to integrate increasingly the concept of sustainable development in its ongoing

work, and encourages the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to pursue that process;

2. *Stresses* the importance of the contribution of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, within its mandate, to the preparatory process for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and to the follow-up to that Conference;

3. *Invites* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to take the necessary action to pursue and expedite, where appropriate, the studies and other work requested in paragraph 7 of Trade and Development Board resolution 393 (XXXVIII) (ibid.), taking into account what is being done by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in this area, so that they may in addition contribute effectively, within the mandate of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to the preparatory process for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and its follow-up.

Draft resolution III

TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1964, as amended,[2] on the establishment of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the Final Act adopted by the Conference at its seventh session, held at Geneva from 9 July to 3 August 1987,[3] and the Declaration on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, contained in Trade and Development Board resolution 376 (XXXVI) of 13 October 1989,[4] as endorsed by the General Assembly in resolution 44/19 of 14 November 1989,

Recalling also its resolution 45/203 of 21 December 1990, on the Trade and Development Board,

Considering that the eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to be held in Colombia in 1992, provides, with its development-oriented agenda, a timely opportunity to advance the dialogue on major development issues, taking into account the global political, economic and technological changes of the recent past,

Considering Trade and Development Board resolution 396 (XXXVIII) of 4 October 1991, on debt and development problems of developing countries (see A/46/15, vol. II, sect. II.A), as part of the continuing contribution of the Board to the search for a durable solution to the problems of the external indebtedness of developing countries, as well as to the substantive preparations for the eighth session of the Conference,

Reiterating that the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations should result in a substantial and balanced outcome in all areas involved, including areas of particular importance to developing countries,

Noting that the *Trade and Development Report, 1991*[5] constitutes a valuable contribution to the debate on the interdependence of the problems of trade, development finance and the international monetary system, as well as to the understanding of the issues examined within the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Trade and Development Board on the second part of its thirty-seventh session and the first part of its thirty-eighth session (A/46/15, vols. I and II), and urges all Member States to give effect to the provisions of the resolutions and decisions adopted by the Board;

2. *Notes with appreciation* the contribution made by the Trade and Development Board to the understanding of the interdependence of problems of trade, development finance and the international monetary system, taking into account the needs of developing countries;

3. *Reaffirms* the need for all countries to fulfil their responsibilities in strengthening the rules and disciplines of the multilateral trading system for the benefit of all countries and, to this end, urges all participants in the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations to adopt a constructive and comprehensive approach thereto in order to achieve a successful and balanced outcome in accordance with the Ministerial Declaration on the Uruguay Round;[6]

4. *Reiterates* its invitation to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, at its eighth session, to assess the outcome of the Uruguay Round, in particular in areas of interest or concern to developing countries;

5. *Welcomes* Trade and Development Board resolution 394 (XXXVIII) of 4 October 1991 (see A/46/15, vol. II, sect. II.A), on economic cooperation among developing countries and problems of trade and trade financing, as a further step in the implementation of the Caracas Programme of Action,[7] stresses the need for continued support by the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to the process of economic cooperation among developing countries through studies, extension of expertise and technical assistance and, in this connection, invites the United Nations Development Programme and other funding institutions to continue to provide financial support to this process;

6. *Also welcomes* the progress achieved so far in the substantive preparations for the eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

7. *Stresses* the crucial importance of the eighth session of the Conference in advancing the development dialogue and in giving new impetus to multilateral economic cooperation, and affirms the need to achieve at that session a positive, action-oriented outcome in the interrelated areas of trade, resources for development, technology, commodities and services, which, in particular, will be instrumental in the revitalization of the development process of the developing countries, will strengthen further the impact of the work of the Conference on national and international policy-making and will contribute to the implementation of the commitments and policies contained in the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution S-18/3 of 1 May 1990.

Draft resolution IV

ECONOMIC MEASURES AS A MEANS OF POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC COERCION AGAINST DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

The General Assembly,

Recalling the relevant principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations, *Recalling also* its resolutions 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970, 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, and 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States,

Reaffirming article 32 of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, which declares that no State may use or encourage the use of economic, political or any other type of measures to coerce another State in order to obtain from it the subordination of the exercise of its sovereign rights,

Bearing in mind the general principles governing international trade and trade policies for development contained in the relevant resolutions and rules of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade,

Reaffirming its resolutions 38/197 of 20 December 1983, 39/210 of 18 December 1984, 40/185 of 17 December 1985, 41/165 of 5 December 1986, 42/173 of 11 December 1987 and 44/215 of 22 December 1989, and considering that further work needs to be undertaken in order to implement them,

Gravely concerned that the use of coercive economic measures adversely affects the economy and development efforts of developing countries and has a general negative impact on international economic cooperation and on the world-wide effort to move towards a non-discriminatory, open trading system,

Taking into account the note by the Secretary-General prepared in response to General Assembly resolution 44/215 (A/46/567), and his assessment of how to continue his task,

Concerned that the mandate provided in paragraph 6 of resolution 44/215 has not been fully implemented,

1. *Calls upon* the international community to adopt urgent and effective measures to eliminate the use by some developed countries of unilateral economic coercive measures against developing countries with the purpose of exerting, directly or indirectly, coercion on the sovereign decisions of the countries subject to those measures;

2. *Deplores* the fact that some developed countries continue to apply economic measures and, in some cases, have increased their scope and magnitude, as evidenced by trade restrictions, blockades, embargoes, freezing of assets and other economic sanctions incompatible with the Charter of the United Nations;

3. *Calls upon* developed countries to refrain from making use of their predominant position in the international economy to exercise political or economic coercion through the application of economic instruments with the purpose of inducing changes in the economic, political, commercial and social policies of other countries;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to pursue fully his mandate as contained in paragraph 6 of Assembly resolution 44/215, through the Office of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation and in close cooperation with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution V

ADJUSTMENT OF THE TRADE CONTROL MEASURES INFORMATION SYSTEM OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT AS CALLED FOR BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY IN RESOLUTION 45/210

The General Assembly,

Stressing the principle of free and fair global trade, which should be conducive to the significant enhancement of the trade and development prospects of all countries, in particular developing countries, and the importance to that end of promoting transparency with regard to national trade measures,

Recalling Trade and Development Board decision 354 (XXXIV) of 10 May 1988,[12] in which the Board recognized that the computerized database on trade measures was a valuable source of information on general and product-specific trade measures and authorized the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to provide, on request, the information contained in that database,

Recalling also paragraph 1 (*b*) of its resolution 45/210 of 21 December 1990, in which it called for the adjustment of the Trade Control Measures Information System of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to monitor environmental regulations for possible protectionism and to monitor non-tariff measures that have a bearing on the environment, in accordance with paragraph 6 of Trade and Development Board decision 384 (XXXVII) of 12 October 1990,[13]

1. *Welcomes* Trade and Development Board decision 395 (XXXVIII) of 4 October 1991 (see A/46/15, vol. II, sect. II.B), in which the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development was invited to make use of the information collected by and held in the International Trade Centre, as well as the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and other relevant organizations, for the purpose of facilitating collection by the Conference of data on environmental measures related to trade in the Trade Control Measures Information System, and to continue to make available, on request, information from the System;

2. *Notes* the initial steps taken by the secretariat of the Conference to introduce the adjustments in the System called for by the General Assembly in resolution 45/210;

3. *Also notes* the measures initiated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to disseminate the information contained in the database, and invites Member States that have not yet done so to designate focal points to facilitate the exchange and dissemination of information contained in the System;

4. *Stresses* the need to improve further and strengthen the database, including an expansion of its coverage of countries and measures and more continuous updating of the information contained therein, with a view to enhancing its utility for trade negotiations and export promotion, as well as for analytical purposes, and requests the Secretary-General of the Conference to take all the additional measures necessary to expedite the work required, in particular

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[12] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 15* (A/43/15), vol. I, sect. II.A.

[13] Ibid., *Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 15* (A/45/15), sect. III.B.

the adjustment of the System called for by the Assembly in resolution 45/210, and to promote, where appropriate, and facilitate the dissemination of information from the System and any analysis thereof, pursuant to paragraph 5 of Trade and Development Board resolution 393 (XXXVIII) of 4 October 1991 (ibid., vol. II, sect. II.A).

Draft resolution VI

SPECIFIC ACTIONS RELATED TO THE PARTICULAR NEEDS AND PROBLEMS OF LAND-LOCKED DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

The General Assembly,

Recalling the provisions of its resolution 44/214 of 22 December 1989 and all other relevant resolutions of the United Nations relating to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries,

Recognizing that the lack of territorial access to the sea, aggravated by remoteness and isolation from world markets, and prohibitive transit costs and risks impose serious constraints on the overall socio-economic development efforts of the land-locked developing countries,

Recognizing also that fifteen of the twenty-one land-locked developing countries are also classified by the United Nations as least developed countries and that their geographical situation is an added constraint on their overall ability to cope with the challenges of development,

Recognizing further that most transit countries are themselves developing countries facing serious economic problems, including the lack of adequate infrastructure in the transport sector,

Recalling that measures to deal with the transit problems of land-locked developing countries require close cooperation and collaboration between those countries and their transit neighbours,

Recalling the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, adopted on 10 December 1982,[9]

Recognizing the important role played by bilateral cooperative arrangements and regional and subregional integration in alleviating the transit problems of the land-locked developing countries and improving the transit-transport systems in land-locked and transit developing countries,

Noting the importance of strengthening the existing international support measures with a view to further addressing the problems of land-locked developing countries,

1. *Reaffirms* the right of access of land-locked countries to and from the sea and freedom of transit through the territory of transit States by all means of transport, in accordance with international law;

2. *Reaffirms* also that transit developing countries, in the exercise of their full sovereignty over their territory, have the right to take all measures necessary to ensure that the rights and facilities provided for land-locked developing countries should in no way infringe upon their legitimate interests;

3. *Calls upon* both the land-locked developing countries and their transit neighbours, within the spirit of South-South cooperation, including bilateral cooperation, to implement measures to strengthen further their cooperative and collaborative efforts in dealing with their transit problems;

4. *Appeals* to all States, international organizations and financial institutions to implement, as a matter of urgency and priority, the specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries envisaged in the previous resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade,[10] in the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, adopted at the eighteenth special session of the General Assembly and contained in the annex to its resolution S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, and in the relevant provisions of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s;[11]

5. *Invites* the land-locked developing countries and their transit neighbours to intensify further their cooperative arrangements for the development of transit infrastructures, institutions and services to facilitate the movement of goods in transit with financial and technical assistance from donors and international agencies;

6. *Emphasizes* that assistance for the improvement of transit-transport facilities and services should be integrated into the overall economic development strategy of the land-locked developing countries and that donor assistance should consequently take into account the requirement for long-term restructuring of the economies of the land-locked developing countries;

7. *Urges* donor countries and multilateral financial and development institutions to provide land-locked and transit developing countries with appropriate financial and technical assistance in the form of grants or concessional loans for the construction, maintenance and improvement of their transport, storage and transit infrastructures and facilities, including alternative routes and improved communications;

8. *Requests* the United Nations Development Programme, as appropriate, further to promote subregional, regional and interregional projects and programmes and to expand its support in the transport and communication sectors to the land-locked and transit developing countries and its technical cooperation for development geared towards promoting national and collective self-reliance among them;

9. *Notes with appreciation* the contribution of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in formulating international measures to deal with the special problems of the land-locked developing countries, and urges the Conference, *inter alia*, to keep under constant review the evolution of transit-transport infrastructure facilities, institutions and services, monitor the implementation of agreed measures, collaborate in all relevant initiatives, including those of private sector and non-governmental organizations, and serve as a focal point for cross-regional issues of interest to land-locked developing countries;

10. *Invites* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to carry out, within the overall level of resources for the biennium 1992-1993, specific studies in the following areas, *inter alia*, bearing in mind the need to address the concerns of transit developing countries, and to report on the results of the studies to the Trade and Development Board and to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session:

(*a*) Implications of high transit costs on the overall development of the land-locked developing countries;

(*b*) Identification of specific areas in the context of subregional and regional cooperation for the promotion and integration of transit infrastructure and services and harmonization of transit-transport policies and legislation and the assessment of regional trade possibilities for the expansion of the trade sector of land-locked developing countries;

(*c*) Improvement of current transit insurance regimes;

(*d*) Application of new information technology to improve transit services;

(*e*) Identification of specific training needs to improve the managerial capacities and the skills of personnel involved in transit operations to ensure effective utilization of transit-transport facilities;

(*f*) Development and expansion of all other alternatives and/or complements to ground transportation in order to improve the access of land-locked countries to foreign markets;

11. *Invites* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in collaboration with the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme and, where relevant, the executive heads of the subregional economic groupings, to convene in 1992-1993 subregional symposia/workshops of experts of land-locked and transit developing countries on the basis of the studies mentioned in paragraph 10 above and other relevant studies;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to convene in 1993 a meeting of governmental experts from land-locked and transit developing countries and representatives of donor countries and financial and development institutions to review and propose appropriate concrete action to address the problems of land-locked developing countries, to be forwarded to the Trade and Development Board and to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session for appropriate action;

13. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to take appropriate measures to enhance the capacity of the Conference, within existing resources for the biennium 1992-1993, in the area dealing with land-locked and island developing countries so as to ensure the effective implementation of the activities called for in the present resolution and of existing measures in support of land-locked developing countries;

14. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on the progress being made to address the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries (see A/46/496 and Add. 1), and requests him to prepare another report, taking into account the provisions of the present resolution, for submission to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session.

Draft resolution VII

United Nations/International Maritime Organization Conference of Plenipotentiaries on a Draft Convention on Maritime Liens and Mortgages

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the importance of the subject of maritime liens and mortgages in ship financing and in the development of national merchant fleets,

Emphasizing the need for international uniformity and for the establishment of a widely acceptable international legal instrument governing the subject of maritime liens and mortgages,

Recognizing the desirability of facilitating the harmonious and orderly development of world trade,

1. *Expresses* its appreciation to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and to the International Maritime Organization for the valuable work done in preparing a draft convention on maritime liens and mortgages;

2. *Decides* that a United Nations/International Maritime Organization Conference of Plenipotentiaries on a Draft Convention on Maritime Liens and Mortgages shall be convened at Geneva during the first half of 1993 for a period of three weeks to consider the draft convention and to embody the results of its work in a convention on maritime liens and mortgages;

3. *Decides* that the following shall be invited:

(*a*) All States, to participate in the Conference;

(*b*) All members of the International Maritime Organization, to participate in the Conference;

(*c*) Representatives of organizations that have received a standing invitation from the General Assembly to participate in the capacity of observers in the sessions and the work of all international conferences convened under its auspices; these representatives would participate in the Conference in that capacity, in accordance with Assembly resolution 3237 (XXIX) of 22 November 1974;

(*d*) Representatives of the national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity in its region; these representatives would participate in the Conference in the capacity of observers, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 3280 (XXIX) of 10 December 1974;

(*e*) The specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, as well as interested organs of the United Nations, which should be represented by observers at the Conference;

(*f*) Intergovernmental bodies in consultative status with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the International Maritime Organization, which should be represented by observers at the Conference;

(*g*) Directly concerned non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the International Maritime Organization, which should be represented by observers at the Conference;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the Secretary-General of the International Maritime Organization to make the necessary arrangements, within existing resources, for holding the Conference at Geneva, to submit to the Conference all relevant documentation, including the rules of procedure of the Conference, and to arrange for the necessary staff, facilities and services that it will require;

5. *Decides* that the languages of the Conference shall be those used in the General Assembly and its Main Committees.

Draft resolution VIII

INTERNATIONAL CODE OF CONDUCT ON THE TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 45/204 of 21 December 1990, on an international code of conduct on the transfer of technology,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on the consultations carried out in 1991 on an international code of conduct on the transfer of technology (A/46/564, annex);

2. *Decides* to transmit that report to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its eighth session;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the outcome of the consideration of the report by the Conference at its eighth session.

* * *

41. The Second Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

NOTE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON PROGRESS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SPECIFIC ACTION RELATED TO THE PARTICULAR NEEDS AND PROBLEMS OF THE LAND-LOCKED DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

The General Assembly decides to take note of the note by the Secretary-General on progress in the implementation of specific action related to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries (A/46/496 and Add. 1).

DOCUMENT A/46/645/ADD.3

PART IV OF THE REPORT

[*Original: English*]
[*11 December 1991*]

Proposals submitted under sub-item (*b*)

1. The Second Committee considered the proposals pertaining to sub-item (*b*) (implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s) at its 52nd and 57th meetings, on 27 November and 10 December 1991. An account of the Committee's discussions is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.2/46/SR.52 and 57).

Consideration of proposals

Draft resolutions A/C.2/46/L.68 and A/C.2/46/L.104

2. At the 52nd meeting, the representative of Ghana, on behalf of the States Members that are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/46/L.68) entitled "Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s", which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

"*Recalling* its resolution 45/206 of 21 December 1990, in which it endorsed the Paris Declaration and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s, adopted by the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries,

"*Deeply concerned* about the continuing deterioration in the socio-economic situation of the least developed countries as a whole and the adverse impact of the recent unforeseen external developments and other emergencies on their overall socio-economic situation,

"*Recalling* the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries,[14] in which it was stated, *inter alia*, that it would be essential to stem the increasing marginalization of the least developed countries and to reactivate their growth and development through comprehensive national action and international support measures,

"*Reaffirming* the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade,[10] in which Member States stressed, *inter alia*, the need for full implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s, adopted by the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Paris from 3 to 14 September 1990,[11]

"*Recalling* that the prime objective of the Programme of Action is to arrest the further deterioration in the socio-economic situation of those countries, to reactivate and accelerate their growth and development and, in the process, to set them on the path of sustained growth and development,

"*Reaffirming* the basic principles outlined in the Programme of Action as the basis for action by the least developed countries and their development partners, including international organizations, financial institutions and development funds, to promote fundamental, growth-oriented transformation of the economies of those countries,

"*Recalling* the solemn commitment of the international community, as contained in the Paris Declaration, adopted by the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries,[11] to implement the Programme of Action throughout the 1990s,

"*Stressing* that successful implementation of the Programme of Action will depend on shared responsibility and strengthened partnership for the growth and development of the least developed countries,

"1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General (A/46/566);

"2. *Calls upon* all Governments, international and multilateral organizations, financial institutions and development funds, the organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system and all other organizations concerned to take concrete measures to implement fully the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s as a matter of urgency;

"3. *Reaffirms* that the least developed countries have the primary responsibility for the formulation and effective implementation of national policies and priorities for their growth and development, and, in that context, welcomes the fundamental and far-reaching changes that have been or are being initiated in the least developed countries;

"4. *Stresses* that the domestic policy initiatives of the least developed countries deserve the increased support of all their development partners;

"5. *Strongly urges* all donor countries to implement fully and expeditiously their commitments in all areas, as set out in the Programme of Action, so as to provide adequate external support to the least developed countries, and to keep under continuous review the possibility of implementing further new steps in specific areas of importance to the least developed countries;

"6. *Welcomes* the decision to upgrade to a division the unit of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development that deals, *inter alia*, with the least developed countries, and expresses the hope that the division will concentrate more fully on the problems and requirements of the least developed countries;

"7. *Invites* the governing bodies of the organs, organizations, agencies and programmes of the United Nations system to continue to take the necessary and appropriate measures for effective implementation of and follow-up to the Programme of Action within their respective spheres of competence and according to their mandates;

"8. *Invites* the preparatory bodies of all major forthcoming meetings and conferences of the United Nations system to take into account the outcome of the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries;

"9. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in conformity with paragraph 142 of the Programme of Action,[11] to continue to ensure the full mobilization and coordination of all organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system in the implementation of and follow-up to the Programme of Action, in close collaboration with the Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation, the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the secretariats of the regional commissions and the lead agencies for the aid groups;

"10. *Calls upon* all organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to establish focal points for the least developed countries, if they have not already been established, and to strengthen the existing ones in order to involve them actively in the implementation tasks throughout the 1990s, and also calls upon those organs, organizations and programmes to take steps to implement the recommendations contained in the Programme of Action that fall within their area of competence;

"11. *Urges* all Governments, international and multilateral organizations, regional economic integration organizations and relevant non-governmental organizations to continue to pay special attention to the problems of the least developed countries, and, in this regard, welcomes the Tokyo Forum on the development problems of the least developed countries, organized at Tokyo from 13 to 15 May 1991 by the Government of Japan in collaboration with the United Nations Capital Development Fund;

"12. *Deeply appreciates* the contributions of the Governments of Finland, Italy, the Netherlands and Norway to specific programmes of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development for the least developed countries;

"13. *Emphasizes once again* the importance of economic and technical cooperation between the least developed countries and other developing countries, and, in that regard, highly recommends mechanisms of economic and technical cooperation among developing countries to strengthen the development efforts of the least developed countries, and urges the development partners to assist in such activities;

"14. *Stresses* the importance of effective follow-up and monitoring mechanisms for the Programme of Action, and, in that context, requests the Secretary-General to make resources available from the regular budget of the United Nations to meet the cost of participation of at least one representative of each least developed country at the spring session of the Trade and Development Board, which, in accordance with the provisions of the Programme of Action and General Assembly resolution 45/206, will undertake the annual review of progress in the implementation of the Programme of Action;

"15. *Calls upon* the international community to continue to assist the land-locked and island least developed countries in coping with their special problems, in line with the relevant recommendations contained in the Programme of Action;

"16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the present resolution and to report, on a continuing basis, on the implementation of the provisions of the Programme of Action."

3. A statement (A/C.2/46/L.97) by the Secretary-General on the programme budget implications of the draft resolution, submitted in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, was subsequently circulated.

4. At its 57th meeting, the Committee had before it a draft resolution (A/C.2/46/L.104) submitted by Mr. Bozorgmehr Ziaran, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.68.

5. The Committee was informed that the programme budget implications contained in document A/C.2/46/L.97 did not apply to draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.104.

6. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.104 without a vote (see para. 8 below).

7. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.104, draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.68 was withdrawn by the sponsors.

Recommendation of the Second Committee

8. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME OF ACTION FOR THE LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES FOR THE 1990s

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 45/206 of 21 December 1990, in which it endorsed the Paris Declaration and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s, adopted by the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries,

Deeply concerned about the continuing deterioration in the socio-economic situation of the least developed countries as a whole and the adverse impact of the recent unforeseen external developments and other emergencies on their overall socio-economic situation,

Recalling the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic

Growth and Development of the Developing Countries,[14] in which it was stated, *inter alia*, that it would be essential to stem the increasing marginalization of the least developed countries and to reactivate their growth and development through comprehensive national action and international support measures,

Reaffirming the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade,[10] in which Member States stressed, *inter alia*, the need for full implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s, adopted by the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Paris from 3 to 14 September 1990,[11]

Recalling that the prime objective of the Programme of Action is to arrest the further deterioration in the socio-economic situation of those countries, to reactivate and accelerate their growth and development and, in the process, to set them on the path of sustained growth and development,

Reaffirming the basic principles outlined in the Programme of Action as the basis for action by the least developed countries and their development partners, including international organizations, financial institutions and development funds, to promote fundamental, growth-oriented transformation of the economies of those countries,

Recalling the solemn commitment of the international community, as contained in the Paris Declaration, adopted by the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries,[11] to implement the Programme of Action throughout the 1990s,

Stressing that successful implementation of the Programme of Action will depend on shared responsibility and strengthened partnership for the growth and development of the least developed countries,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General (A/46/566);

2. *Calls upon* all Governments, international and multilateral organizations, financial institutions and development funds, the organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system and all other organizations concerned to take concrete measures to implement fully the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s as a matter of urgency;

3. *Reaffirms* that the least developed countries have the primary responsibility for the formulation and effective implementation of national policies and priorities for their growth and development and should continue to implement the commitments they undertook at the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Paris in 1990, and, in that context, welcomes the fundamental and far-reaching changes that have been or are being initiated in the least developed countries;

4. *Stresses* that the implementation of growth and development-oriented domestic policy initiatives by the least developed countries deserves the increased support of all their development partners;

5. *Strongly urges* the international community, in particular the donor countries, to implement fully and expeditiously their commitments in all areas, as set out in the Programme of Action, so as to provide adequate external support to the least developed countries, and to keep under review the possibility of implementing further new steps in specific areas of importance to the least developed countries;

6. *Welcomes* the decision to upgrade to a division the unit of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development that deals, *inter alia*, with the least developed countries, and expresses the hope that the division will concentrate more fully on the problems and requirements of the least developed countries;

7. *Invites* the governing bodies of the organs, organizations, agencies and programmes of the United Nations system to continue to take the necessary and appropriate measures for effective implementation of and follow-up to the Programme of Action within their respective spheres of competence and according to their mandates;

8. *Invites* the preparatory bodies of all relevant forthcoming major meetings and conferences of the United Nations system to take into account the outcome of the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in conformity with paragraph 142 of the Programme of Action,[11] to continue to ensure the full mobilization and coordination of all organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system in the implementation of and follow-up to the Programme of Action, in close collaboration with the Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation, the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the secretariats of the regional commissions and the lead agencies for the aid groups;

10. *Calls upon* all relevant organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to establish focal points for the least developed countries, if they have not already been established, and to strengthen the existing ones in order to involve them actively in the implementation of the Programme of Action throughout the 1990s, and also calls upon those organs, organizations and programmes to take steps to implement the recommendations contained in the Programme of Action that fall within their area of competence;

11. *Urges* all Governments, international and multilateral organizations, regional economic integration organizations and relevant non-governmental organizations to continue to pay special attention to the problems of the least developed countries, and, in this regard, deeply appreciates the Tokyo Forum on the development problems of the least developed countries, organized at Tokyo from 13 to 15 May 1991 by the Government of Japan in collaboration with the United Nations Capital Development Fund;

12. *Deeply appreciates* the contributions of individual countries to specific United Nations programmes for the least developed countries;

13. *Emphasizes once again* the importance of economic and technical cooperation between the least developed countries and other developing countries, and, in that regard, highly recommends mechanisms of economic and technical cooperation among developing countries to strengthen the development efforts of the least developed countries, and urges the development partners to assist in such activities;

14. *Stresses* the importance of effective follow-up and monitoring mechanisms for the Programme of Action, and, in that context, requests the Secretary-General to mobilize extrabudgetary resources to ensure the participation of at

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[14] Resolution S-18/3, annex.

least one representative of each least developed country at the spring session of the Trade and Development Board, which, in accordance with the provisions of the Programme of Action and General Assembly resolution 45/206, will undertake the annual review of progress in the implementation of the Programme of Action;

15. *Calls upon* the international community to continue to assist the land-locked and island least developed countries in addressing their special problems, in line with the relevant recommendations contained in the Programme of Action;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution and to report, on a continuing basis, on the implementation of the provisions of the Programme of Action.

DOCUMENT A/46/645/ADD.4

PART V OF THE REPORT

[*Original: English*]
[*4 December 1991*]

Proposals submitted under sub-item (*c*)

1. The Second Committee considered the proposals pertaining to sub-item (*c*) (World Decade for Cultural Development) at its 42nd and 53rd meetings, on 15 November and 2 December 1991. An account of the Committee's discussions is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.2/46/SR.42 and 53).

Consideration of proposals

Draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.50

2. At the 42nd meeting, the representative of Ghana, on behalf of the States Members that are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/46/L.50) entitled "World Decade for Cultural Development".

3. At the 53rd meeting, Mr. Bozorgmehr Ziaran, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, informed the Committee that, as a result of informal consultations, the following revisions had been agreed on:

(*a*) In paragraph 3 (*a*), after the word "Decade," the words "as well as" were replaced by the word "including";

(*b*) In paragraph 3 (*b*), the last word "Organizations" should have read "Organization".

4. The Committee was informed that the draft resolution contained no programme budget implications.

5. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 10 below, draft resolution I).

Draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.51

6. At the 42nd meeting, the representative of Norway, on behalf also of Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Mexico, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, Peru, Romania, Suriname, Sweden, Turkey, the United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela and Yemen, subsequently joined by Malawi, Malaysia, Mozambique and Samoa, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/46/L.51) entitled "World Commission on Culture and Development".

7. At the 53rd meeting, Mr. Bozorgmehr Ziaran, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, informed the Committee that, as a result of informal consultations, the following revisions had been agreed on:

(*a*) In paragraph 2, the words "as the latter proceeds" were to be inserted after the words "United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization";

(*b*) In paragraph 3, the word "*Requests*" was to be replaced by the word "*Expects*".

8. The Committee was informed that the draft resolution contained no programme budget implications.

9. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 10 below, draft resolution II).

Recommendation of the Second Committee

10. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I and II below:

Draft resolution I

WORLD DECADE FOR CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 41/187 of 8 December 1986, in which it proclaimed the period 1988-1997 the World Decade for Cultural Development, to be observed under the auspices of the United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,

Taking into consideration Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/65 of 26 July 1991,

Acknowledging with satisfaction the progress made by Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in implementing the Plan of Action for the World Decade for Cultural Development,[15] and encouraging them to pursue their efforts in this respect, especially in the context of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade,[10]

Taking into account resolution 26 C/3.2 adopted by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its twenty-sixth session,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on the progress of the World Decade for Cultural Development (1988-1997) during the period 1990-1991 (A/46/160);

2. *Approves* the recommendation contained in paragraph 89 (*d*) of the report, aimed at focusing the mid-term review on preparing a provisional evaluation of the implementation of the Decade, reviewing some of its goals, selecting a more limited number of priorities and defining specific tasks for the second phase of the Decade, so as to give greater impetus to the implementation of the Plan of Action for the Decade;

3. *Invites* the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to undertake the preparation of a global mid-term review of the Decade, to be carried out by the General Assembly at its

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[15] E/1986/L.30, annex

forty-ninth session, in 1994; the preparation should include the following:

(*a*) Written consultations with Member States and appropriate international governmental and non-governmental organizations, to be carried out by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in 1992, with the aim of evaluating the implementation of the Decade, including an evaluation of the cultural factors influencing the development of the cultural sector as a potential creator of jobs and generator of income, to be carried out by the regional commissions in 1993, as specified by the General Assembly in paragraph 3 of its resolution 45/189 of 21 December 1990;

(*b*) The elaboration of a summary evaluation report based on the results obtained from the written consultations with Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, as well as on the contributions from the regional commissions; the summary evaluation report would serve as the main working document for the mid-term review and would be prepared by the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization;

(*c*) An examination of the summary evaluation report by the Intergovernmental Committee of the World Decade for Cultural Development, established by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in resolution 24 C/11.13 adopted at its twenty-fourth session;

4. *Invites* all States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, as well as organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, to contribute actively to the mid-term review of the implementation of the Plan of Action for the Decade.

Draft resolution II

WORLD COMMISSION ON CULTURE AND DEVELOPMENT

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 41/187 of 8 December 1986, in which it proclaimed the period 1988-1997 the World Decade for Cultural Development,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/65 of 26 July 1991, in which the Council noted the suggestion made at the 11th meeting of the First (Economic) Committee, on 18 July 1991, that the United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization jointly establish an international commission to prepare a report on culture and development,

Also taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on the progress of the World Decade for Cultural Development (1988-1997) during the period 1990-1991 (A/46/160),

1. *Takes note* of resolution 26 C/3.4 adopted by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its twenty-sixth session, on the establishment of a World Commission on Culture and Development;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to cooperate with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization as the latter proceeds in:

(*a*) Establishing an independent World Commission on Culture and Development, comprising women and men drawn from all regions and eminent in diverse disciplines, to prepare a world report on culture and development and proposals for both urgent and long-term action to meet cultural needs in the context of development;

(*b*) Appointing, after such consultations as they deem necessary, the Chairperson of the Commission and, in cooperation with the Chairperson, selecting the other twelve members of the Commission;

3. *Expects* the World Commission to submit its final report to the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and to the United Nations General Assembly no later than three years after it begins its work, and to direct its report to intergovernmental, governmental and non-governmental forums, to individuals and to the general public in order to promote wide dissemination and follow-up;

4. *Decides* to consider the report of the World Commission on Culture and Development at an appropriate future session.

DOCUMENT A/46/645/ADD.5

PART VI OF THE REPORT

[*Original: English*]
[*11 December 1991*]

Proposals considered under sub-item (*d*)

1. The Second Committee considered the proposals pertaining to sub-item (*d*) (economic and technical cooperation among developing countries) at its 22nd, 33rd, 56th and 57th meetings, on 29 October, 6 November and 6 and 10 December 1991. An account of the Committee's discussions is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.2/46/SR.22, 33, 56 and 57).

Consideration of proposals

Draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.18

2. At the 22nd meeting, the representative of Ghana, on behalf of the States Members that are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/46/L.18) entitled "Technical cooperation among developing countries", which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

[*Text of the preamble and paragraphs 1 and 3 to 7 identical to the preamble and paragraphs 1 to 6 in the draft resolution in paragraph 10 below.*]

"2. *Reaffirms also* the continued importance of the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries as the principal forum in which representatives of all the States Members of the United Nations and other relevant bodies of the United Nations system review and promote technical cooperation among developing countries;".

3. At the 57th meeting, Mr. Ioan Barac, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, informed the Committee that, as a result of informal consultations, it had been agreed to revise the draft resolution by deleting paragraph 2 and renumbering the subsequent paragraphs.

4. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 10 below, draft resolution I).

Draft resolutions A/C.2/46/L.32 and A/C.2/46/L.93

5. At the 33rd meeting, the representative of Botswana, on behalf also of Angola, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe, and of Lesotho and Mauritania, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/46/L.32) entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Coordination Conference". Subsequently, Burkina Faso, Canada, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Uganda joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Affirming* its resolution 37/248 of 21 December 1982, in which it, *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General to promote cooperation between the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and the Southern African Development Coordination Conference and urged intensification of contacts in order to accelerate the achievements of the Lusaka Declaration of 1 April 1980, by which the Conference was established,[16]

"*Recalling* resolution 44/221 of 22 December 1989,

"*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General on cooperation between the United Nations and the Conference (A/46/481),

"*Noting* the efforts made by the Conference in implementing its Programme of Action,[17]

"*Reaffirming* its recognition that successful implementation of these development programmes can be achieved only if the Conference has adequate resources at its disposal,

"*Welcoming* Namibia's membership in the Conference, which brings added impetus for expanding and intensifying economic cooperation in southern Africa,

"*Noting* that the effects of destabilization and aggression on the economies of independent southern African countries demand the institution of rehabilitation programmes to regenerate those economies,

"*Deeply concerned* about the escalating violence in South Africa, which is often abetted by the agents of the regime, in spite of the signing of the National Peace Accord on 14 September 1991,

"*Noting with concern* that the violence in South Africa diminishes prospects for peace in the entire southern African region,

"*Also noting* the progress made by some organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system in working out mechanisms for formulating and executing cooperation with the Conference,

"1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General (A/46/481), which describes the progress made in the implementation of the resolutions of the General Assembly dealing with cooperation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Coordination Conference;[17]

"2. *Commends* the Member States and organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system that have maintained, enhanced and initiated development cooperation with the Conference;

"3. *Calls upon* the Member States and organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system that have not yet established contact and relationships with the Conference to explore the possibility of doing so;

"4. *Commends* the Conference for its considerable achievements, since its founding, in implementing projects covering all the sectors of cooperation;

"5. *Notes with interest* the reforms under way within the Conference in order better to address the challenges of regional cooperation in the 1990s;

"6. *Renews its appeal* to the international community to increase substantially its financial, technical and material support for the Conference in order to enable it to implement fully its expanded Programme of Action, which now includes the marine fisheries and resources sector and the information and culture sector, and to meet the needs of reconstruction and rehabilitation;

"7. *Appeals* to the specialized agencies and other organs and organizations of the United Nations system to continue to cooperate fully in the development programmes of the Conference in order to enhance its capacity to tap the full potential of the resources of the region;

"8. *Calls upon* the international community to maintain pressure on the South African regime to end the violence and thus encourage the full and speedy implementation of the National Peace Accord in South Africa as well as contribute to the advancement of the process towards a democratic transformation of the country;

"9. *Welcomes* the peace agreements in Angola and the peace process in Mozambique, and calls upon the international community to encourage and support these developments;

"10. *Appeals* to the international community to extend assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the economies of Angola and Mozambique;

"11. *Also appeals* to the international community urgently to extend assistance to the newly independent nation of Namibia to enable it to implement its national development programme;

"12. *Invites* the donor community and other cooperating partners to participate at a high level in the Annual Consultative Conference of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference, to be held at Maputo from 29 to 31 January 1992;

"13. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Executive Secretary of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference, to continue to intensify contacts aimed at promoting and harmonizing cooperation between the United Nations and the Conference;

"14. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution."

6. At the 56th meeting, Mr. Ioan Barac, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/46/L.93), submitted on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.32.

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[16] See A/38/493, annex I.

[17] See A/42/452, sect. II

7. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.93 without a vote (see para. 10 below, draft resolution II).

8. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.93, draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.32 was withdrawn by the sponsors.

Documentation relating to economic and technical cooperation among developing countries

9. At its 57th meeting, on the proposal of the Chairman, the Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that it should take note of reports under sub-item (*d*) on which no draft proposals had been submitted (see para. 11 below).

Recommendations of the Second Committee

10. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I and II below:

Draft resolution I

TECHNICAL COOPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries,[14] and the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade,[10]

Recalling its resolutions 33/134 of 19 December 1978, in which it endorsed the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries,[18] and 44/222 of 22 December 1989, as well as other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly,

Stressing that technical cooperation among developing countries is an indispensable and integral part of their efforts to accelerate development and should act as a springboard for enhancing the integration of the developing countries into the international economy based on equity and mutual benefit,

Also stressing that technical cooperation among developing countries remains a key element in global economic cooperation, its purpose being not to displace North-South cooperation with South-South cooperation but to complement the former within a cooperative framework that is truly universal,

Reaffirming that, while developing countries have the primary responsibility for promoting technical cooperation among themselves, developed countries and the United Nations system should assist and support such activities and that the United Nations system should play a prominent role as promoter and catalyst of technical cooperation among developing countries, in accordance with the Buenos Aires Plan of Action,

1. *Reaffirms* the continued validity of the recommendations of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries and the importance of technical cooperation among developing countries;

2. *Endorses* the decisions adopted by the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries at its seventh session (A/46/39, annex I);

3. *Urges* all Member States, the United Nations Development Programme and other relevant organs, organizations, bodies and programmes of the United Nations system to give high priority in their particular fields of activity to the support, including financial support, of activities in technical cooperation among developing countries;

4. *Urges* the United Nations Development Programme to take the lead in assisting developing countries in overcoming the problems encountered in their efforts to promote and implement activities in technical cooperation among developing countries;

5. *Calls upon* the international community to take the necessary measures to implement the commitments agreed upon in the context of technical cooperation among developing countries;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution II

COOPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COORDINATION CONFERENCE

The General Assembly,

Affirming its resolutions 37/248 of 21 December 1982, 38/160 of 19 December 1983, 39/215 of 18 December 1984, 40/195 of 17 December 1985, 42/181 of 11 December 1987 and 44/221 of 22 December 1989, in which it, *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General to promote cooperation between the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and the Southern African Development Coordination Conference and urged intensification of contacts in order to accelerate the achievement of the objectives of the Lusaka Declaration of 1 April 1980, by which the Conference was established,[16]

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on cooperation between the United Nations and the Conference (A/46/481),

Noting the efforts made by the Conference in implementing its Programme of Action,[17]

Reaffirming its recognition that successful implementation of the development programmes of the Conference can be achieved only if the Conference has adequate resources at its disposal,

Welcoming Namibia's membership in the Conference, which brings added impetus for expanding and intensifying economic cooperation in southern Africa,

Noting that the effects of war, loss of life and destruction of economic and social infrastructures in southern Africa demand the continuation and strengthening of rehabilitation programmes to regenerate the economies of the independent countries of the region,

Recognizing the positive developments in South Africa, including prospects for the start of negotiations on a democratic, non-racial constitution,

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[18] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries, Buenos Aires, 30 August-12 September 1978* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.78.II.A.11 and corrigendum), chap. I.

Deeply concerned about the current violence in South Africa, resulting from actions of forces opposed to democratic transformation,

Welcoming the signing in South Africa on 14 September 1991 of the National Peace Accord, effective implementation of which should strengthen prospects for peace in the entire southern African region,

Noting the progress made by some organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system in working out mechanisms for formulating and executing cooperation with the Conference,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General (A/46/481), which describes the progress made in the implementation of the resolutions of the General Assembly dealing with cooperation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Coordination Conference;[17]

2. *Commends* the Member States and organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system that have maintained, enhanced and initiated development cooperation with the Conference;

3. *Calls upon* the Member States and organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system that have not yet established contact and relationships with the Conference to explore the possibility of doing so;

4. *Commends* the Conference for its considerable achievements, since its founding, in implementing projects covering all the sectors of cooperation;

5. *Notes with interest* the reforms under way within the Conference in order better to address the challenges of regional cooperation in the 1990s;

6. *Renews its appeal* to the international community to increase its financial, technical and material support for the Conference in order to enable it to implement fully its expanded Programme of Action, which currently includes the marine fisheries and resources sector and the information and culture sector, and to meet the needs of reconstruction and rehabilitation;

7. *Appeals* to the international community and relevant organizations of the United Nations system to extend appropriate assistance to the Conference to enable it to advance the process of regional economic integration, including eventual participation of a democratic, non-racial South Africa;

8. *Calls upon* the South African authorities and all parties in a position to do so to redouble efforts to end the violence;

9. *Welcomes* the peace agreements in Angola and the peace process in Mozambique, and calls upon the international community to encourage and support those developments;

10. *Appeals* to the international community to extend assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the economies of Angola and Mozambique;

11. *Also appeals* to the international community urgently to extend assistance to the newly independent nation of Namibia to enable it to implement its national development programme;

12. *Invites* the donor community and other cooperating partners to participate at a high level in the Annual Consultative Conference of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference, to be held at Maputo from 29 to 31 January 1992;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Executive Secretary of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference, to continue to intensify contacts aimed at promoting and harmonizing cooperation between the United Nations and the Conference;

14. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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11. The Second Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

DOCUMENTATION RELATING TO ECONOMIC AND TECHNICAL COOPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

The General Assembly takes note of the following documents:

(*a*) Note by the Secretary-General on economic and technical cooperation among developing countries (A/46/478);

(*b*) Note by the Secretary-General on further strengthening and improving intergovernmental programming exercises for technical cooperation among developing countries (A/46/570).

DOCUMENT A/46/645/ADD.6

PART VII OF THE REPORT

[*Original: English*]
[*16 December 1991*]

Proposals submitted under sub-item (*e*)

1. The Second Committee considered the proposals pertaining to sub-item (*e*) (environment) at its 51st and 53rd to 58th meetings, on 26 November and 2 to 4, 6, 10 and 11 December 1991. An account of the Committee's discussions is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.2/46/SR.51 and 53-58).

Consideration of proposals

Draft resolutions A/C.2/46/L.7 and Rev.1 and 2 and A/C.2/46/L.9

2. On 11 October, a draft resolution (A/C.2/46/L.7) entitled "Large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing and its impact on the living marine resources of the world's oceans and seas", sponsored by Australia, Canada, Micronesia (Federated States of), New Zealand, Romania, Solomon Islands, Sweden and the United States of America, had been circulated. The draft resolution read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

[*Text of the first to twelfth and fourteenth preambular paragraphs and paragraphs 1 and 3 to 6 identical to the corresponding preambular paragraphs and paragraphs 1 and 4 to 7 of draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.7/Rev.1 in paragraph 4 below.*]

"*Noting further* that, in accordance with paragraph 3 of resolution 44/225, members of the international community have reviewed the best available scientific data on the impact of large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing, and have concluded that this practice has major adverse impacts which threaten the conservation and sustainable management of living marine resources,

"2. *Calls upon* all members of the international community to end all large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing on the high seas of the world's oceans and seas effective 30 June 1992;".

3. On 11 October, a draft resolution (A/C.2/46/L.9) entitled "Large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing and its impact on the living marine resources of the world's oceans and seas", sponsored by Japan, had been circulated. The draft resolution read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolutions 44/225 of 22 December 1989 and 45/197 of 21 December 1990 concerning large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing and its impact on the world's oceans and seas, including enclosed and semi-enclosed seas,

"*Considering* that its resolution 44/225 provides a framework for the conservation and management of living marine resources,

"*Noting with appreciation* that some members of the international community continue cooperative efforts to obtain statistically sound data on the impact of this kind of fishing,

"*Taking into account* the fact that some Member States are making efforts to take effective measures for the conservation and management of living resources in the North Pacific, within the framework of its resolution 44/225,

"*Also noting with appreciation* the contributions to the report of the Secretary-General made voluntarily by some Member States,

"1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General (A/46/615 and Corr.1 and Add.1);

"2. *Commends* the efforts of some members of the international community to conduct jointly a statistically sound analysis of the impact of large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing, in particular at the meeting of scientists held at Sidney, Canada, in June 1991;

"3. *Reaffirms* its resolution 44/225, in particular its framework for conservation and management of living marine resources;

"4. *Requests* the specialized agencies and other appropriate organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, as well as the various global, regional and subregional organizations, to study all aspects of large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing operations on the high seas and their impact on living marine resources;

"5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the present resolution."

4. At the 53rd meeting, the representative of the United States of America, on behalf also of Australia, Canada, Japan, Micronesia (Federated States of), New Zealand, Romania, Solomon Islands and Sweden, introduced a revised version (A/C.2/46/L.7/Rev.1) of draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.7. Subsequently, Antigua and Barbuda, Austria, the Bahamas, Barbados, Chile, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, the Dominican Republic, Fiji, Israel, the Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Namibia, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Singapore, Trinidad and Tobago, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Vanuatu joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolutions 44/225 and 45/197, concerning large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing and its impact on the living marine resources of the world's oceans and seas, including enclosed and semi-enclosed seas, which were adopted by consensus on 22 December 1989 and 21 December 1990 respectively,

"*Also recalling*, in particular, that the General Assembly recommended that all members of the international community agree to certain measures specified in the operative paragraphs of resolution 44/225,

"*Further recalling* the relevant principles elaborated in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,[9] which are referred to in the seventh to tenth preambular paragraphs of resolution 44/225,

"*Expressing deep concern* about reports of expansion of large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing activities on the high seas in contravention of resolutions 44/225 and 45/197, including attempts to expand large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing in the high seas areas of the Indian Ocean,

"*Commending* the unilateral, regional and international efforts that have been undertaken by members of the international community and international organizations to implement and support the objectives of resolutions 44/225 and 45/197,

"*Noting* that at the Twenty-second South Pacific Forum, held at Palikir on 29 and 30 July 1991, the heads of Government reaffirmed their opposition to large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing (see A/46/344, annex), and, in this regard, *inter alia*, welcomed the entry into force on 17 May 1991 of the Convention for the Prohibition of Fishing with Long Drift-nets in the South Pacific,

"*Recalling* the Castries Declaration,[19] in which the Authority of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States resolved to establish a regional regime for the regulation and management of the pelagic resources in the Lesser Antilles region that would outlaw the use of drift-nets and called upon other States in the region to cooperate in this regard,

"*Welcoming* the actions taken by members of the international community that have resulted in the cessation of all large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing activities in the South Pacific in advance of the date stipulated in paragraph 4 (*b*) of resolution 44/225 for the termination of such activities,

"*Also welcoming* the decision of other members of the international community to cease large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing on the high seas,

"*Commending* the efforts of many members of the international community to compile data on large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing and to submit their findings to the Secretary-General,

"*Noting* the contributions to the report of the Secretary-General made by some members of the international community and by intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations,

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[19] A/45/64, annex.

"*Noting also* the significant concerns expressed by members of the international community and competent regional fisheries bodies regarding the impact of large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing on the marine environment,

"*Noting further* that, in accordance with paragraph 3 of resolution 44/225, members of the international community have reviewed the best available scientific data on the impact of large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing and have failed to conclude that this practice has no adverse impact which threatens the conservation and sustainable management of living marine resources,

"*Noting* that the concerns expressed in resolutions 44/225 and 45/197 about the unacceptable impact of large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing have been confirmed and that evidence has not demonstrated that the impact can be fully prevented,

"*Recognizing* that a moratorium on large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing is required, notwithstanding the fact that it will create adverse socio-economic effects on the communities involved in high seas pelagic drift-net fishing operations,

"1. *Reaffirms* its resolutions 44/225 and 45/197;

"2. *Commends* the efforts of some members of the international community jointly to collect statistically sound data regarding large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing in the North Pacific Ocean, which were reviewed at the meeting of scientists held at Sidney, Canada, in June 1991, and presented at the symposium on the high seas drift-net fisheries in the North Pacific Ocean held at Tokyo in November 1991 under the auspices of the International North Pacific Fisheries Commission;

"3. *Calls upon* all members of the international community to implement resolutions 44/225 and 45/197 by taking the following actions:

"(*a*) Beginning on 1 January 1992, reduce fishing effort in existing large-scale pelagic high seas drift-net fisheries by, *inter alia*, reducing the number of vessels involved, the length of nets and the area of operation, so as to achieve, by 30 June 1992, a 50 per cent reduction in fishing effort;

"(*b*) Continue to ensure that the areas of operation of large-scale pelagic high seas drift-net fishing are not expanded and, beginning on 1 January 1992, are further reduced in accordance with paragraph 3 (*a*) of the present resolution;

"(*c*) Ensure that a global moratorium on all large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing is fully implemented on the high seas of the world's oceans and seas by 31 December 1992;

"4. *Reaffirms* the importance it attaches to compliance with the present resolution and encourages all members of the international community to take measures, individually and collectively, to prevent large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing operations on the high seas;

"5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all members of the international community, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and well-established scientific institutions with expertise in relation to living marine resources;

"6. *Requests* the members and organizations referred to above to submit to the Secretary-General information concerning activities or conduct inconsistent with the terms of the present resolution,

"7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the present resolution."

In introducing the draft resolution, the representative of the United States of America revised it as follows:

(*a*) In the penultimate preambular paragraph, the words "grounds for" were inserted before the words "concerns expressed" and the word "drift-net" was inserted before the word "fishing";

(*b*) In the last preambular paragraph, the words "the fact" were deleted after the word "notwithstanding";

(*c*) In paragraph 1, the word "*Reaffirms*" was replaced by the word "*Recalls*".

Later, Oman and Yugoslavia joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

5. At the 56th meeting, Mr. Ioan Barac, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, informed the Committee of the results of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.7/Rev.1 and drew the Committee's attention to a further revised version (A/C.2/46/L.7/Rev.2) of the draft resolution, submitted by the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.7/Rev.1, joined by Cape Verde and Zambia.

6. Before the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of Ireland, on behalf of the States members of the European Community, made a statement.

7. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.7/Rev.2 without a vote (see para. 39 below, draft resolution I).

8. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.7/Rev.2, draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.9 was withdrawn by the sponsor.

9. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of China and Turkey.

Draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.71 and Rev.1

10. At the 51st meeting, the representative of Kuwait, on behalf also of Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chile, Comoros, the Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kenya, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Madagascar, Maldives, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, the Niger, Oman, Pakistan, the Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, the United Arab Emirates, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zaire, and of China, Jordan, Samoa and Sri Lanka, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/46/L.71) entitled "International cooperation to mitigate the environmental consequences on Kuwait and other countries in the region resulting from the situation between Iraq and Kuwait". Subsequently, Malaysia, Mali, the Republic of Korea, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yugoslavia joined as sponsors of the draft resolution, and Jordan withdrew its sponsorship. The draft resolution read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

[*Text of the first to third, fifth to seventh, ninth and tenth preambular paragraphs and paragraphs 1, 2 and 4 iden-*

tical to the first, third, fourth, sixth to eighth, tenth and eleventh preambular paragraphs and the corresponding operative paragraphs of draft resolution II in paragraph 39 below.]

"*Profoundly concerned* at the deterioration in the environment as a consequence of the damage, especially the threat posed to the health and well-being of the people of Kuwait and the inhabitants of the region, and the adverse impact on the economic activities of Kuwait and other countries of the region, including the effects on livestock, agriculture and fishing, as well as on wildlife,

"*Bearing in mind* the effective work of the Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the inter-agency task force established especially for the environmental situation in the region under the leadership of the United Nations Environment Programme,

"3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, through his Personal Representative, to render assistance to the members of the Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment in the formulation and implementation of a coordinated and consolidated programme of action comprising costed project profiles, to help identify and mobilize possible resources for the programme of action and, *inter alia*, for strengthening the environmental capacities of the members of the Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment to surmount the problem, and to allocate the minimum resources required to enable his Personal Representative to continue to help coordinate the activities of the United Nations system to that end;

"5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session an item entitled 'International cooperation to mitigate the environmental consequences on Kuwait and other countries in the region resulting from the situation between Iraq and Kuwait'."

11. A statement (A/C.2/46/L.98) on the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.71, submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, was circulated.

12. At the 58th meeting, Mr. Ioan Barac, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, informed the Committee of the results of informal consultations held on the draft resolution and drew the Committee's attention to a revised version (A/C.2/46/L.71/Rev.1) of the draft resolution, submitted by the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.71, joined by Gabon.

13. The Committee had before it a statement (A/C.2/46/L.98/Add.1) on the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.71/Rev.1, submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.

14. The representative of Yemen made a statement in which he proposed that, in paragraph 3, the words "and other countries in the region" should be inserted before the words "in the formulation and implementation of".

15. Following statements by the representatives of Kuwait, Jordan, Tunisia and Qatar, the Committee proceeded to vote on the amendment to paragraph 3 proposed by the representative of Yemen, which was rejected by 72 votes to 22, with 21 abstentions.

16. The Committee then proceeded to vote on the second preambular paragraph, which was adopted by a recorded vote of 120 to 2, with 1 abstention. The voting was as follows:[20]

In favour: Albania, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Latvia, Lesotho, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Iraq, Sudan.

Abstaining: Yemen.

17. At the same meeting, the Committee then adopted draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.71/Rev.l as a whole, by a recorded vote of 135 to none, with 2 abstentions (see para. 39 below, draft resolution II). The voting was as follows:[21]

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

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[20] The delegation of Burkina Faso subsequently informed the Committee that it had intended to vote in favour of the second preambular paragraph.

[21] The delegations of the Syrian Arab Republic and the United Republic of Tanzania subsequently informed the Committee that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution as a whole.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Iraq, Yemen.

18. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of Iraq made a statement.

Draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.74 and Rev.1

19. At the 51st meeting, the representative of Argentina, on behalf also of Australia, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Fiji, Guatemala, Malaysia, New Zealand, Paraguay, the Philippines, Thailand, Uruguay, Venezuela and Zambia, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/46/L.74) entitled "Environment and agricultural protectionist policies". Subsequently, Nicaragua and Samoa joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

"*Recalling* its resolution 42/186 of 11 December 1987 on the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond and resolution 44/227 of 22 December 1989 on the implementation of General Assembly resolutions 42/186 and 42/187,

"*Reaffirming* its resolution 44/228 of 22 December 1989 on the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and its resolution 44/229 of 22 December 1989 on international cooperation in the field of the environment,

"*Recalling* Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/53 of 26 July 1991, on food and agriculture, in which it was recognized that if the challenges of increasing food production and productivity and food security are to be met in developing countries, sustainable agricultural development in all countries should be promoted by new initiatives and sound national policies,

"*Welcoming* the increasing attention being accorded to the relationship between protectionist agricultural policies and the environment,

"*Welcoming also* the Conference on Agriculture and the Environment, held at Hertogenbosch, the Netherlands, from 15 to 19 April 1991, organized by the Government of the Netherlands and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and the Den Bosch Declaration and Agenda for Action on Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development,[22]

"*Recalling* Trade and Development Board resolution 393 (XXXVIII) of 4 October 1991 entitled 'The contribution of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, within its mandate, to sustainable development' (see A/46/15, vol. II, sect. II.A),

"1. *Invites* the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, at its fourth session, to take fully into consideration, particularly in the context of Agenda 21, the relationship between protectionist agricultural policies and the environment, including the current situation of and future trends in the following aspects of that relationship:

"(*a*) Policies of agricultural protection adopted by high-cost agricultural producing countries, which not only encourage production patterns that are environmentally and economically unsustainable but also place pressure on efficient farmers in other countries to adopt agricultural practices that are less environmentally sustainable in order to compensate for low export returns, resulting in potential ecological damage;

"(*b*) The impact on the local and global environment of protectionist agricultural policies that encourage environmentally unsustainable agricultural practices;

"(*c*) The impact of unsustainable agricultural practices, which needs to be studied from the technical and the quantitative points of view, in order that the relationship between protectionist agricultural policies and damage to the environment, both locally and globally, can be examined and measured;

"2. *Calls* for international cooperative programmes that should be developed and used to support Action on Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development initiatives in the area of international trade, in order to improve market access and ensure fair prices, with a view to promoting sound economic growth and sustainable development in the low-cost agricultural producing countries, particularly the developing ones;

"3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all members of the international community, intergovernmental organizations and relevant institutions with expertise in the field of sustainable agriculture in order to facilitate an exchange of information on this matter;

"4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to prepare, in close cooperation with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and taking into account the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and other relevant international negotiations, a comprehensive analytical report on the issue indicated in paragraph 1 of the present resolution for submission to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

"5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session an item entitled 'Environment and agricultural protectionist policies'."

20. At the 58th meeting, Mr. Ioan Barac, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, informed the Committee of the results of informal consultations held on the draft resolution and drew the Committee's attention to a revised version (A/C.2/46/L.74/Rev.1) of the draft resolution, submitted by the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.74, entitled "Environment and agricultural policies", which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

"*Recalling* its resolution 42/186 of 11 December 1987 on the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond and resolution 44/227 of 22 December 1989 on the implementation of General Assembly resolutions 42/186 and 42/187,

"*Reaffirming* its resolution 44/228 of 22 December 1989, on the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, and its resolution 44/229 of 22 December 1989, on international cooperation in the field of the environment,

"*Recalling* Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/53 of 26 July 1991, on food and agriculture, in which it was recognized that if the challenges of increasing food production and productivity and food security are to be met in developing countries, sustainable agricultural development in all countries should be promoted by new initiatives and sound national policies,

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[22] Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, *Report on FAO/Netherlands Conference on Agriculture and the Environment, Hertogenbosch, the Netherlands, 15 to 19 April 1991* (CL 99/23), appendix A.

"*Welcoming* the increasing attention being accorded to the relationship between environment and agricultural policies, in particular in the area of trade, and recognizing that market-distorting trade policies adopted by high-cost agricultural producing countries encourage unsustainable agricultural production,

"*Noting* the Conference on Agriculture and the Environment, held at Hertogenbosch, the Netherlands, from 15 to 19 April 1991, organized by the Government of the Netherlands and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and the Den Bosch Declaration and Agenda for Action on Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development,[22]

"*Recalling* Trade and Development Board resolution 393 (XXXVIII) of 4 October 1991 on the contribution of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, within its mandate, to sustainable development (see A/46/15, vol. II, sect. II.A),

"1. *Invites* the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, at its fourth session, in particular in the context of Agenda 21, to consider the relationship between the environment and agricultural policies, in particular in the area of trade, keeping in mind the importance of meeting the challenges of increasing food production and productivity and food security in developing countries while ensuring sustainable agricultural development;

"2. *Calls* for international cooperative programmes that should be developed and used to support Action on Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development initiatives in the area of international trade, in order to improve market access and ensure the use of market prices, with a view to promoting sound economic growth and sustainable development in all countries, in particular the developing ones, taking into account the interests of the net food importing countries;

"3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all members of the international community, intergovernmental organizations and relevant institutions with expertise in the field of sustainable agriculture in order to facilitate an exchange of information on this matter;

"4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to prepare, in close cooperation with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and taking into account the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and other relevant international negotiations, a comprehensive report on the issue indicated in paragraph 1 of the present resolution, including its technical and quantitative aspects, for submission to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

"5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session a sub-item entitled 'Environment and agricultural policies, in particular in the area of trade' under the item entitled 'Development and international economic cooperation'."

21. The Vice-Chairman then orally introduced a draft decision which read as follows:

[*Same text as in draft decision I in paragraph 40 below.*]

22. Statements were made by the representative of the Netherlands, on behalf of the States members of the European Community, and the representative of Egypt.

23. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft decision orally proposed by the Vice-Chairman without a vote (see para. 40 below, draft decision I).

24. In the light of the adoption of the draft decision, draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.74/Rev.1 was withdrawn by the sponsors.

25. After the adoption of the draft decision, the representative of Tunisia made a statement.

Draft resolutions A/C.2/46/L.88 and A/C.2/46/L.108

26. At the 54th meeting, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, on behalf also of Ukraine, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/46/L.88) entitled "International cooperation in the monitoring, assessment and anticipation of environmental threats and in assistance in cases of environmental emergency". Subsequently, Belarus, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Samoa and Trinidad and Tobago joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Reaffirming* its resolution 44/224 of 22 December 1989 on international cooperation in the monitoring, assessment and anticipation of environmental threats and in assistance in cases of environmental emergency,

"*Reaffirming also* its resolution 44/228 of 22 December 1989 on the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development,

"*Taking note* of decision 16/37 of 31 May 1991 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme, on early warning and forecasting of environmental emergencies (see A/46/25, annex), and decision 16/9 of 31 May 1991, on a United Nations centre for urgent environmental assistance (ibid.), in which the Governing Council, *inter alia*, decided to proceed with the establishment, on an experimental basis, at the beginning of 1992 for a period of eighteen months, of a United Nations centre for urgent environmental assistance,

"*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General on the monitoring, assessment and anticipation of environmental emergencies[23] and relevant parts of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its sixteenth session (see A/46/25),

"1. *Stresses* the need to strengthen international cooperation in the monitoring, assessment and anticipation of environmental threats and the rendering of assistance in cases of environmental emergency;

"2. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the monitoring, assessment and anticipation of environmental emergencies and invites the Secretary-General to convey it to the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development."

27. At the 58th meeting, Mr. Ioan Barac, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/46/L.108), submitted on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.88.

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[23] UNEP/GC.16/17, annex.

28. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.108 without a vote (see para. 39 below, draft resolution III).

29. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.108, draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.88 was withdrawn by the sponsors.

30. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of Tunisia made a statement.

Draft decisions A/C.2/46/L.89 and A/C.2/46/L.111

31. At the 54th meeting, the representative of Jamaica, on behalf also of Argentina, Bangladesh, Barbados, Cyprus, Ghana, Guatemala, Guyana, Kenya, Malaysia, Malta, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Trinidad and Tobago and Zambia, introduced a draft decision (A/C.2/46/L.89) entitled "Report of the Commonwealth Group of Experts on the Impact of Global Economic and Political Change on the Development Process". Subsequently, Canada, Cuba, Dominica, India, Lesotho, Malawi, Namibia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United Republic of Tanzania and Uruguay joined in sponsoring the draft decision, which read as follows:

> "*The General Assembly*
>
> "(*a*) Takes note of the executive summary of the report of the Commonwealth Group of Experts on the Impact of Global Economic and Political Change on the Development Process entitled "Change for the better: global change and economic development" (A/C.2/46/12, annex, and Add.1);
>
> "(*b*) Requests the Secretary-General to invite Member States and international organizations to submit to him their comments on the report;
>
> "(*c*) Also requests the Secretary-General to include those comments in a report to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session."

32. At the 57th meeting, Mr. Ioan Barac, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, introduced a draft decision (A/C.2/46/L.111), submitted on the basis of informal consultations held on draft decision A/C.2/46/L.89. At the same meeting, the Chairman of the Committee, on the proposal of the Secretary of the Committee, orally modified paragraphs (*b*) and (*c*) of the draft decision by deleting the word "second" before the words "regular session".

33. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft decision A/C.2/46/L.111, as orally modified, without a vote (see para. 40 below, draft decision II).

34. In the light of the adoption of draft decision A/C.2/46/L.111, draft decision A/C.2/46/L.89 was withdrawn by the sponsors.

Draft decision A/C.2/46/L.90

35. At the 55th meeting, the representative of Kenya, on behalf also of Barbados, Egypt and Uganda, introduced a draft decision (A/C.2/46/L.90) entitled "Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme". Subsequently, Finland joined in sponsoring the draft decision.

36. At the 58th meeting, Mr. Ioan Barac, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, informed the Committee of the results of informal consultations held on the draft decision.

37. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft decision without a vote (see para. 40 below, draft decision III).

Documentation relating to the environment

38. At its 58th meeting, on the proposal of the Chairman, the Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that it should take note of reports under sub-item (*e*) on which no draft proposals had been submitted (see para. 40 below, draft decision IV).

Recommendations of the Second Committee

39. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I to III below:

Draft resolution I

LARGE-SCALE PELAGIC DRIFT-NET FISHING AND ITS IMPACT ON THE LIVING MARINE RESOURCES OF THE WORLD'S OCEANS AND SEAS

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 44/225 and 45/197, concerning large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing and its impact on the living marine resources of the world's oceans and seas, including enclosed and semi-enclosed seas, which took into account the concerns of the developing countries and were adopted by consensus on 22 December 1989 and 21 December 1990, respectively,

Also recalling, in particular, that the General Assembly recommended that all members of the international community agree to certain measures specified in the operative paragraphs of resolution 44/225,

Further recalling the relevant principles elaborated in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,[9] which are referred to in the seventh to tenth preambular paragraphs of resolution 44/225,

Expressing deep concern about reports of expansion of large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing activities on the high seas in contravention of resolutions 44/225 and 45/197, including attempts to expand large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing in the high seas areas of the Indian Ocean,

Commending the unilateral, regional and international efforts that have been undertaken by members of the international community and international organizations to implement and support the objectives of resolutions 44/225 and 45/197,

Noting that at the Twenty-second South Pacific Forum, held at Palikir on 29 and 30 July 1991, the heads of Government reaffirmed their opposition to large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing (see A/46/344, annex), and in this regard, *inter alia*, welcomed the entry into force on 17 May 1991 of the Convention for the Prohibition of Fishing with Long Drift-nets in the South Pacific,

Recalling the Castries Declaration,[19] in which the Authority of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States resolved to establish a regional regime for the regulation and management of the pelagic resources in the Lesser Antilles region that would outlaw the use of drift-nets and called upon other States in the region to cooperate in this regard,

Welcoming the actions taken that have resulted in the cessation of all large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing activities in the South Pacific in advance of the date stipulated in paragraph 4 (*b*) of resolution 44/225 for the termination of such activities,

Also welcoming the decision of other members of the international community to cease large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing on the high seas,

Commending the efforts of many members of the international community to compile data on large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing and to submit their findings to the Secretary-General,

Noting the contributions to the report of the Secretary-General made by some members of the international community and by intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations,

Noting also the significant concerns expressed by members of the international community and competent regional fisheries bodies regarding the impact of large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing on the marine environment,

Noting further that, in accordance with paragraph 3 of resolution 44/225, some members of the international community have reviewed the best available scientific data on the impact of large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing and have failed to conclude that this practice has no adverse impact which threatens the conservation and sustainable management of living marine resources,

Noting that the grounds for concerns expressed in resolutions 44/225 and 45/197 about the unacceptable impact of large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing have been confirmed and that evidence has not demonstrated that the impact can be fully prevented,

Recognizing that a moratorium on large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing is required, notwithstanding that it will have adverse socio-economic effects on the communities involved in high seas pelagic drift-net fishing operations,

1. *Recalls* its resolutions 44/225 and 45/197;

2. *Commends* the efforts jointly to collect statistically sound data regarding large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing in the North Pacific Ocean, which were reviewed at the meeting of scientists held at Sidney, Canada, in June 1991, and presented at the symposium on the high seas drift-net fisheries in the North Pacific Ocean, held at Tokyo in November 1991 under the auspices of the International North Pacific Fisheries Commission;

3. *Calls upon* all members of the international community to implement resolutions 44/225 and 45/197 by, *inter alia*, taking the following actions:

(*a*) Beginning on 1 January 1992, reduce fishing effort in existing large-scale pelagic high seas drift-net fisheries by, *inter alia*, reducing the number of vessels involved, the length of the nets and the area of operation, so as to achieve, by 30 June 1992, a 50 per cent reduction in fishing effort;

(*b*) Continue to ensure that the areas of operation of large-scale pelagic high seas drift-net fishing are not expanded and, beginning on 1 January 1992, are further reduced in accordance with paragraph 3 (*a*) of the present resolution;

(*c*) Ensure that a global moratorium on all large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing is fully implemented on the high seas of the world's oceans and seas, including enclosed seas and semi-enclosed seas, by 31 December 1992;

4. *Reaffirms* the importance it attaches to compliance with the present resolution and encourages all members of the international community to take measures, individually and collectively, to prevent large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing operations on the high seas of the world's oceans and seas, including enclosed seas and semi-enclosed seas;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all members of the international community, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and well-established scientific institutions with expertise in relation to living marine resources;

6. *Requests* the members and organizations referred to above to submit to the Secretary-General information concerning activities or conduct inconsistent with the terms of the present resolution;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution II

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION TO MITIGATE THE ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES ON KUWAIT AND OTHER COUNTRIES IN THE REGION RESULTING FROM THE SITUATION BETWEEN IRAQ AND KUWAIT

The General Assembly,

Aware of the disastrous situation caused in Kuwait and neighbouring areas by the torching and destruction of hundreds of its oil wells and of the other environmental consequences on the atmosphere, land and marine life,

Bearing in mind all relevant Security Council resolutions, in particular section E of resolution 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991,

Having taken note of the report submitted by the Secretary-General to the Security Council describing the nature and extent of the environmental damage suffered by Kuwait,[24]

Having also taken note of decision 16/11 A adopted by the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on 31 May 1991 (see A/46/25, annex),

Profoundly concerned at the deterioration in the environment as a consequence of the damage, especially the threat posed to the health and well-being of the people of Kuwait and the people of the region, and the adverse impact on the economic activities of Kuwait and other countries of the region, including the effects on livestock, agriculture and fishing, as well as on wildlife,

Acknowledging the fact that dealing with this catastrophe goes beyond the capabilities of the countries of the region and, in that regard, recognizing the need for strengthened international cooperation to deal with the issue,

Noting with appreciation the appointment by the Secretary-General of an Under-Secretary-General as his Personal Representative to coordinate United Nations efforts in this field,

Also noting with appreciation the efforts already undertaken by the Member States of the region, other States, the organizations of the United Nations system, and governmental and non-governmental organizations to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of this environmental catastrophe,

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[24] See S/22535 and Corr.1 and 2, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1991*, document S/22535, annex.

Bearing in mind the effective work of the Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the inter-agency task force established under the leadership of the United Nations Environment Programme especially for the environmental situation in the region, and the plan of action,

Expressing its special appreciation to the Governments which have extended financial support to the two trust funds established for the purpose by the Secretary-General of the International Maritime Organization and the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme,

Emphasizing the need to continue to take comprehensive measures to study and mitigate these environmental consequences within a framework of sustained and coordinated international cooperation,

1. *Urgently* appeals to all States Members of the United Nations, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, scientific bodies and individuals to provide assistance for programmes aimed at the study and mitigation of the environmental deterioration of the region and for strengthening the Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment and its role in coordinating the implementation of these programmes;

2. *Calls upon* the organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, in particular the International Maritime Organization and the United Nations Environment Programme, to pursue their efforts to assess and counteract the short-term as well as long-term impact of the environmental deterioration of the region;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, through his Personal Representative, to render assistance to the members of the Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment in the formulation and implementation of a coordinated and consolidated programme of action comprising costed project profiles, to help identify all possible resources for the programme of action and, *inter alia*, for strengthening the environmental capacities of the members of the Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment to surmount the problem, and to allocate, within existing resources, the minimum resources required to enable his Personal Representative to continue to help coordinate the activities of the United Nations system to that end;

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session a sub-item entitled "International cooperation to mitigate the environmental consequences on Kuwait and other countries in the region resulting from the situation between Iraq and Kuwait" under the item entitled "Development and international economic cooperation".

Draft resolution III

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN THE MONITORING, ASSESSMENT AND ANTICIPATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL THREATS AND IN ASSISTANCE IN CASES OF ENVIRONMENTAL EMERGENCY

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolution 44/224 of 22 December 1989, on international cooperation in the monitoring, assessment and anticipation of environmental threats and in assistance in cases of environmental emergency,

Also reaffirming its resolution 44/228 of 22 December 1989, on the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development,

Taking note of decision 16/37 of 31 May 1991 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme, on early warning and forecasting of environmental emergencies (see A/46/25, annex), and decision 16/9 of 31 May 1991, on a United Nations centre for urgent environmental assistance (ibid.), in which the Governing Council, *inter alia*, endorsed the proposal of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme to proceed with the development of a United Nations centre for urgent environmental assistance and decided to establish such a centre on an experimental basis at the beginning of 1992 for a period of eighteen months,

Recognizing the importance of providing the centre for urgent environmental assistance, to be established on an experimental basis, with information on expertise and appropriate equipment that could be utilized for dealing with environmental emergencies,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the monitoring, assessment and anticipation of environmental emergencies[23] and relevant parts of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on the work of its sixteenth session (see A/46/25),

1. *Stresses* the need to strengthen international cooperation in the monitoring, assessment and anticipation of environmental threats and the rendering of assistance in cases of environmental emergency;

2. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the monitoring, assessment and anticipation of environmental emergencies and invites the Secretary-General to convey it to the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development.

* * *

40. The Second Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft decisions I to IV below:

Draft decision I

ENVIRONMENT AND AGRICULTURAL POLICIES

The General Assembly invites the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, at its fourth session, in particular in the context of Agenda 21, to consider the relationship between the environment and agricultural policies, including, *inter alia*, in the area of trade.

Draft decision II

REPORT OF THE COMMONWEALTH GROUP OF EXPERTS ON THE IMPACT OF GLOBAL ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL CHANGE ON THE DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

The General Assembly

(*a*) Takes note of the executive summary of the report of the Commonwealth Group of Experts on the Impact of

Global Economic and Political Change on the Development Process entitled "Change for the better: global change and economic development" (A/C.2/46/12, annex, and Add.1);

(*b*) Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the President of the Economic and Social Council, to convene, within existing resources, not excluding voluntary contributions, during the regular session of 1992 of the Council, a meeting devoted to an informal exchange of views on the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Commonwealth Group of Experts;

(*c*) Invites the President of the Economic and Social Council to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the views expressed during the informal exchange of views to be held during the regular session of 1992 of the Council.

Draft decision III

REPORT OF THE GOVERNING COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

The General Assembly, having considered the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on the work of its sixteenth session (A/46/25), held at Nairobi from 20 to 31 May 1991, and taking note of Economic and Social Council decision 1991/313 of 26 July 1991, in which the Council, *inter alia*, took note of that report, takes note with appreciation of the report and of the decisions as adopted therein.

Draft decision IV

DOCUMENTS RELATING TO ENVIRONMENT

The General Assembly takes note of the following documents:

(*a*) Report of the Secretary-General on possible adverse effects of sea level rise on islands and coastal areas, particularly low-lying coastal areas (A/46/156);

(*b*) Report of the Secretary-General on traffic in and disposal, control and transboundary movements of toxic and dangerous products and wastes (A/46/214);

(*c*) Report of the Secretary-General on implementation of General Assembly resolution 44/227 (A/46/138);

(*d*) Report of the Secretary-General on large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing and its impact on the living marine resources of the world's oceans and seas (A/46/615 and Corr.1 and Add.1);

(*e*) Note by the Secretary-General on international conventions and protocols in the field of the environment (A/C.2/46/3).

DOCUMENT A/46/645/ADD.7

PART VIII OF THE REPORT

[*Original: English*]
[*11 December 1991*]

Proposals submitted under sub-item (*f*)

1. The Second Committee considered the proposals pertaining to sub-item (*f*) (desertification and drought) at its 53rd and 57th meetings, on 2 and 10 December 1991. An account of the Committee's discussions is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.2/46/SR.53 and 57).

Consideration of proposals

Draft resolutions A/C.2/46/L.81 and A/C.2/46/L.109

2. At the 53rd meeting, the representative of Mauritania introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/46/L.81) entitled "Combating desertification and drought". Subsequently, Benin, the Central African Republic, France, Germany and Kenya joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolution 32/172 of 19 December 1977, by which it approved the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification,[25] and all its subsequent resolutions on the subject,

"*Recalling also* its resolutions 44/228 of 22 December 1989, on the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, and 45/212 of 21 December 1990, on the protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind,

"*Welcoming* the decision of the Chairman of Working Group I of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development to visit the field for an evaluation of the effect of, and activities to combat, desertification,

"1. *Reaffirms* its resolutions 44/172 A and B of 19 December 1989, concerning the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification, in which the Assembly invited the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, through its Preparatory Committee, to accord high priority to desertification control;

"2. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification in 1989-1990, including its implementation in the Sudano-Sahelian region (A/46/380), and requests the Secretary-General to forward that report, as well as the report requested by the Assembly in paragraph 7 of its resolution 44/172 A (A/46/157), to the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development at its fourth session;

"3. *Endorses* decisions 16/22 A to E of 31 May 1991 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (see A/46/25, annex), and decision 91/41 of 25 June 1991 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (see E/1991/34, annex I);

"4. *Also endorses* decision 3/16 of 4 September 1991 of the Preparatory Committee for the Conference (see A/46/48, vol. II, annex I), in which the Committee requested the Secretary-General of the Conference to submit to the Committee at its fourth session a report on the financial, technical and institutional needs to implement effectively and efficiently the decisions of the Conference regarding desertification control;

"5. *Welcomes* the priority that will be given to the consideration of desertification by the Preparatory Committee at its fourth session;

"6. *Congratulates* the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office for the continued and substantial technical and financial assistance it has given to the countries of the Sudano-Sahelian region at the national and regional level in their preparations for the Conference, and encourages the Office to continue and intensify its assistance in that area until the holding of the Conference and its follow-up;

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[25] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Desertification, Nairobi, 29 August-9 September 1977* (A/CONF.74/36), chap. I.

"7. *Invites* the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office, within the framework of United Nations Development Programme round tables and/or the World Bank consultative group, to assist the Governments of the countries of the Sudano-Sahelian region in organizing sectoral/thematic round tables in order to mobilize adequate resources for the protection and sound management of natural resources to arrest and reverse the process of desertification;

"8. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in the light of the decisions of the Conference regarding desertification, to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, on an exceptional basis, on any requirements to implement those decisions."

3. At the 57th meeting, Mr. Ioan Barac, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/46/L.109) submitted on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.81.

4. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.109 without a vote (see para. 7 below).

5. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.109, draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.81 was withdrawn by the sponsors.

Report of the Secretary-General on the situation of countries stricken by desertification and drought in Africa

6. At its 57th meeting, on the proposal of the Chairman, the Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that it should take note of the report of the Secretary-General on the situation of countries stricken by desertification and drought in Africa (A/46/268 and Corr.1) (see para. 8 below).

Recommendations of the Second Committee

7. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

COMBATING DESERTIFICATION AND DROUGHT

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 32/172 of 19 December 1977, by which it approved the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification,[25] and all its subsequent resolutions on the subject,

Recalling also its resolutions 44/228 of 22 December 1989, on the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, and 45/212 of 21 December 1990, on protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind, as well as its decision 44/437 of 19 December 1989, on countries stricken by desertification and drought in Africa,

Concerned at the seriousness of the problem of drought and desertification in many regions, and noting the relevance of the experiences of various countries in combating land degradation in an integrated manner,

1. *Reaffirms* its resolutions 44/172 A and B of 19 December 1989, concerning implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification, in which the General Assembly invited the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, through its Preparatory Committee, to accord high priority to desertification control;

2. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification in 1989-1990, including its implementation in the Sudano-Sahelian region (A/46/380), and requests the Secretary-General to forward that report, as well as the report requested by the Assembly in paragraph 7 of its resolution 44/172 A (A/46/157), to the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development at its fourth session;

3. *Endorses* decisions 16/22 A to E of 31 May 1991 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (see A/46/25, annex) and decision 91/41 of 25 June 1991 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (see E/1991/34, annex I);

4. *Also endorses* decision 3/16 of 4 September 1991 of the Preparatory Committee for the Conference (see A/46/48, vol. II, annex I), in which the Committee requested the Secretary-General of the Conference to submit to the Committee at its fourth session a report on the financial, technical and institutional needs to implement effectively and efficiently the decisions of the Conference regarding desertification control;

5. *Welcomes* the priority that will be given to the consideration of desertification by the Preparatory Committee at its fourth session;

6. *Welcomes* the efforts to combat desertification and drought undertaken by African subregional organizations, such as the Permanent Inter-State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel, the Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development, the Southern African Development Coordination Conference, the Ministerial Conference for a joint policy to combat desertification and the Arab Maghreb Union, and the setting up of the Sahel and Sahara observatory;

7. *Also welcomes* the continued and substantial technical and financial assistance by the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office to the countries of the Sudano-Sahelian region at the national and regional level in their preparations for the Conference, and encourages the Office to continue and intensify its assistance in that area;

8. *Invites* the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office, within the framework of United Nations Development Programme round tables and/or the World Bank consultative group, to assist the Governments of the countries of the Sudano-Sahelian region in organizing sectoral/thematic round tables in order to mobilize adequate resources for the protection and sound management of natural resources to arrest and reverse the process of desertification;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in light of the decisions of the Conference regarding desertification and drought, to highlight any requirements necessary to implement those decisions in a report to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session.

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8. The Second Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE SITUATION OF COUNTRIES STRICKEN BY DESERTIFICATION AND DROUGHT IN AFRICA

The General Assembly decides to take note of the report of the Secretary-General on the situation of countries stricken by desertification and drought in Africa (A/46/268 and Corr.1).

DOCUMENT A/46/645/ADD.8

PART IX OF THE REPORT

[*Original: English*]
[*13 December 1991*]

Proposals submitted under sub-item (*g*)

1. The Second Committee considered the proposals pertaining to sub-item (*g*) (human settlements) at its 51st and 58th meetings, on 26 November and 11 December 1991. An account of the Committee's discussions is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.2/46/SR.51 and 58).

Consideration of proposals

Draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.58

2. At the 51st meeting, the representative of Pakistan, on behalf also of Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Malaysia, Tunisia and Yemen, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/46/L.58) entitled "Living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory". Subsequently, Mauritania, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

3. A statement (A/C.2/46/L.100) on the programme budget implications of the draft resolution, submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, was circulated.

4. At the 58th meeting, Mr. Ioan Barac, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, informed the Committee of the results of informal consultations held on the draft resolution.

5. The representative of Pakistan, speaking on behalf of the sponsors, orally revised the draft resolution as follows:

(*a*) In paragraph 6, the words "pending the exercise of their self-determination" were inserted before the words "to plan for"; and the words "during the transitional period between occupation and self-determination" were deleted from the end of the paragraph;

(*b*) In paragraph 7, the words "forty-seventh session" were replaced by the words "forty-eighth session".

6. Following a statement by the representative of the Netherlands, on behalf of the States members of the European Community, the representative of Pakistan agreed that the first revision to paragraph 6 should read "pending the exercise of their right to self-determination".

7. Before the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Israel and the United States of America.

8. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.58, as orally revised, by a recorded vote of 133 to 2, with 4 abstentions (see para. 17 below, draft resolution I). The voting was as follows:[26]

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Belarus, Canada, Estonia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

9. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Canada and Hungary (on behalf also of Czechoslovakia and Poland).

Recommendations contained in the report of the Commission on Human Settlements

1. *Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000*

10. In paragraph 12 of its resolution 13/1 of 8 May 1991 (see A/46/8, annex I, sect. A) entitled "Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000", the Commission on Human Settlements had recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of a draft resolution.

11. At the 58th meeting, Mr. Ioan Barac, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, informed the Committee of the results of informal consultations held on the draft resolution.

12. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 17 below, draft resolution II).

2. *United Nations Conference on Human Settlements*

13. In paragraph 1 of its resolution 13/2 of 8 May 1991 (see A/46/8, annex I, sect. A) entitled "United Nations Conference on Human Settlements", the Commission on Human Settlements had recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of a draft resolution.

14. At the 58th meeting, Mr. Ioan Barac, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, informed the Committee of the results of informal consultations held on the draft resolution.

15. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 17 below, draft resolution III).

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[26] The delegations of Chile and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea subsequently informed the Committee that they had intended to vote in favour of the revised draft resolution.

Report of the Commission on Human Settlements on the work of its thirteenth session

16. At its 58th meeting, on the proposal of the Chairman and following statements by the representative of France and the Secretary of the Committee, the Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that it should take note of the report of the Commission on Human Settlements on the work of its thirteenth session (A/46/8 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1) (see para. 18 below).

Recommendations of the Second Committee

17. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I to III below:

Draft resolution I

LIVING CONDITIONS OF THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE IN THE OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Vancouver Declaration on Human Settlements, 1976,[27] and the relevant recommendations for national action adopted by Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements,[28]

Recalling also its resolution 44/174 of 19 December 1989,

Taking into account the *intifadah* of the Palestinian people against the Israeli occupation, including Israeli economic and social policies and practices,

Gravely alarmed by the continuation of the Israeli settlement policies in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem, which have been declared illegal and a major obstacle to peace,

1. *Takes note* of the report annexed to the note by the Secretary-General (A/46/262);

2. *Calls* for the immediate cessation of the Israeli practices against the Palestinian people, particularly in the economic and social fields;

3. *Expresses its alarm* at the deterioration, as a result of the Israeli occupation, in the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, occupied since 1967;

4. *Affirms* that the Israeli occupation is contradictory to the basic requirements for the social and economic development of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory;

5. *Rejects* the Israeli plans and actions intended to change the demographic composition of the occupied Palestinian territory, in particular the increase and expansion of the Israeli settlements;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to consider ways and means of improving the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory and, pending the exercise of their right to self-determination, to plan for concerted economic and social actions by the United Nations system;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution II

GLOBAL STRATEGY FOR SHELTER TO THE YEAR 2000

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 43/181 of 20 December 1988, in which it designated the Commission on Human Settlements as the intergovernmental body for coordinating, evaluating and monitoring the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000,[29]

Recalling also its resolution 44/173 of 19 December 1989, in which it considered the first report of the Commission on Human Settlements on the implementation of the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000,[30] submitted pursuant to paragraph 7 of resolution 43/181,

Recognizing that the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000 provides a framework for Governments to facilitate adequate shelter for all and that, through shelter and services, the Global Strategy also addresses the issues of alleviation of poverty, improvement of health, participation of women, improvement of the living environment of people and promotion of sustainable development,

Emphasizing that the operational focus for promoting the objective of facilitating shelter for all is action at the national level within the framework of national shelter strategies which are integrated with macroeconomic policies for optimum utilization of natural and human resources and are based on standards that are nationally appropriate and socially acceptable,

Emphasizing also that the adoption of enabling shelter strategies can mobilize resources on a sustainable basis and facilitate access to available resources by all population groups,

Noting that such mobilization of national resources through enabling shelter strategies could partially alleviate economic constraints that affect many countries,

Having considered the second report of the Commission on Human Settlements on the implementation of the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000 (A/46/8/Add.1 and Corr. 1),

Noting with satisfaction that a number of Governments have initiated or reformulated national shelter strategies, based on the principle of enabling all actors in the shelter sector, and that many other Governments have initiated action on particular components of a national shelter strategy,

Noting also with satisfaction the support given to the implementation of the Global Strategy by donor Governments, international bodies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations,

Cognizant of the importance of maintaining the momentum already generated at the national and international levels for the implementation of the Global Strategy,

1. *Commends* Governments which are revising, consolidating, formulating or implementing their national shelter strategies based on the enabling principles of the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000;

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[27] *Report of Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, Vancouver, 31 May-11 June 1976* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.76.IV.7 and corrigendum), chap. I.

[28] Ibid., chap. II.

[29] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 8*, addendum (A/43/8/Add.1).

[30] Ibid., *Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 8*, addendum (A/44/8/Add.1).

2. *Urges* those Governments which have not already initiated action towards formulation of a national shelter strategy based on the enabling principles, or have taken only tentative steps so far, to increase their efforts, using the Guidelines for National Action contained in the Global Strategy, involving governmental, private sector and non-governmental actors in the shelter sector, assuring the participation of men and women and paying special attention to gender issues, in the formulation, implementation and monitoring of national shelter strategies in order to achieve the objective of facilitating shelter for all by the year 2000;

3. *Recommends* that all Governments adopt a cost-effective system for monitoring progress of national shelter strategies and also adopt, as far as is feasible, guidelines prepared by the Executive Director of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat);

4. *Also urges* Governments to integrate fully the environmental dimension in the formulation and implementation of national shelter strategies, following, for example, the synopsis of environmental checkpoints contained in the report of the Executive Director on the significance of human settlements and the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000 to the concept of sustainable development;[31]

5. *Invites* Governments to make voluntary contributions to the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation in order to facilitate implementation of the Global Strategy;

6. *Urges* the organizations of the United Nations system, particularly the United Nations Development Programme, and other multilateral and bilateral agencies to provide increased financial and other support to Governments for the implementation of the Plan of Action of the Global Strategy;

7. *Adopts* the Plan of Action for 1992-1993 for the implementation of the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000 (see A/46/8/Add.1 and Corr.1, sect. III and appendix) and urges all Governments, appropriate United Nations organizations, and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to prepare and implement their specific plans of action.

Draft resolution III

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

The General Assembly,

Recalling the recommendations adopted by Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements,[32] which form the basis for national action and international cooperation in the field of human settlements,

Recalling also its resolution 32/162 of 19 December 1977, by which it established the Commission on Human Settlements and the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) in order, *inter alia*, to achieve greater coherence and effectiveness in human settlements activities within the United Nations system,

Noting with appreciation that the Commission on Human Settlements and the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), in line with the objectives and responsibilities set out in resolution 32/162, have succeeded in placing human settlements higher on the agenda for national action and international cooperation and in promoting increased understanding of the links between people, settlements, environment and development,

Noting that the successive work programmes of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) have addressed all the recommendations adopted by Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements and, in addition, have provided specific guidance in various fields of human settlements, such as shelter, urban management, the role of women, training, community participation, finance, building materials, environment and sustainable development,

Noting in particular that, since the establishment of the Commission and the Centre, Governments have achieved substantial advances in the planning, development and management of human settlements, thus improving the living conditions of a large number of people,

Noting also that bilateral and multilateral agencies and institutions have gradually increased their emphasis on and level of technical and other assistance in the field of human settlements,

Noting further that non-governmental and community-based organizations and the private sector have increased their contributions towards improving living conditions and building new shelters and settlements,

Recognizing that programmes such as the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless, observed in 1987, and the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000, currently being implemented, provide the framework for focusing on the critical issue of shelter and services and have succeeded in substantially increasing awareness and in placing the provision of shelter and services in the broader context of social and economic development,

Noting with concern that in many developing countries achievements in policies, programmes and projects at the national level in the field of human settlements have not been sufficient to arrest or reverse deterioration in the living conditions of people in both urban and rural areas,

Recognizing moreover that past experience as well as current trends and developments and projections in human settlements and related fields of poverty, population, environment and development make it clear that there is a need for an in-depth review and assessment of the strategies that have been put in place,

Convinced that proper planning, development and management of human settlements will lead to economic and social progress and thereby alleviate poverty and promote development that is environmentally sound and sustainable in the long run,

Also convinced that a world-wide conference with broad, multidisciplinary and high-level participation can provide a suitable forum for considering the current situation in the planning, development and management of human settlements in the context of prevailing and expected social, economic and environmental conditions,

Considering that such a conference should, *inter alia*:

(*a*) Review trends in policies and programmes undertaken by countries and international organizations to implement the recommendations adopted by Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, held at Vancouver, Canada, in 1976;

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[31] HS/C/13/6, annex.

[32] See *Report of Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, Vancouver, 31 May-11 June 1976* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.76.IV.7 and corrigendum).

(*b*) Conduct a mid-term review of the implementation of the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000 and, if necessary, make recommendations which would ensure the realization by the year 2000 of the objectives of the Global Strategy;

(*c*) Review and determine the substantive role and contribution of the human settlements sector in the light of the experience gained and of the results of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, to be held at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 1 to 12 June 1992;

(*d*) Review trends in economic and social development as they affect planning and development of human settlements and make recommendations for future action at national and international levels,

Bearing in mind its resolution 40/243 of 18 December 1985, on the pattern of conferences,

1. *Decides* to consider at its forty-seventh session the question of convening, possibly in 1997, a United Nations conference on human settlements (Habitat II) with a view to taking a decision at that session on the objectives, content, scope and timing of such a conference and the modalities and financial implications of convening it;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Executive Director of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), to prepare a report on the objectives, content and scope of such a conference and preparations and other modalities for the conference, and to include a statement on the financial implications of the preparations for and convening of the conference;

3. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit the report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session.

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18. The Second Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON HUMAN SETTLEMENTS ON THE WORK OF ITS THIRTEENTH SESSION

The General Assembly takes note of the report of the Commission on Human Settlements on the work of its thirteenth session (A/46/8 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1).

DOCUMENT A/46/645/ADD.9

PART X OF THE REPORT

[*Original: English*]
[*12 December 1991*]

Proposals submitted under sub-item (*h*)

1. The Second Committee considered the proposals pertaining to sub-item (*h*) (science and technology for development) at its 41st and 58th meetings, on 13 November and 11 December 1991. An account of the Committee's discussions is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.2/46/SR.41 and 58).

Consideration of proposals

Draft resolutions A/C.2/46/L.23 and A/C.2/46/L.116

2. At the 41st meeting, the representative of Ghana, on behalf of the States Members that are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/46/L.23) entitled "Science and technology for development", which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolution 44/14 A of 26 October 1989 on the end-of-decade review of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development and its revitalization,

"*Recalling also* the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries,[14] and the International Development Strategy for the fourth United Nations Development Decade,[10] in which the Assembly stressed in particular the need for developed countries and international organizations to support the efforts of developing countries to create and develop endogenous capacities in the area of scientific and technological capability,

"*Recalling* that the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, at its thirty-seventh session, decided that building and strengthening national capacity for the transfer and adaptation of technology for development should be one of the areas on which the United Nations Development Programme should focus attention,[33]

"*Taking note* of the report of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development on its eleventh session (A/46/37),

"*Reaffirming* that knowledge is the crucial determinant of progress and that science and technology have a critical role in the reactivation of development, especially in developing countries,

"*Conscious* that new and emerging technologies, such as information technologies and new materials, are radically shifting the comparative advantages between different countries, thereby constituting both an opportunity and a challenge to policy makers and international organizations,

"*Noting* that the development of environmentally sound technologies and assured access to them, including access on concessional and preferential terms, constitutes for developing countries a crucial component of a strategic approach to sustainable development,

"*Recognizing* that access to environmentally sound technologies is essential for the full incorporation of environmental concerns into national development strategies,

"*Recognizing* that the United Nations should play a central role in the enhancement of assistance to build the endogenous capacity of developing countries in science and technology and to facilitate their access to technologies on favourable terms,

"*Recognizing* that the role and relevance of the United Nations in this critically important area needs further enhancement and strengthening to respond more forcefully to the emerging needs of developing countries,

"1. *Endorses* resolution 1 (XI) of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development (ibid., chap. II);

"2. *Urges* that national efforts and international development cooperation, in particular through supportive financial and technical assistance from donor Governments, multilateral lending institutions and international agencies, be intensified and strengthened towards endogenous capacity-building in science and technology in developing countries;

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[33] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1990, Supplement No. 9* (E/1990/29).

"3. *Requests* the Centre for Science and Technology for Development of the Secretariat, taking into account the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and on the basis of the discussion by the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development of the substantive theme of its twelfth session, to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session a comprehensive, analytical report on ways and means of strengthening endogenous capacity-building in the developing countries;

"4. *Requests* the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development at its twelfth session, after reviewing the report of the Secretary-General on the matter, submitted to it in response to its resolution 1 (XI), to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session concrete proposals for organizing a more effective coalition of resources to finance the scientific and technological needs of developing countries."

3. At its 58th meeting, the Committee had before it a draft resolution (A/C.2/46/L.116), submitted by Mr. Bozorgmehr Ziaran, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.23.

4. The Committee was informed that the draft resolution contained no programme budget implications.

5. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.116 without a vote (see para. 7 below).

6. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.116, draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.23 was withdrawn by the sponsors.

Recommendation of the Second Committee

7. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 44/14 A of 26 October 1989, on the end-of-decade review of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development and its revitalization,

Recalling also the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries,[14] and the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade,[10] in which the General Assembly stressed in particular the need for developed countries and international organizations to support the efforts of developing countries to create and develop endogenous capacities in the area of scientific and technological capability,

Recalling that the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, at its thirty-seventh session, decided that building and strengthening national capacity for the transfer and adaptation of technology for development should be one of the areas on which the United Nations Development Programme should focus attention,[33]

Taking note of the report of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development on its eleventh session (A/46/37),

Reaffirming that knowledge is the crucial determinant of progress and that science and technology have a critical role in the reactivation of development, especially in developing countries,

Conscious that new and emerging technologies, such as information technologies and new materials, are radically shifting the comparative advantages between different countries, thereby constituting both an opportunity and a challenge to policy makers and international organizations,

Recognizing that access to and capacity to generate environmentally sound technologies is essential for the full incorporation of environmental concerns into national development strategies,

Recognizing that the United Nations should play a central role in the enhancement of assistance to build the endogenous capacity of developing countries in science and technology and to facilitate their access to technologies on favourable terms,

Reaffirming the role of the Centre for Science and Technology for Development of the Secretariat as the focal point, *inter alia*, for technological assessment within the United Nations system and, where possible, for relations with Governments and non-governmental organizations concerning technological assessment activity in Member States,

Recognizing that the role and relevance of the United Nations in this critically important area needs further enhancement and strengthening to respond more forcefully to the emerging needs of developing countries,

Bearing in mind its resolution 45/264 of 13 May 1991 on the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields and without prejudice to its implementation,

1. *Endorses* resolution 1 (XI) of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development (ibid., chap. II);

2. *Urges* that national efforts and international development cooperation, in particular through supportive financial and technical assistance from donor Governments, multilateral lending institutions and international agencies, be intensified and strengthened towards endogenous capacity-building in science and technology in developing countries;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, taking into account the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and on the basis of the discussion by the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development of the substantive theme of its twelfth session, to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session a comprehensive, analytical report on ways and means of strengthening endogenous capacity-building in science and technology in the developing countries;

4. *Requests* the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development at its twelfth session, or possible successor arrangements, after reviewing the report of the Secretary-General on the matter, submitted

to it in response to resolution 1 (XI), to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session concrete proposals for organizing a more effective coalition of resources to meet the scientific and technological needs of developing countries.

DOCUMENT A/46/645/ADD.10

PART XI OF THE REPORT

[*Original: English*]
[*13 December 1991*]

Proposals submitted under sub-item (*i*)

1. The Second Committee considered proposals pertaining to sub-item (*i*) (entrepreneurship) at its 28th and 58th meetings, on 1 November and 11 December 1991. An account of the Committee's discussions is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.2/46/SR.28 and 58).

Consideration of proposals

Draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.25 and Rev.1 and Corr.1 and Rev.2

2. At the 28th meeting, the representative of the United States of America, on behalf also of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, El Salvador, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Mongolia, Morocco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/46/L.25) entitled "Entrepreneurship". Subsequently, Albania, Argentina, Australia, Estonia, Israel, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, the Republic of Korea, Ukraine and Yugoslavia joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Reaffirming* its resolution 45/188 of 21 December 1990 and taking note of section IV of the report of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation on operational activities for development (see A/46/206, annex),

"*Taking note* of decision 91/11 of 25 June 1991 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (see E/1991/34, annex I), in which the Council requested the Administrator to report to it on the involvement of the Programme and comparative advantages in the area of the private sector,

"*Acknowledging* that the promotion of entrepreneurship and the encouragement of the private sector are essential to the promotion of a country's economic development, and acknowledging further the importance of an efficient public sector in creating and maintaining a conducive framework for development,

"*Acknowledging also* the importance of effective, efficient and accountable governance in all countries for setting and implementing national goals in the economic and social spheres,

"*Recognizing* the important role that technical assistance can play in assisting Governments to develop and revitalize their economies through free enterprise, competitive markets and entrepreneurship, in accordance with their policy objectives,

"*Aware* of the central funding role of the United Nations Development Programme and the integrated approach it adopts in programming assistance to Governments in response to their national development priorities,

"*Considering* the need for improved collaboration among relevant United Nations organs, organizations and bodies in order to make the best use of resources in promoting entrepreneurship, particularly at the country level,

"1. *Welcomes* the activities being undertaken by various organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to promote entrepreneurship in economic development, and expresses its appreciation to the Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation for the useful information on those activities, as contained in his annual report on operational activities of the United Nations system (see A/46/206/Add.2, annex);

"2. *Notes with appreciation* the establishment by the United Nations Development Programme of a new Division for the Private Sector in Development;

"3. *Requests* the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, as appropriate, to strengthen their activities for promoting entrepreneurship, including the provision of technical assistance, within existing resources, to interested countries;

"4. *Notes with appreciation* that the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme has already allocated some resources, including Special Programme Resources, for promoting the private sector and entrepreneurship during the fifth programming cycle;

"5. *Also requests* the organs, organizations, and bodies of the United Nations system, as appropriate, to strengthen their communication and coordination in order to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of their activities related to the promotion of entrepreneurship and the development of the private sector in interested countries, and in particular requests the Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation to give due attention to and focus on the coordination of the activities of the United Nations system in promoting entrepreneurship, in the context of its human resources development efforts, through existing bodies, in particular the Division for the Private Sector in Development of the United Nations Development Programme;

"6. *Requests* the Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation to continue to include, on a biennial basis, in his annual report on operational activities for development, pertinent information on the activities being undertaken by the United Nations system to promote entrepreneurship in economic development, notably in small and medium-sized enterprises;

"7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session, on the basis of consultations with Member States and appropriate international organizations, recommendations for action by the United Nations system on ways and means for the system to strengthen its private sector dimensions and to enhance system-wide coordination in that field, in order to contribute to the encouragement of entrepreneurship and the development of the private sector, in particular in developing countries and countries in transition;

"8. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to intensify research activities on the role of entrepreneurship, notably in small and medium-sized enterprises, in promoting economic growth and to include, on an annual basis, pertinent findings in the *World Economic Survey*."

3. On 26 November, a revised version (A/C.2/46/L.25/Rev.1 and Corr.1) of the draft resolution was submitted by the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.25, as well as by Peru, Samoa, Singapore, and Uruguay. Subsequently, Belarus, Cape Verde, Guatemala and the Philippines joined in sponsoring the revised draft resolution, which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

[*Same text as the draft resolution in paragraph 7 below, with the exception of the first preambular paragraph and paragraph 10.*]

"*Reaffirming* its resolution 45/188 of 21 December 1990 and taking note of section IV of the report of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation on operational activities for development (see A/46/206, annex),

"10. *Calls upon* the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, as appropriate, through their promotion of entrepreneurship, to continue to support, when requested, interested countries' efforts, *inter alia*, to decentralize economic decision-making, adjust economic structures through market-oriented reforms, deregulate and demonopolize economic activities, privatize, and create new market opportunities;".

4. At the 58th meeting, Mr. Ioan Barac, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, informed the Committee of the results of informal consultations held on the draft resolution and drew its attention to a further revised version (A/C.2/46/L.25/Rev.2) of the draft resolution submitted by the sponsors of A/C.2/46/L.25/Rev.1, with the exception of Belarus and Guatemala. In introducing draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.25/Rev.2, the Vice-Chairman of the Committee orally revised it by inserting the words ", as adopted," after the words "45/188 of 21 December 1990" in the first preambular paragraph. Subsequently, Belarus and Guatemala joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

5. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.25/Rev.2, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 7 below).

6. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Cuba and Peru.

Recommendation of the Second Committee

7. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

ENTREPRENEURSHIP

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolution 45/188 of 21 December 1990, as adopted, and taking note of section IV of the report of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation on operational activities for development (see A/46/206, annex),

Recalling its resolution 44/211 of 22 December 1989,

Taking note of decision 91/11 of 25 June 1991 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (see E/1991/34, annex I),

1. *Welcomes* the activities being undertaken by various organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to promote entrepreneurship in economic development, and expresses its appreciation to the Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation for the information on those activities, as contained in his annual report on operational activities of the United Nations system (see A/46/206/Add.2, annex);

2. *Notes* the establishment by the United Nations Development Programme of a new Division for the Private Sector in Development and the fact that the Governing Council of the Programme has already allocated some resources, including Special Programme Resources, for promoting the private sector during the fifth programming cycle;

3. *Recognizes* the important role that technical assistance can play in assisting Governments to develop and revitalize their economies through free enterprise, competitive markets and entrepreneurship and by strengthening the efficiency of the public sector in accordance with their national conditions and development priorities, and takes account of the central funding role of the United Nations Development Programme in programming assistance to Governments in response to those conditions and priorities;

4. *Also recognizes* the need for improved collaboration among relevant United Nations organs, organizations and bodies in order to make the best use of resources in promoting entrepreneurship, in particular at the country level;

5. *Requests* the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, as appropriate, to improve further the efficiency of their activities for promoting entrepreneurship, including the provision of technical assistance to interested countries, thereby attracting adequate resources;

6. *Also requests* the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, as appropriate, to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of their activities related to the promotion of entrepreneurship, in particular through private sector development, in interested countries, by promoting small and medium-sized enterprises, as well as cooperatives, and by exploring ways and means for supporting the incorporation of informal sectors into the formal economy and the development of more efficient and effective public enterprises through the promotion, where appropriate, of market-oriented approaches to their operation;

7. *Further requests* the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, as appropriate, to strengthen their communication and cooperation, and invites the Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation to give due attention to and focus on coordination of the activities of the United Nations system in support of formal and informal entrepreneurship activities, as appropriate, in the context of its human resources development efforts, through the appropriate organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, including the Division for the Private Sector in Development of the United Nations Development Programme;

8. *Requests* the Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation to continue to include, on a biennial basis, in his annual report on operational activities for development, pertinent information on

the activities being undertaken by the United Nations system to promote entrepreneurship;

9. *Recognizes* the vital role of the public sector in creating a favourable and stable environment for the promotion of entrepreneurship;

10. *Calls upon* the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, as appropriate, to promote entrepreneurship, when requested, by supporting the national efforts of countries and the measures they may adopt through market-oriented approaches to further the development of entrepreneurship and to help overcome the constraints they may face in this regard;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make qualitative improvements in research activities on entrepreneurship, particularly in small and medium-sized enterprises and cooperatives, in promoting economic growth, and to include relevant findings in the *World Economic Survey*;

12. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session, on the basis of consultations with Member States and appropriate international organizations, recommendations for action by the United Nations system in support of entrepreneurship, in particular through private sector development, in interested countries, taking into account the role of women in entrepreneurship, the environmental aspects of private sector activities and the impact of the international economic environment on efforts to promote entrepreneurship.

DOCUMENT A/46/645/ADD.11 (PART A)

PART XII OF THE REPORT

[*Original: English*]
[*13 November 1991*]

Proposals submitted under sub-item (*j*)

1. The Second Committee considered proposals pertaining to sub-item (*j*) (effective mobilization and integration of women in development) at its 18th and 32nd meetings, on 17 October and 5 November 1991. An account of the Committee's discussions is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.2/46/SR.18 and 32).

Consideration of proposals

Draft resolutions A/C.2/46/L.14 and A/C.2/46/L.29

2. At the 18th meeting, the representative of Ghana, on behalf also of Egypt, subsequently joined by Algeria, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Uganda and Zambia, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/46/L.14) entitled "International Forum on Health—A Conditionality for Economic Development: Breaking the Cycle of Poverty and Inequity", which read as follows:

> "*The General Assembly,*
>
> "*Recalling* its resolution 40/108 of 13 December 1985, in which it endorsed the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women,[34]
>
> "*Recalling also* its resolution 43/101 of 8 December 1988, in which it reaffirmed the need for the Forward-looking Strategies to be translated into concrete action by Governments, as well as by the organizations of the United Nations system, the specialized agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations,
>
> "*Recalling further* its resolution 45/129 of 14 December 1990 on the Implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women,
>
> "*Recognizing* the importance of an integrated approach to the health of women in developing countries and the crucial role of women in health and development,
>
> "*Recognizing also* the effects of poor health on women and their socio-economic development, and emphasizing the need to accelerate the economic empowerment of women,
>
> "1. *Expresses its appreciation*, in this regard, for the recent initiative taken by the Government of Ghana and the World Health Organization to hold an International Forum on Health—A Conditionality for Economic Development: Breaking the Cycle of Poverty and Inequity, to be hosted by the First Lady of Ghana, Mrs. Nana Konadu Agyeman-Rawlings, at Accra from 4 to 6 December 1991, at which special consideration will be given to improving the health status and economic situation of vulnerable and marginalized groups, especially women in developing countries;
>
> "2. *Invites* all Member States, organizations of the United Nations system, the specialized agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to participate in and support the International Forum;
>
> "3. *Requests* the Director-General of the World Health Organization to share widely the results of the Forum with all Member States, organizations of the United Nations system, the specialized agencies, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and other interested parties."

3. At its 32nd meeting, the Committee had before it a draft resolution (A/C.2/46/L.29) submitted by Mr. Bozorgmehr Ziaran, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.14.

4. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.29 without a vote (see para. 7 below).

5. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representatives of Japan and Ghana made statements.

6. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.29, draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.14 was withdrawn by the sponsors.

Recommendation of the Second Committee

7. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

INTERNATIONAL FORUM ON HEALTH—A CONDITIONALITY FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: BREAKING THE CYCLE OF POVERTY AND INEQUITY

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 40/108 of 13 December 1985, in which it endorsed the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women,[34] and 45/129 of 14 December 1990, in which it reaffirmed the need for the Forward-looking Strategies to be translated into concrete action by Governments, as well as by organizations of the

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[34] *Report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Nairobi, 15-26 July 1985* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IV.10), chap. I, sect. A.

United Nations system, the specialized agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations,

Recognizing the importance of an integrated approach to the health of women in developing countries and the crucial role of women in health and development,

Recognizing also the effects of poor health on women and their socio-economic development, and emphasizing the need to accelerate the economic empowerment of women in economic development,

Welcoming the initiative taken by the Government of Ghana and the World Health Organization to hold an International Forum on Health—A Conditionality for Economic Development: Breaking the Cycle of Poverty and Inequity, to be hosted by the First Lady of Ghana, Mrs. Nana Konadu Agyeman-Rawlings, at Accra from 4 to 6 December 1991,

1. *Welcomes* the support provided by the World Health Organization in preparation for the International Forum on Health—A Conditionality for Economic Development: Breaking the Cycle of Poverty and Inequity, and requests it to continue to provide all the necessary input and to contribute to the Forum in cooperation and coordination with appropriate United Nations organizations;

2. *Invites* all Member States, organizations of the United Nations system, the specialized agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to participate in and support the Forum, at which special consideration will be given to improving the health status and economic situation of vulnerable and marginalized groups, especially women in developing countries;

3. *Requests* the Director-General of the World Health Organization, in collaboration with the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, to make efforts to enable participants from the least developed countries to attend the Forum;

4. *Requests* the Director-General of the World Health Organization to share the results of the Forum with all Member States, organizations of the United Nations system, the specialized agencies, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and other interested parties.

DOCUMENT A/46/645/ADD.11 (PART B)

PART XII OF THE REPORT

[*Original: English*]
[*7 December 1991*]

Proposals submitted under sub-item (*j*)

1. The Second Committee considered proposals pertaining to sub-item (*j*) (effective mobilization and integration of women in development) at its 18th, 22nd and 51st meetings, on 17 and 29 October and 26 November 1991. An account of the Committee's discussions is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.2/46/SR.18, 22 and 51).

Consideration of proposals

Draft resolutions A/C.2/46/L.20 and A/C.2/46/L.61

2. At the 22nd meeting, the representative of Norway, on behalf also of Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Sweden, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/46/L.20) entitled "Women, environment and sustainable development". The draft resolution read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

"*Recalling* the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women,[34] which made specific reference to the linkages between women, natural resources and environment,

"*Recalling also* its resolution 44/171 of 19 December 1989 on the integration of women in development,

"*Recognizing* the critical role that women play, both in the informal and formal sectors, in primary environmental care and in achieving sustainable development,

"*Taking into account* the important recommendations of the symposium entitled 'Women and Children First', organized by the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development at Geneva from 27 to 30 May 1991,

"1. *Reaffirms* the decision on women in environment and development adopted by the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development at its third session;

"2. *Requests* the Commission on the Status of Women to make the report on its thirty-sixth session, to be held in 1992, available to the fourth session of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development;

"3. *Calls upon* agencies of the United Nations system to contribute substantially to data collection and capacity-building in the field of women, environment and sustainable development;

"4. *Urges* the agencies of the United Nations system, in their operational activities, to ensure the integration of women as actors at all levels in the process of planning for sustainable development;

"5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include in the next report on effective mobilization and integration of women in development a section on the role of women in environment and sustainable development, taking into account the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development."

3. At its 51st meeting, the Committee had before it a draft resolution (A/C.2/46/L.61) entitled "Women, environment, population and sustainable development", submitted by Mr. Bozorgmehr Ziaran, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.20.

4. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.61 without a vote (see para. 6 below).

5. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.61, draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.20 was withdrawn by the sponsors.

Recommendation of the Second Committee

6. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

WOMEN, ENVIRONMENT, POPULATION AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women,[34] which made specific reference to the linkages between women, natural resources and environment, *Recalling also* its resolution 44/171 of 19 December 1989, on the integration of women in development,

Taking note of decision 3/5, entitled "Women in environment and development", adopted on 4 September 1991 by the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development at its third session (see A/46/48, vol. II, annex I), and emphasizing the need for its implementation,

Recognizing the critical role that women play, both in the informal and the formal sectors, in primary environmental care and population programmes and in achieving sustainable development,

Taking note of the important recommendations of the symposium entitled "Women and Children First", organized by the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development at Geneva from 27 to 30 May 1991,

1. *Requests* the Commission on the Status of Women to make the relevant parts of the report on its thirty-sixth session, to be held in 1992, available to the fourth session of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development;

2. *Calls upon* relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to coordinate and strengthen their efforts to contribute substantially to data collection and capacity-building in the field of women, environment, population activities and sustainable development;

3. *Urges* the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, in their operational activities, to ensure the integration of women as active participants at all levels in the planning and implementation of programmes for sustainable development;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include in the report on effective mobilization and integration of women in development, to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session, a section on the role of women in environment and sustainable development.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 48th plenary meeting, on 18 November 1991, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted in part XII of the report of the Second Committee [A/46/645/Add.11 (Part A), para.7]. For the final text, see resolution 46/117.[35]

At its 78th plenary meeting, on 19 December 1991, the General Assembly took action on parts I, II, IV to VI, VIII to XI and XII of the report of the Second Committee [A/46/645 and Add.1, 3-5, 7-10 and 11 (Part B)].

The Assembly took note of part I of the report (A/46/645) (decision 46/437[35]).

The Assembly adopted draft resolutions I and II and the draft decision submitted in part II of the report (A/46/645/Add.1, paras. 11 and 12). For the final texts, see resolutions 46/154 and 46/155 and decision 46/438.[35]

The Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted in part IV of the report (A/46/645/Add.3, para. 8). For the final text, see resolution 46/156.[35]

The Assembly adopted draft resolutions I and II submitted in part V of the report (A/46/645/Add.4, para. 10). For the final texts, see resolutions 46/157 and 46/158.[35]

The Assembly adopted draft resolutions I and II and the draft decision submitted in part VI of the report (A/46/645/Add.5, paras. 10 and 11). For the final texts, see resolutions 46/159 and 46/160 and decision 46/439.[35]

The Assembly adopted the draft resolution and the draft decision submitted in part VIII of the report (A/46/645/Add.7, paras. 7 and 8). For the final texts, see resolution 46/161 and decision 46/440.[35]

The Assembly took action on draft resolutions I to III and the draft decision submitted in part IX of the report (A/46/645/Add.8, paras. 17 and 18). Draft resolution I was adopted by 135 votes to 2 with 5 abstentions;* draft resolutions II and III and the draft decision were adopted. For the final texts, see resolutions 46/162 to 46/164 and decision 46/441.[35]

The Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted in part X of the report (A/46/645/Add.9, para. 7). For the final text, see resolution 46/165.[35]

The Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted in part XI of the report (A/46/645/Add.10, para. 7). For the final text, see resolution 46/166.[35]

The Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted in part XII of the report [A/46/645/Add.11 (Part B), para. 6]. For the final text, see resolution 46/167.[35]

At its 79th plenary meeting, on 20 December 1991, the Assembly took action on parts III and VII of the report (A/46/645/Add.2 and 6).

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*Recorded vote.

[35] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 49* and corrigendum.

The Assembly took action on draft resolutions I to VIII and the draft decision submitted in part III of the report (A/46/645/Add.2, paras. 40 and 41). Draft resolutions I to III were adopted; draft resolution IV was adopted by 97 votes to 30 with 9 abstentions;* draft resolutions V to VIII and the draft decision were adopted. For the final texts, see resolutions 46/207 to 46/214 and decision 46/459.[35]

The Assembly took action on draft resolutions I to III and draft decisions I to IV submitted in part VII of the report (A/46/645/Add.6, paras. 39 and 40). Draft resolution I was adopted; the second preambular paragraph of draft resolution II was adopted by 124 votes to 1;* draft resolution II as a whole was adopted by 135 votes to none with 1 abstention;* draft resolution III and draft decisions I to IV were adopted. For the final texts, see resolutions 46/215 to 46/217 and decisions 46/460 to 46/463.[35]

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/46/3 and Add.1	Report of the Economic and Social Council for the year 1991	For the final text, see A/46/3/Rev.1
A/46/3/Rev.1	*Idem*	Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 3
A/46/8	Report of the Commission on Human Settlements on the work of its thirteenth session, 29 April to 8 May 1991	Ibid., *Supplement No. 8*
A/46/8/Add.1 and Corr.1	Second report of the Commission on Human Settlements on the implementation of the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000: note by the Executive Director of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) transmitting the report	Ibid., addendum and corrigendum
A/46/15, vols. I and II	Report of the Trade and Development Board on the second part of its thirty-seventh session and first part of its thirty-eighth session	Ibid., *Supplement No. 15*, vols. I and II
A/46/25	Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on the work of its sixteenth session	Ibid., *Supplement No. 25*
A/46/37	Report of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development on its eleventh session	Ibid., *Supplement No. 37*
A/46/39	Report of the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries	Ibid., *Supplement No. 39*
A/46/48 (parts I and II)	Report of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development on its second and third sessions	Ibid., *Supplement No. 48*, vols. I and II
A/46/74	Letter dated 1 February 1991 from the representative of Japan to the Secretary-General	
A/46/138-E/1991/52	Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 44/227	
A/46/156-E/1991/54	Report of the Secretary-General on the possible adverse effects of sea level rise on islands and coastal areas, particularly low-lying coastal areas	
A/46/157-E/1991/55	Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification	
A/46/160-E/1991/66	Report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on the progress of the World Decade for Cultural Development (1988-1997) during the period 1990-1991	
A/46/163	Letter dated 1 May 1991 from the representative of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic to the Secretary-General	
A/46/206-E/1991/93 and Add.1-4	Report of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation on operational activities for development: note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report	
A/46/214-E/1991/77	Report of the Secretary-General on traffic in and disposal, control and transboundary movements of toxic and dangerous products and wastes	
A/46/262-E/1991/95	Report on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory: note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report	
A/46/268-E/1991/107 and Corr.1	Report of the Secretary-General on the situation of countries stricken by desertification and drought in Africa	
A/46/273	Letter dated 26 June 1991 from the representatives of Bulgaria and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the joint communiqué, dated 13 April 1991, issued by the Chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Chairman of the Grand National Assembly of the Republic of Bulgaria	

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/46/283-E/1991/114	Letter dated 2 July 1991 from the representatives of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the declaration adopted at Minsk on 28 June 1991 by the participants in the third Meeting of the Council of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Federated Republics concerning United Nations efforts to mitigate the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster	
A/46/308	Letter dated 18 July 1991 from the representatives of Germany and Indonesia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the joint German-Indonesian statement on cooperation in environmental protection, issued on the occasion of the State visit to Germany of President Soeharto of the Republic of Indonesia from 2 to 7 July 1991	
A/46/309-S/22807	Letter dated 17 July 1991 from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the London Economic Summit, held from 15 to 17 July 1991	
A/46/315	Note verbale dated 17 July 1991 from the representative of Czechoslovakia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Final Statement of the Ninth Session of the InterAction Council, held at Prague from 30 May to 2 June 1991	
A/46/317-S/22823	Letter dated 22 July 1991 from the representative of Mexico to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Guadalajara Declaration, issued at the conclusion of the first Ibero-American Summit, held at Guadalajara, Mexico, on 18 and 19 July 1991	
A/46/322	Letter dated 23 July 1991 from the representatives of Germany and Poland to the Secretary-General transmitting the information on the Treaty on Good Neighbourliness and Friendly Cooperation signed by Germany and Poland on 17 June 1991	
A/46/323-S/22836	Letter dated 22 July 1991 from the representative of the Philippines to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the joint communiqué of the twenty-fourth Ministerial Meeting of the Association of South-East Asian Nations, held at Kuala Lumpur on 19 and 20 July 1991	
A/46/336	Letter dated 1 August 1991 from the representative of Saint Kitts and Nevis to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué of the Twelfth Meeting of the Conference of Heads of Government of the Caribbean Community, held at Basseterre from 2 to 4 July 1991	
A/46/344	Letter dated 5 August 1991 from the representative of Vanuatu to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the twenty-second South Pacific Forum, held at Palikir, Federated States of Micronesia, on 29 and 30 July 1991	
A/46/345	Letter dated 1 August 1991 from the representative of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the appeal by the Supreme Soviet of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic to the European Parliament, issued on 27 June 1991	
A/46/380-E/1991/142	Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation in the Sudano-Sahelian region of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification	
A/46/385	Report of the Secretary-General on economic stabilization programmes in developing countries	
A/46/423	Letter dated 5 September 1991 from the representatives of Brazil and Sweden to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the joint communiqué issued at Stockholm on 5 June 1991 by the President of Brazil, the Prime Minister of Sweden and the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development	
A/46/437	Letter dated 6 September 1991 from the representative of Colombia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the "General Outline for the Revitalization of the United Nations" submitted by the Permanent Mechanism for Consultation and Concerted Political Action (Rio Group)	
A/46/448	Report of the President of the Economic and Social Council on the outcome of the informal exchange of views on the report of the South Commission, held in the Economic and Social Council on 3 July 1991	
A/46/464	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/46/478	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/46/481	Report of the Secretary-General on cooperation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Coordination Conference	
A/46/486-S/23055	Letter dated 19 September 1991 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of documents adopted by the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Istanbul, Turkey, from 4 to 8 August 1991	

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/46/496 and Add.1	Report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on progress in the implementation of specific action related to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries: note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report	
A/46/501	Letter dated 12 August 1991 from the representative of China to the Secretary-General	
A/46/501/Rev.1	Letter dated 27 September 1991 from the representative of China to the Secretary-General	
A/46/520	Letter dated 1 October 1991 from the representative of Ghana to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a declaration adopted by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Group of 77 at their fifteenth annual meeting, held in New York on 30 September 1991	
A/46/526	Letter dated 1 October 1991 from the representative of Chile to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Encyclical Letter *Centesimus Annus*	
A/46/564	Report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on the consultations on the draft international code of conduct on the transfer of technology: note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report	
A/46/565	Note by the Secretary-General on strengthening international organizations in the area of multilateral trade	
A/46/566	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/46/567	Note by the Secretary-General on economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries	
A/46/570	Note by the Secretary-General on further strengthening and improving intergovernmental programming exercises for technical cooperation among developing countries	
A/46/581	Letter dated 17 October 1991 from the representative of the Philippines to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Manila Declaration on a Social Development Strategy for the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific region towards the Year 2000 and Beyond, adopted by the Fourth Asian and Pacific Ministerial Conference on Social Welfare and Social Development, held at Manila from 7 to 11 October 1991	
A/46/587	Letter dated 21 October 1991 from the representative of Ukraine to the Secretary-General	
A/46/615 and Corr. 1 and Add.1	Report of the Secretary-General on large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing and its impact on the living marine resources of the world's oceans and seas	
A/46/632	Letter dated 11 November 1991 from the representative of Egypt to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Final Declaration adopted at the Arab Ministerial Conference on Environment and Development, held at Cairo from 10 to 12 September 1991	
A/46/697	Letter dated 18 November 1991 from the representative of Ukraine to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué on the talks between delegations of Ukraine and the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic, held in Moscow on 6 November 1991	
A/46/751	Letter dated 6 December 1991 from the representative of Ukraine to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the appeal of the Verkhovna Rada (Parliament) of Ukraine to Parliaments and Peoples of the World, adopted on 5 December 1991	
A/46/937-S/24161	Letter dated 23 June 1992 from the representatives of Kuwait and Portugal to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué of the Joint Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council and the European Community	
A/C.2/46/3	Report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme on international conventions and protocols in the field of the environment: note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report	
A/C.2/46/4	Letter dated 27 September 1991 from the representative of France to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final declaration of the Tenth World Forestry Congress, held in Paris from 17 to 26 September 1991	
A/C.2/46/6	Letter dated 18 October 1991 from the Chairman of the Fifth Committee to the Chairman of the Second Committee	
A/C.2/46/9	Letter dated 28 October 1991 from the representative of Kuwait to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Final Communiqué of the Fourth Extraordinary Meeting of the Council of the Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment	
A/C.2/46/11	Letter dated 29 October 1991 from the representative of the United States of America to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the document on the need to end large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing on the high seas	
A/C.2/46/12 and Add.1	Letter dated 8 November 1991 from the representative of Jamaica to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the executive summary of the report of the Commonwealth Group of Experts entitled "Change for the better: global change and economic development"	

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/C.2/46/13	Letter dated 14 November 1991 from the representative of South Africa to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the executive summary of the report of the President's Council on a National Environmental Management System for South Africa	
A/C.2/46/14	Letter dated 14 November 1991 from the representative of Japan to the Secretary-General transmitting Japan's views on the resolutions on drift-net fishing	
A/C.2/46/17	Letter dated 7 November 1991 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	
A/C.2/46/21	Letter dated 4 December 1991 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Seventh Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development held at Teheran, from 16 to 23 November 1991	
A/C.2/46/L.5	Note by the Secretariat transmitting a draft resolution	See A/46/645/Add.1, paras. 2 and 12
A/C.2/46/L.7	Draft resolution	See A/46/645/Add.6, para. 2
A/C.2/46/L.7/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	Ibid., para. 4
A/C.2/46/L.7/Rev.2	*Idem*	Ibid., paras. 4, 5 and 39, draft resolution I
A/C.2/46/L.9	Draft resolution	Ibid., para. 3
A/C.2/46/L.14	*Idem*	See A/46/645/Add.11 (Part A), para. 2
A/C.2/46/L.16	*Idem*	See A/46/645/Add.1, paras. 4 and 11, draft resolution I
A/C.2/46/L.18	*Idem*	See A/46/645/Add.5, paras. 2, 3 and 10, draft resolution I
A/C.2/46/L.20	*Idem*	See A/46/645/Add.11 (Part B), para. 2
A/C.2/46/L.22	*Idem*	See A/46/645/Add.2, paras. 2 and 40, draft resolution I
A/C.2/46/L.23	*Idem*	See A/46/645/Add.9, para. 2
A/C.2/46/L.25	*Idem*	See A/46/645/Add.10, para. 2
A/C.2/46/L.25/Rev.1 and Corr.1	Revised draft resolution	Ibid., paras. 2 and 3
A/C.2/46/L.25/Rev.2	*Idem*	Ibid., paras. 2-4 and 7
A/C.2/46/L.26	Draft resolution	See A/46/645/Add.1, para. 7
A/C.2/46/L.29	*Idem*	See A/46/645/Add.11 (Part A), paras. 3 and 7
A/C.2/46/L.32	*Idem*	See A/46/645/Add.5, para. 5
A/C.2/46/L.50	*Idem*	See A/46/645/Add.4, paras. 2, 3 and 10, draft resolution I
A/C.2/46/L.51	*Idem*	Ibid., paras. 6, 7, and 10, draft resolution II
A/C.2/46/L.52	*Idem*	See A/46/645/Add.2, para. 6
A/C.2/46/L.53	*Idem*	Ibid., para. 12
A/C.2/46/L.55	*Idem*	Ibid., paras. 17 and 40, draft resolution IV
A/C.2/46/L.56	*Idem*	Ibid., paras. 21, 22 and 40, draft resolution V
A/C.2/46/L.57	*Idem*	Ibid., para. 25
A/C.2/46/L.58	*Idem*	See A/46/645/Add.8, paras. 2, 5, 6 and 17, draft resolution I
A/C.2/46/L.61	*Idem*	See A/46/645/Add.11, (Part B), paras. 3 and 6
A/C.2/46/L.68	*Idem*	See A/46/645/Add.3, para. 2
A/C.2/46/L.71	*Idem*	See A/46/645/Add.6, para. 10
A/C.2/46/L.71/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	Ibid., paras. 10, 12 and 39, draft resolution II
A/C.2/46/L.73	Draft resolution	See A/46/645/Add.1, paras. 8 and 11, draft resolution II
A/C.2/46/L.74	*Idem*	See A/46/645/Add.6, para. 19
A/C.2/46/L.74/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	Ibid., paras. 19 and 20
A/C.2/46/L.81	Draft resolution	See A/46/645/Add.7, para. 2
A/C.2/46/L.85	Programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.57: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.2/46/L.88	Draft resolution	See A/46/645/Add.6, para. 26

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/C.2/46/L.89	Draft decision	Ibid., para. 31
A/C.2/46/L.90	*Idem*	Ibid., paras. 35 and 40, draft decision III
A/C.2/46/L.91	Draft resolution	See A/46/645/Add.2, paras. 32 and 40, draft resolution VII
A/C.2/46/L.92	*Idem*	Ibid., paras. 37 and 40, draft resolution VIII
A/C.2/46/L.93	*Idem*	See A/46/645/Add.5, paras. 6 and 10, draft resolution II
A/C.2/46/L.95 and Corr.1	*Idem*	See A/46/645/Add.2, paras. 8 and 40, draft resolution II
A/C.2/46/L.96	*Idem*	Ibid., paras. 13 and 40, draft resolution III
A/C.2/46/L.97	Programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.68: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.2/46/L.98	Programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.71: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.2/46/L.98/Add.1	Programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.71/Rev.1: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.2/46/L.100	Programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.58: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.2/46/L.104	Draft resolution	See A/46/645/Add.3, paras. 4 and 8
A/C.2/46/L.108	*Idem*	See A/46/645/Add.6, paras. 27 and 39, draft resolution III
A/C.2/46/L.109	*Idem*	See A/46/645/Add.7, paras. 3 and 7
A/C.2/46/L.111	Draft decision	See A/46/645/Add.6, paras. 32 and 40, draft decision II
A/C.2/46/L.113	Programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.91: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.2/46/L.116	Draft resolution	See A/46/645/Add.9, paras. 3 and 7
A/C.2/46/L.118	*Idem*	See A/46/645/Add.2, paras. 27 and 40, draft resolution VI
E/1991/34	Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on its organizational meeting for 1991, special session and thirty-eighth session	*Official records of the Economic and Social Council, 1991, Supplement No. 13*

Programme budget implications of draft resolution VII submitted by the Second Committee in document A/46/645/Add.2

A/C.5/46/66	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/46/786	Report of the Fifth Committee	See annex fascicle, agenda item 107

Programme budget implications of draft resolution II submitted by the Second Committee in document A/46/645/Add.6

A/C.5/46/69	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/46/791	Report of the Fifth Committee	Ibid.

Programme budget implications of draft resolution I submitted by the Second Committee in document A/46/645/Add.8

A/C.5/46/73	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/46/789	Report of the Fifth Committee	Ibid.

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